Seymour Wind Project Update

AUSTRALIA FERA
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Project Team

Fera Australia has 10 staff and is backed by the 50 strong Italian team.

In developing the Australian team Fera have developed relationships with:

- Civil Engineering: Icubed / Cardno
- Electrical Engineering / Connection: Incite Energy
- Biodiversity & Heritage: Biosis
- Acoustic: Resonate Acoustics
- Planning: Tract
- Aviation: Landrum Brown
- Visual Impact/Photomontages: DNV
- Finance: ANZ / Macquarie

FERA Australia Ltd was established in 2019 operates in the Australian Renewable energy market. With full support from the Italian team Fera Australia is focussed on growth to develop and operate large scale energy projects.

Cesare Fera:

20 years + Wind and renewable energy

Sebastiano Falesi

20 years + Wind and renewable energy

Andrew Lawson

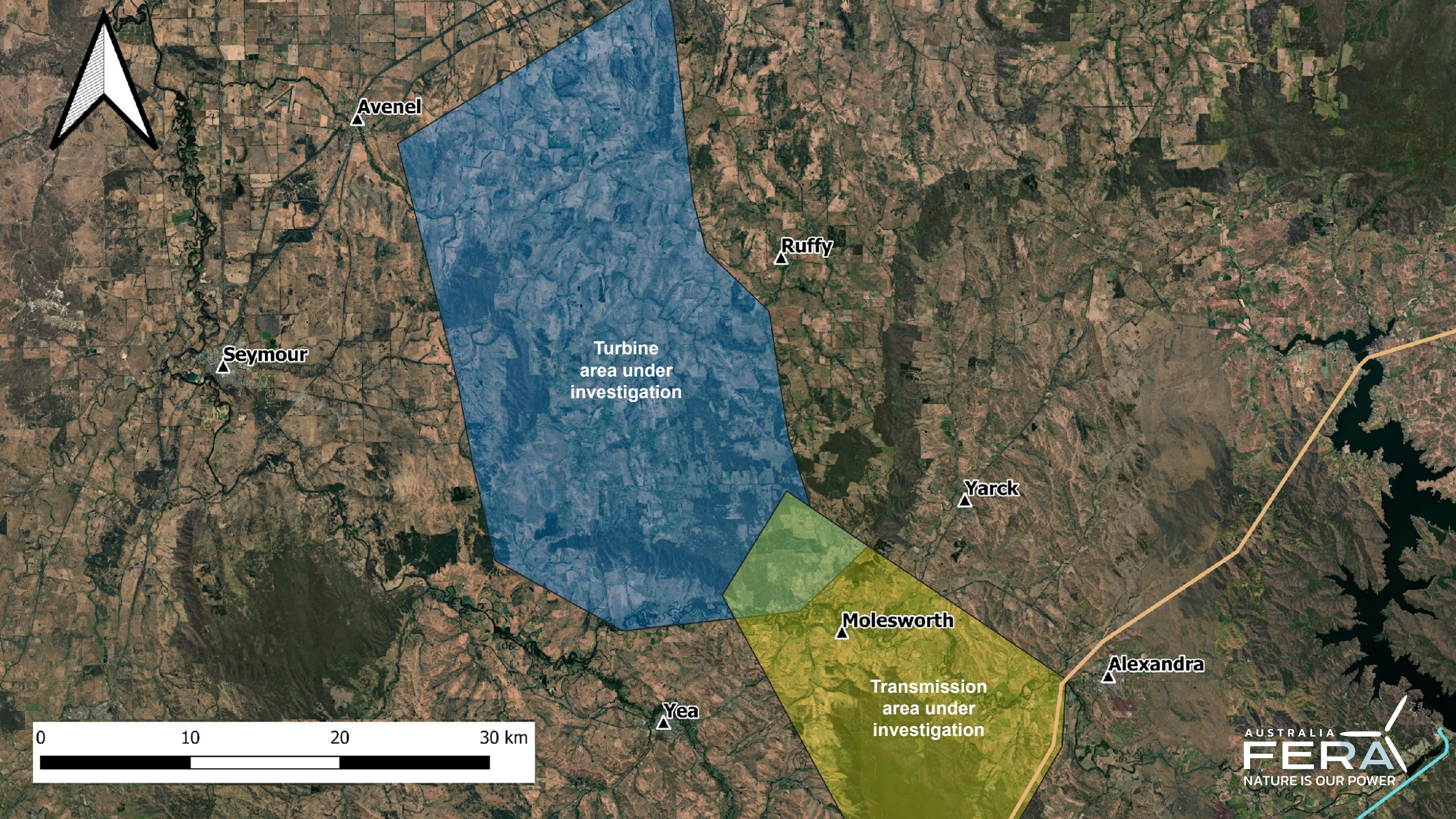
30 years + major infrastructure delivery

