Version 1.0

Wind Energy

Frequently Asked Questions

This guide provides general information about the development, construction and operation of wind farms, including:

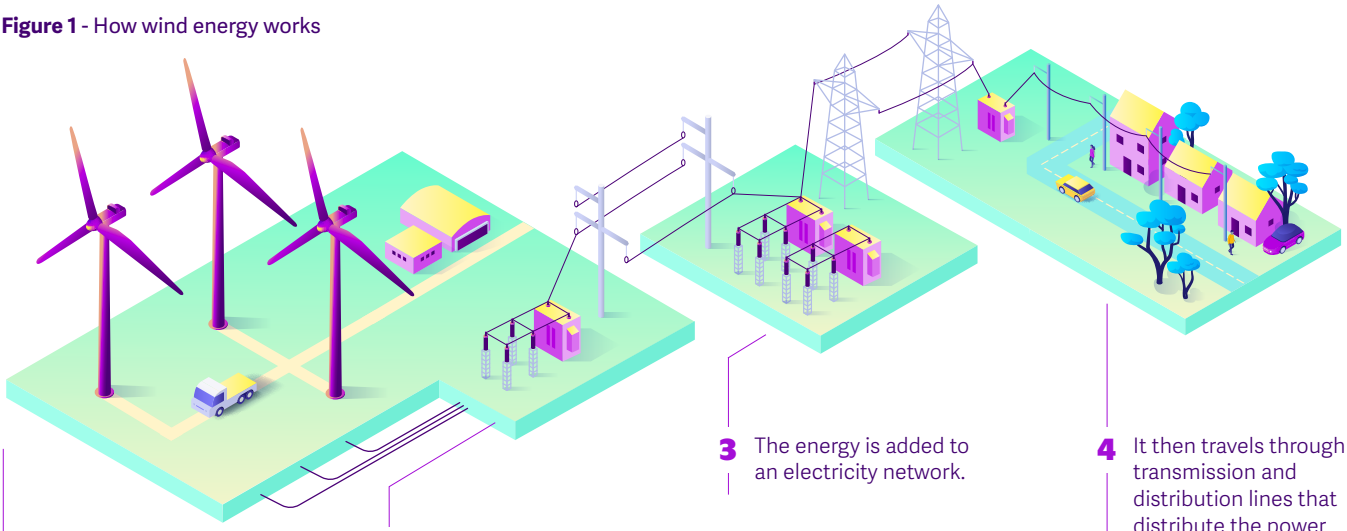
Wind Energy

Wind farms generate electricity from the naturally occurring energy of the wind.

A wind farm is made up of a number of wind turbine generators, and supporting infrastructure, installed to capture and convert wind energy into electrical energy that can be exported to an electricity network.

> **Wind turbines capture wind energy within the area swept by their blades. The rotating blades drive a generator that produces electrical energy.**

Figure 1 - How wind energy works



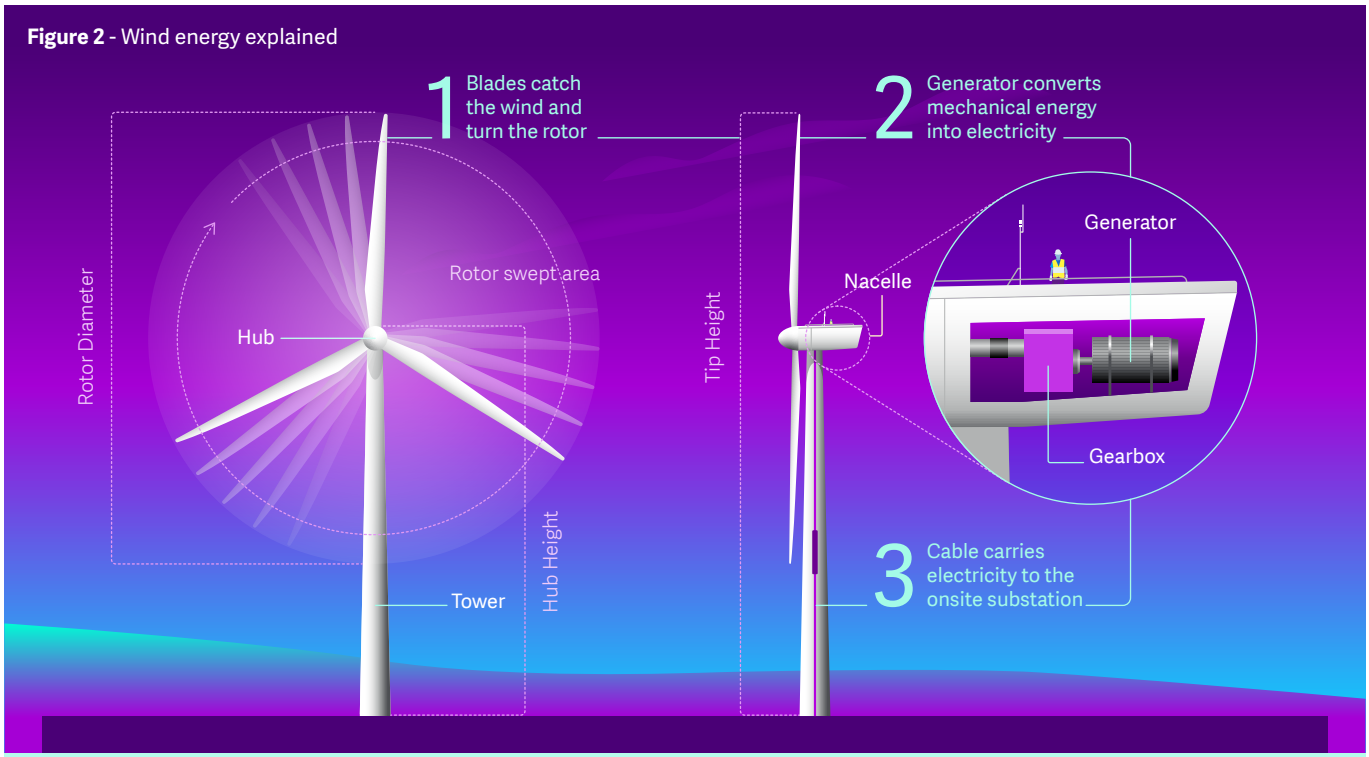
1 The turbine captures energy from the wind