Giulia Canavero:

20 years + Wind / Ecological assessment and management

Sophie Locke

Community and Stakeholder Officer


Avenel
Ruffy
Seymour
Turbine
area under
investigation
Yarck
Molesworth
Alexandra
Transmission
area under
investigation
Yea
0
10
20
30 km
AUSTRALIA
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Seymour Project Timeline

AEMO Initial Connection Enquiry submitted and response received.

2022/ 2023

Investigate site and land for wind farm infrastructure

Wind Monitoring, 1 Mast / 3 Sodar (variable locations)

Finalise Substation location – Grid Connection route / Easement agreements

2023/ 2024

Impact assessments, e.g. Ecological and Heritage investigations / reporting

Civil / Electrical preliminary design investigations, Geotech, planning of access roadways, electrical easements…

2024/ 2025

Ongoing monitoring programs

Finalise Planning Submission (Submission 2024)

12 – 18 month process in DEECA / EPBC Referral.

2026/27 CONSTUCTION & COMMISSIONING

Community and Stakeholder Program

Comprehensive program for community and stakeholder engagement

Key Actions

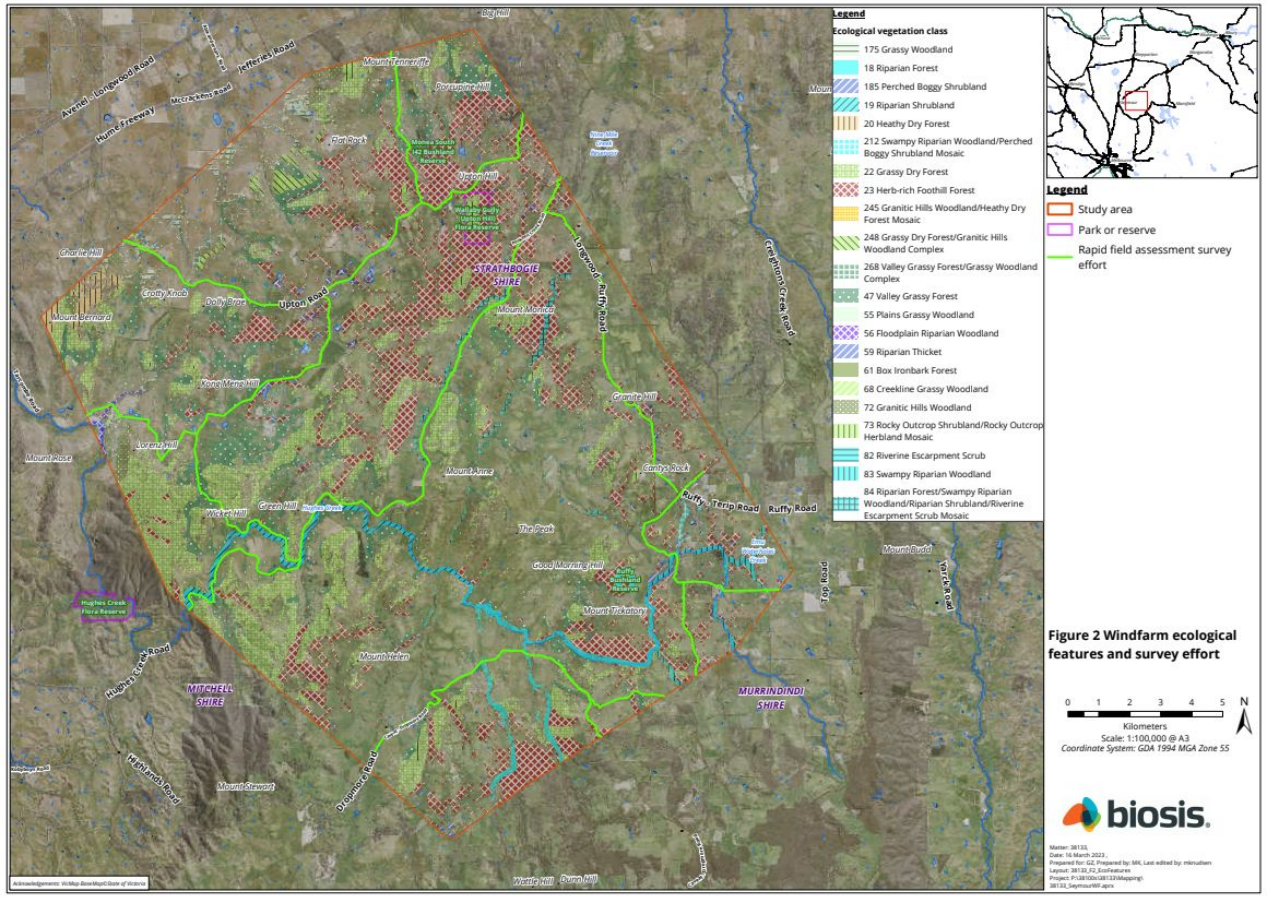
- Quarterly local meetings, Ruffy Hall, Upton Hill CFA, commenced 25/2/23 and running every 3 months.
  - Commitment to meet with every landholder / resident in the project area.
  - Weekly schedule of meetings with local residents (circa 400 households) and stakeholders across the project area.
- Community and Stakeholder database established, created a register of project questions and feedback.
- Create local register of skills, services and implement “Buy Local Program”
- Seymour Community and Stakeholder Office appointed
- Establishing a Community Committee (CCC)
- Established a project website, including a register of key questions and answers
- Developing project social media programs

Seymour Wind Farm draft preliminary flora and fauna desktop assessment summary

- Ecological work undertaken to date – **Preliminary flora and fauna desktop assessment**

Context for the study area, information about flora and fauna from within 10 km of the study areas (the ‘local area’) was obtained from relevant biodiversity databases.

Native vegetation and threatened flora Within private land, much of the study areas have been cleared and remnant native vegetation is restricted to linear corridors along road reserves, fence lines and water courses, isolated scattered trees within paddocks, or is within isolated patches of vegetation.



Turbine Placement: (Questions 17/5/23)

What are the latest details on proposed turbine placement, including the likely number of turbines in the project?

The investigation for turbines and their locations will continue through 2023. Currently we expect the number of turbines to be between 80 – 100.

By what date will FERA provide a detailed map of likely turbine sites?

We expect to have our ecology and Cultural Heritage discussions and investigations provide detail over the next 6 – 12 months. We will work to have the proposed turbine locations identified by the end of the year.

FERA proposing to place turbines further south-west in the turbine investigation area towards Highlands?

Over the last 3 months we have continued our investigations, this has seen us investigating turbines in the Highlands area as shown on the previous diagram.

Will FERA guarantee there will be no overhead transmission lines constructed to connect turbine towers?

Fera plans to connect turbines with underground powerlines.

The wind farm project will be connected to the national grid with overhead powerlines.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

What feedback has FERA had from telecommunication companies on their suggestion that mobile cells can be installed on turbine towers? How does this relate to the planning principle of reducing 'visual clutter' associated with the turbines?

These discussions will take place when the layout of turbines is known. We expect to use the wind towers and mount the telecommunications infrastructure to them.

Transmission Line:

What are the latest details on the proposed route for the transmission line? The investigation area for the powerline has changed from that previously provided. Why is this?

Over the last 3 months we have been looking across the area between Molesworth and Alexandra. The area north of Alexandra has significant subdivision and housing planned. This has seen our investigations focus on the western side of the connection zone.

By what date will FERA provide a detailed map showing the most likely route for the transmission line?