2 The onsite substation(s) collects the energy and sends it to an offsite substation via a transmission line.

3 The energy is added to an electricity network.

4 It then travels through transmission and distribution lines that distribute the power to your home.

Figure 2 - Wind energy explained



Blades

Wind turbines typically have three blades connected to a central hub which rotates the generator. Each blade has its own control system to adjust the angle of the blade which optimises energy output and protects the turbine in very high winds.

Rotor

The blades are attached to a hub at the front of the nacelle. Together, the blades and hub are referred to as the rotor.

Generator

The generator converts the mechanical energy from the rotor into electrical energy. A gearbox is often used to ensure the generator runs at the most efficient speed.

Nacelle

The nacelle is the housing at the top of the tower which contains the main generating equipment including, gearbox (if applicable), generator, control systems, brake assembly, sensors and cooling equipment.

Tower

The tower of a wind turbine comes in a number of sections which are bolted together on site. The towers are tubular steel and are painted to protect them from harsh weather conditions.

Capacity

Turbine manufacturers measure the maximum, or rated, capacity of their wind turbines in megawatts (MW), indicating the amount of electricity they can produce. One MW is equivalent to one million watts. Production of power at the rate of 1 MW for 1 hour equals 1 megawatt hour (MWh) of energy. An average Australian household uses about 6 MWh of electricity per year.

Wind energy technology continues to advance, resulting in larger turbines with increasing efficiency and more advanced control systems.

Rotor diameters and hub heights have increased, allowing each turbine to capture more energy and reducing the land footprint required for each unit of energy produced.

Wind Farm ancillary infrastructure includes:

- access tracks for vehicle access to the wind turbines and a flat work area to accommodate cranes, trucks and turbine parts at each turbine
- underground or overhead cabling connecting the wind turbines electrically to the substation(s)
- substation(s) which collect the energy generated throughout the site and step up the voltage
- operations and maintenance building(s) to house worker facilities, the wind farm controls, equipment and spare parts
- meteorological masts for monitoring the wind speed and performance of the wind turbines
- water tanks and fire fighting equipment

In order to connect a wind farm to the electricity network, the development of transmission infrastructure is required, including overhead transmission lines and connection substations.

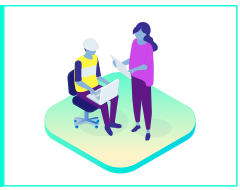
Wind farms are increasingly co-located with solar farms or battery energy storage systems.

During construction, there will also be temporary compounds, laydown areas, concrete batching plants, and temporary meteorological masts. Temporary onsite quarries may be established if suitable material is available. This minimises the impact of transporting materials to site on public roads.

Projects may also involve upgrades to local roads, to allow for the increased traffic movements during construction and/or to facilitate the delivery of wind turbines and other large ancillary equipment.

Figure 3 - Wind energy lifecycle

Project Development and Approvals



A lot of work and expertise goes into developing a wind farm.