As with the turbine locations we expect to have our ecology and cultural heritage discussions and investigations provide detail over the next 6 – 12 months. We will work to have the proposed turbine locations identified by the end of the year.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Has FERA consulted with any communities in the area of the proposed transmission line? If not, by what date will community consultation occur?

Across the entire project, the turbine and connection areas, we have met with or have made contact to arrange meetings with the majority of community members who added their details to the contact sheets or have made contact with us via phone or email. In addition we are visiting properties and where there are no people home we are leaving our contact details and a note with details of the project and requesting that they follow us up to set up a meeting time that suits them.

This approach will continue.

In addition we have the wider elements as per the **Community and Stakeholder Program** to ensure we reach as many people as possible.

What is the extent of vegetation clearance which will be required for the transmission line?

Alignments will be determined based on final turbine layout, location of the substation, flora and fauna investigations and cultural heritage.

Easement widths will be designed to ensure that there is no increased fire risk as a result of the project. A comprehensive bushfire plan will be created for the project and all aspects discussed with the CFA and community.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Road Construction:

What is the approximate length (in total) of road construction to deliver this project (construction and ongoing operation)?

We expect the total length of roads for equipment to be 100 – 150km this includes:

- Existing local roads
- Upgrade of existing internal farm tracks
- New tracks

We expect to have our ecology and cultural heritage discussions and investigations provide detail over the next 6 – 12 months. We will work to have the proposed road locations identified by the end of the year.

What does the term "upgrades to roads" promised to potential turbine hosts actually mean?

Tracks and roads will be designed to allow the transport of the turbine and wind related infrastructure to the final locations for each turbine. These roads will be designed to ensure there are no runoff issues. The roads will be maintained throughout the project by Fera.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Numerous roadsides in the investigation area have been assessed by Goulburn-Broken CMA and others as being critical remnant flora reserves and critical corridors for wildlife moving between remnant bushland areas. Has FERA identified these critical roadside areas, and how will FERA protect these roadsides and corridors for wildlife from the impact of construction and operation of this project?

Fera has engaged Biosis to assist us with Flora and Fauna. A key element of the studies with be the roadsides and the importance of these corridors to native wildlife. All planned changes to roads will be reviewed by our ecology team and will be part of the detailed design and planning for the project. All important vegetation will be tagged, monitored and protected. Road drainage will be improved.

What is the extent of removal of remnant vegetation on any roads impacted be the construction and/or ongoing operation of the project?

Fera will develop a comprehensive plan for transport of equipment to each location. Rex Andrews, Australia's expert in wind infrastructure transport, and Fera's team will develop these plans. The key aim to minimise the removal of vegetation along roadways and also to internal farm tracks.

The equipment developed for transport includes specialized trucks that can lift and move the blades to avoid important vegetation. Detailed route plans will be created and published to our website (and tabled at these forums) to demonstrate that the final layouts are minimising the impacts on vegetation.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Community Consultation:

At its meetings in Ruffy and Upton Hill in February, FERA committed to discuss their plans with all residents in their proposed project area. Has this happened? How many people/households has FERA proactively contacted with details on the proposal?

Across the entire project, the turbine and connection areas, Fera have met with or have made contact to arrange meetings with the majority of community members who provided their details on the contact sheets or have contacted us via phone or email. In addition, we are visiting properties and where there are no people home, we left our contact details and a note with details of the project and requesting that they follow us up to set up a meeting time that suits them.

This approach will continue. In addition, we have the wider elements as per the **Community and Stakeholder Program** to ensure we reach as many people as possible.

Has FERA met with GBCMA and relevant Councils to discuss this proposal? If so, what feedback have they provided??

Fera have not met with GMCMA. We have had discussions with each council at officer level. Our most recent meeting was at Murrindindi council this week. Fera is committed to meeting regularly with each of the councils and stakeholders and have recently employed Sophie Locke to work closely with Andrew Lawson and the team to ensure there is strong involvement across the project.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Community Consultation:

What is the status of the Community Consultation Committee (CCC) nomination process? How many nominations have been received to participate in the CCC? By what date will FERA formally constitute the CCC and provide its terms of reference?

We have had several discussions with local community residents to understand the CCC further. As we continue our meetings, we have an open invitation to everyone to nominate themselves for the committee.

Ideally the representatives will come from households across the project area and once the initial people have indicated their interest, we will set up a workshop and develop a constitution and terms of reference with the group. This will then be circulated in the project newsletter and on the website for comment.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

What is FERA's understanding of any flora, fauna or ecological communities in the proposed turbine and powerline investigation areas which are:

a. Included in the 'Threatened List' under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (VIC),

b. Listed as threatened, vulnerable or endangered under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth).

c. Otherwise potentially at risk from this development.?

Fera are working with Biosis. Biosis have been commissioned to conduct detailed studies into the projects ecology. Commencing with a desktop flora and fauna assessment to summarise the key biodiversity values across the site, including ecological vegetation classes (EVC's), threatened ecological communities (TEC's), and threatened flora and fauna listed under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) and Victoria's Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act).

Biodiversity values will be summarised separately for the WEF study area, and transmission easement.

A report outlining the full results of the desktop assessment is currently under preparation.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

Further field-based assessments will provide more information to determine any potential issues for threatened species and communities' presence in the study area.

Biosis has recommendations to FERA Australia that the following studies

- Flora and fauna field assessment to map vegetation, fauna habitat and to assess likelihood of threatened species' presence in the study area and to inform the need to undertake targeted threatened flora and fauna surveys.
- Bird and bat utilisation study
- Threatened targeted bird surveys including (but not limited to, and pending field assessment) for:
  - Swift Parrot
  - Gang Gang Cockatoo
  - Powerful Owl, Barking Owl, Sooty Owl, Masked Owl

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

The desktop review was divided into the wind farm and transmission line study areas as the EVCs, habitats and some threatened species occurrences are different between the two areas.

Table 1 Summary of EPBC and FFG Act listed flora species most likely to occur in the study area

Species name	Listing status
River Swamp Wallaby-grass	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
Matted Flax-lily	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Trailing Hop-bush	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
Clover Glycine	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Euroa Guinea-flower	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Ausfeld's Wattle	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Snowy River Wattle	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Deane's Wattle	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Sticky Wattle	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Woolly Wattle	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Hickory Wattle	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Buloke	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Buloke Mistletoe	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.

Species name	Listing status
Tiny Daisy	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Eastern Bitter-cress	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Cottony Cassinia	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Late-flower Flax-lily	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Hairy Hop-bush	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Common Pipewort	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Yarra Gum	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Austral Crane's-bill	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Delicate Crane's-bill	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Narrow Goodenia	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Benambra Club-sedge	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Green Leek-orchid	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Sharp Greenhood	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Flat-leaf Bush-pea	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Cupped Bush-pea	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Small-flower Wallaby-grass	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Fireweed Groundsel (Euroa variant)	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.

Flora Turbine Area

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental::

Table 2 Summary of EPBC and FFG Act listed fauna species most likely to occur in the study area

Species name	Listing status
Australasian Bittern	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Gang-gang Cockatoo	Endangered under the EPBC Act.
Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Hooded Robin	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Southern Greater Glider	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Striped Legless Lizard	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Endangered under the FFG Act.
Growling Grass Frog	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Macquarie Perch	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Endangered under the FFG Act.

Species name	Listing status
Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling lineage)	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Golden Sun Moth	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Bush Stone-curlew	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Australasian Shoveler	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Hardhead	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Blue-billed Duck	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Musk Duck	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Little Eagle	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Square-tailed Kite	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Barking Owl	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Powerful Owl	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Grey-crowned Babbler	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Speckled Warbler	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Brush-tailed Phascogale	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Squirrel Glider	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Platypus	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Eastern Horseshoe Bat	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Bearded Dragon	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Lace Monitor	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Brown Toadlet	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Murray Spiny Crayfish	Threatened under the FFG Act.

Fauna
Turbine
Area

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

Native vegetation and threatened flora, Transmission Area

Within private land, much of the study area has been cleared and remnant native vegetation is restricted to linear corridors along road reserves, fencelines and water courses, isolated scattered trees within paddocks, or is within isolated patches of vegetation.