Key activities in wind farm development include:

- feasibility studies
- engagement and establishing agreements with landowners
- wind monitoring and energy modelling
- site investigations and network studies
- consultation with traditional landowners, communities, government, agencies and industry
- planning and environmental studies and approvals
- design of the wind farm, ancillary infrastructure and public road upgrades
- detailed planning for construction and operations e.g., transport route planning
- financing arrangements and investment decision
- procurement process to select construction partners and turbine suppliers

Figure 4 - Project lifecycle

1–4 years approximately

Site identification
Finding a promising site
Engagement with landowners
Site visits(s)
Landowner agreements
Feasibility studies

Energy studies
Wind monitoring
Energy modelling
Site investigations
Layout development

Specialist studies
Biodiversity
Cultural heritage
Noise
Shadow flicker
Landscape and visual
Aviation
Electromagnetic interference (EMI)
Traffic impacts
Risk (e.g., bushfire)

Planning and environment
Development /Planning Permit Applications(s)
Environmental referrals and assessments
Formal public exhibition and comment process

1 year approximately

Commercials & procurement
Detailed engineering and design
Geotechnical studies
Procurement
Financial investment decision

2–3 years approximately

Construction
Benefit sharing programs
Public road upgrades
Site establishment
Civil and Electrical balance of plant
Turbine installation
Grid connection

25–30 years approximately

Operation
Wind farm generates electricity
Ongoing maintenance
Environmental compliance (e.g. bird, bat and noise monitoring)

Decommissioning
Removal of aboveground infrastructure
Revegetation

Community and stakeholder engagement

How is a wind farm designed?

Designs are developed iteratively and refined over time as more information becomes available, e.g. from site investigations, confirmation of approval requirements, and selection of the final turbine model.

A wide range of technical, community and environmental considerations are taken into account, including:

- safety
- local topography and geotechnical (ground) conditions
- ongoing productivity of the land
- stakeholder and community feedback
- proximity and connectivity to the electricity network
- relevant standards, guidelines and legislation
- constructability – whether the design is practical to build
- transport routes and access to the site
- potential environmental and heritage impacts
- operations and maintenance requirements
- project cost and value for money

During the development process we do our best to keep all stakeholders informed of design changes.

How long does the development process take?

A wind farm usually takes at least three years to develop, consistent with development of other large-scale infrastructure projects.

What planning and environmental approvals are required for a wind farm project?

Depending on the wind farm project size and location, local, state and/or federal government approvals may be required.

What environmental studies do you undertake to ensure potential impacts are identified and avoided or minimised?

Environmental studies are undertaken by independent specialists to identify possible project impacts. We use these studies to inform decisions about design, planning and construction management.

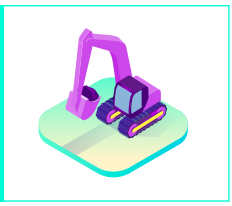
Studies typically undertaken for a wind farm project are likely to include:

- biodiversity
- heritage
- noise
- shadow flicker
- landscape and visual
- aviation
- electromagnetic interference (EMI)
- traffic and transport

We use environmental studies, undertaken by independent specialists, to ensure the design avoids or minimises impacts and to inform appropriate management measures.

Source: Zenviron

Construction and Commissioning



Major project construction can be disruptive at times. Mint works closely with host landholders, neighbours, local councils, communities and contractors to plan and manage construction responsibly.

The location and type of impacts will evolve based on the stage of construction. Initially there will be traffic related to bulk earthworks as the site roads and civil works are completed, while in the later phases traffic numbers will reduce while large cranes are used to install the wind turbine components. Each project and site activity has its own unique challenges that are carefully planned and managed.

How long does a wind farm take to build?

Depending on the size of the wind farm and weather conditions, construction can typically take 2–3 years.

How is construction undertaken responsibly?

We are committed to reducing construction impacts on communities and the environment and keeping people safe while we work. Some of the ways we do this include:

- a strong safety culture and clear safety procedures
- limiting work to standard construction hours wherever possible
- scheduling disruptive or noisy work at times when it will have the least impact
- monitoring and actively managing construction activities and impacts (e.g., dust, runoff)
- using well-maintained equipment and facilities
- abiding by requirements set out in approval conditions, legislation, industry standards and guidelines
- regular communication with neighbours and the community
- clear obligations for our construction partners set out in their contracts

Management Plans are developed to ensure that potential impacts are well managed, and all requirements are understood and addressed by the project. Management Plans will set out the approach to managing all aspects of construction including working hours, safety and security, biodiversity, heritage, water and dust management, noise and vibration controls and traffic and interaction with farming operations.

We listen to feedback and suggestions for how local impacts could be managed and minimised during construction. Input from communities and other stakeholders during a project's development are critical to inform construction and environmental approaches and mitigation measures.