The largest extents of remnant native vegetation within the transmission line study area are represented by:

• Black Range State Forest, Caveat Nature Conservation Reserve, Yarck Nature Conservation Reserve, Molesworth Bushland Reserve and Dropmore G46 Bushland Reserve (all on public land) and surrounding contiguous remnant vegetation on private land.

• Vegetation along waterways including the Goulburn River, Chrystal Creek, Johnson Creek, Spring Creek, Hughes Creek, Reedy Creek and Running Creek (public land).

Some significant tracts of native vegetation do remain on private land within the Strathbogie Ranges in the transmission line study area.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

Transmission Area

The largest contiguous extent of remnant native vegetation in the transmission line study area is in Black Range State Forest. This area is mostly Herb-rich Foothill Forest vegetation with a history of logging, so consequently supports a reduced density of large trees.

• Fourteen (14) EVCs modelled to occur across three bioregions (with EVC number), listed below. Those in bold are considered most relevant to the assessment in the context of a proposed wind farm development, including those, which are most likely to occur in significant extents across the transmission study area, may provide habitat for threatened species or are likely to align with threatened ecological communities.

– Herb-rich Foothill Forest (23) – Grassy Woodland (175) – Valley Grassy Forest (47) – Riparian Forest (18) – Grassy Dry Forest (22) – Floodplain Riparian Woodland (56) – Plains Grassy Woodland (55) – Swampy Riparian Woodland (83) – Swampy Riparian Complex (126) – Riparian Thicket (59) – Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland/Riparian Shrubland/Riverine Escarpment Scrub Mosaic (84) – Damp Forest (29) – Swampy Riparian Woodland/Perched Boggy Shrubland Mosaic (212) – Wetland Formation (74)

• 26 threatened flora species may occur in the study area (Table 3):

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

Table 3 Summary of EPBC and FFG Act listed flora species most likely to occur in the study area

Species name	Listing status
River Swamp Wallaby-grass	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
Matted Flax-lily	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Trailing Hop-bush	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
Clover Glycine	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Euroa Guinea-flower	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Round-leaf Pomaderris	Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Woolly Wattle	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Large-leaf Cinnamon-wattle	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Velvet Apple-berry	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Wiry Bossiaea	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Tiny Daisy	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Forest Sedge	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Arching Flax-lily	Threatened under the FFG Act.
Late-flower Flax-lily	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Hairy Hop-bush	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Common Pipewort	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Yarra Gum	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Veiled Fringe-sedge	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Western Golden-tip	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Silky Golden-tip	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Rough Daisy-bush	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Tree Geebung	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Green Leek-orchid	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Sharp Greenhood	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Floodplain Fireweed	Endangered under the FFG Act.

Flora Transmission Area

AUSTRALIA FERA
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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

Table 4 Summary of EPBC and FFG Act listed fauna species most likely to occur in the study area

Species name	Listing status
Australasian Bittern	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Gang-gang Cockatoo	Endangered under the EPBC Act.
Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Pilotbird	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Southern Greater Glider	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Leadbeater's Possum	Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Striped Legless Lizard	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Endangered under the FFG Act.
Growling Grass Frog	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Barred Galaxias	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Macquarie Perch	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Endangered under the FFG Act.
Southern Pygmy Perch (Murray-Darling lineage)	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Golden Sun Moth	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Hooded Robin	Endangered under the EPBC Act. Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Lewin's Rail	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Eastern Great Egret	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Magpie Goose	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Australasian Shoveler	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Hardhead	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Blue-billed Duck	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Musk Duck	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Little Eagle	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Square-tailed Kite	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Powerful Owl	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Masked Owl	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Large-leaf Cinnamon-wattle	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Velvet Apple-berry	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Wiry Bossiaea	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Tiny Daisy	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Wine-lipped Spider-orchid	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Forest Sedge	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Arching Flax-lily	Threatened under the FFG Act.
Late-flower Flax-lily	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Hairy Hop-bush	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Common Pipewort	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Yarra Gum	Critically Endangered under the FFG Act.
Veiled Fringe-sedge	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Western Golden-tip	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Silky Golden-tip	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Rough Daisy-bush	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Tree Geebung	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Green Leek-orchid	Endangered under the FFG Act.
Sharp Greenhood	Vulnerable under the FFG Act.
Floodplain Fireweed	Endangered under the FFG Act.

Fauna Transmission Area

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Environmental:

How will FERA guarantee there are no negative impacts of this project on species/ecological communities identified above?

In undertaking the work with Biosis Fera will use the information as a key base dataset to determine the final turbine and transmission line design.

Biosis and our inhouse experts will then assess the works that are required to reinstate any vegetation that may be affected by the project.

Fera will also work with Landcare and other local community and government groups to ensure that we are involved in the programs that improve the local ecology and delver ecology benefits that become a legacy of the project.

The design of the project will ensure that there is zero impact to the hydrology of the project area.

This question also raises chemical fracking – Fera confirms there is no plan for chemical fracking on the project.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Planning and Funding:

Why is FERA investigating this project despite it not being in a Victorian Renewable Energy Zone? FERA's website does not at present provide a satisfactory answer to this question?

The renewable energy zones were created to highlight areas where there is capacity in the local grid to connect renewable energy projects. They were created 3 years ago.

With the Seymour Wind project located very close to the main grid transmission lines between Melbourne and Sydney, an entirely new link will be created for the project. This link will be sized to match the project and ensure that energy created by the project has the best possible access to the grid.

The zones are not intended to inform the planning process other than to highlight grid captivity.
They have no further planning application.

The project submitted a preliminary request to AEMO (the Australian Energy Market regulator). AEMO provided feedback on the project and supported the proposed connection to the grid.

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Questions 17/5/23 continued

Planning and Funding:

What is FERA's estimate of the total cost for this project, and how will this be financed??

The project is expected to const between $1B and $1.5M

As with all large-scale projects the project will be funded with equity and debt.

Fera will fund the majority of the equity required for the project.

Several local superannuation funds and banks have expressed interest in the project.

The turbine's will have a warranty of 25-30 years and our expectation is that the turbines will operate for a further 5 – 10 years.

Fera will set up a trust fund for the project and ensure there is full funding set aside for the restoration of the land when the turbines are removed, and the project closed.

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Questions and Answers

AUSTRALIA FERA
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FERA Group

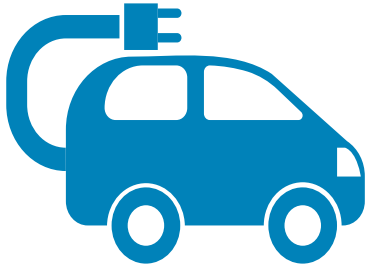
Founded in 2001, **FERA SRL** is a privately owned company, operating in the **development**, **construction** and **management** of **renewable energy plants.** **FERA** has management expertise in the control of key **competences of the whole process**, from the identification of sites to the production of energy.

Track record of growth

- Company established 2001, First project operational 2006 to today 16 projects for energy production.
- Proven ability to **create value.**
- Among the top 20 Italian wind energy developers for installed MW*.

(GSE statistics, among the most efficient wind farms in Italy)

FERA Australia
Established in 2019 the Fera Australia seeks to establish a pipeline of projects in Australia.
Projects that provide increasing levels of renewable energy into the Australian Market.
The company is an Australian company and is based in Melbourne.



ricarica

FERA, through its subsidiary **RICARICA** joined the electric car charging service and up to date, it has about **42 charging points** that offer **energy** obtained from **renewable sources,** at the most competitive prices on the Italian market.

MISSION

To **generate electricity** from **renewable sources**, efficiently and sustainably, in **perfect integration** with the **landscape** and its **community**

Environment benefits to Victoria

- Renewable power for 2 million homes
- 1.2 – 1.5 MT CO2 saved every year
- Equivalent of taking 500,000 cars of the road or planting 20 million trees

Investment in Victoria

- 5 Year forecast investment into Regional Victoria
- $1.5 – 2B

FERA Australia Ltd
456 Victoria Parade,
East Melbourne 3002
Tel. +61 412299678

Local Jobs

- 50 – 60 full time local staff
- 500 – 700 Construction
- 1000 – 1500 indirect local jobs

AUSTRALIA FERA
NATURE IS OUR POWER