What can I expect during construction?

Safety

Safety is our highest priority. Mint works closely with our construction contractors to develop Health and Safety Management Plans that drive safe construction practices and ensure that potential risks are identified, mitigated and communicated to workers. All staff and contractors undertake mandatory training in safety and emergency procedures before starting work on site.

Working hours

The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) in each state recommends standard construction hours. This is generally around 7am to 6pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 1pm on Saturdays. On occasions when we need to work outside these standard hours, we provide as much advance notice as possible and put measures in place to minimise disruption.

Traffic and roads

Wind farm construction generates a significant volume of traffic when construction workers attend site daily and when materials, machinery and turbines are being delivered to site. A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) is developed in consultation with road authorities to ensure that construction traffic is appropriately managed.

Source: Zenviron

Local roads may be upgraded before works begin so they are fit to carry trucks and oversize vehicles. Transport routes for oversize / overmass and heavy vehicles will follow major highways and main roads where possible and local roads where necessary to access the construction site.

> **We will work closely with our construction partners to plan deliveries, coordinate with other road users and provide advance notice of any disruption. Oversize items are often moved at night to reduce traffic disruption.**

Noise

Construction noise targets are set out in project approvals and guided by state or territory legislation.

If construction activities on one of our projects is expected to exceed the noise targets at any time, we put mitigation measures in place to limit the impact on local residents as much as possible.

This may include scheduling works so that noisier activities occur at times when they will have the least impact. Using well maintained equipment and machinery, minimising noise from vehicle reversing beepers, turning off machinery that is not in use and putting speed limits in place to minimise engine noise, are some other measures used to reduce noise from our sites.

Dust

The most common way to keep dust down during construction is by spraying water. Water trucks are used to wet down work areas and unsealed roads. We carefully consider the sustainability of water supply when sourcing water for dust control, and ensure we have adequate supply to mitigate dust impacts on site.

Social and economic

During construction, you may find more people and vehicles around town and on the road. Temporary accommodation such as motels and pubs may be busier than normal. We work with local communities, councils and our contractors to reduce any inconvenience this causes and to ensure local towns get an economic boost through spending on accommodation, food and local goods and services.

Site Preparation

On the wind farm site, access tracks are built to connect turbine sites to internal and external access roads and supporting infrastructure. This allows for the delivery of equipment to the hardstand area at the turbine (including the oversized turbine components) and servicing during the life of the wind farm.

Offsite, some local roads, highways or intersections may need to be upgraded for use by construction vehicles. Often wind farms also have an onsite quarry, concrete batching plant or other temporary construction facilities which are set up at the start of construction to supply the project, this can reduce the traffic impact of the project on local roads. Environmental protection measures are put in place prior to and managed during construction.

An access track, turbine foundation excavation and hardstand.

Wind farm construction involves a range of heavy machinery, including onsite crushing (and reuse) of materials excavated as part of the construction process.

Turbine Foundations

A foundation is built to provide a secure footing for each wind turbine. In general, these foundations are approximately 25 metres in diameter and 3 metres deep. A crane pad and assembly area, known as a hardstand, is also constructed next to each foundation. The foundations are made of concrete and steel reinforcement and are backfilled with excavation materials leaving only the central bolt assembly above ground level.

Concrete being poured at a turbine foundation

Earthworks complete ready for wind turbine components to arrive

Turbine Assembly

A wind turbine consists of a tower, a nacelle (the box at the top of the tower housing the generator), a hub and three blades. These parts are delivered separately, laid out in the assembly area, then lifted into place by a crane. Each turbine takes around three or four days to install.

A crane uses the hardstand area to install a nacelle and rotor on top of the tower sections with the blades ready to be installed.

Electrical connections

Underground or overhead electrical and fibre optic cables are installed to connect the wind turbines and carry electricity and data to the substation.

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Supporting Infrastructure

Supporting infrastructure such as substations, monitoring masts, operations buildings and transmission lines are built to allow the wind farm to operate and export electricity to the electricity network.

An electrical substation and operations/maintenance building

An overhead powerline connecting the wind farm to the electricity network

Commissioning

After all supporting infrastructure has been built and tested, wind turbines are commissioned individually to start supplying electricity. Temporary infrastructure including construction buildings and construction access tracks are removed and the ground is rehabilitated.

How much water is required, and where does it come from?

Water usage and supply is a key consideration for any major infrastructure project.

A wind farm's water usage is greatest during the construction period where it is mainly used for dust suppression and concrete production. Water use during wind farm operations is minimal, largely limited to maintenance of access tracks on a regular or ad hoc basis depending on the site.

Rainwater tanks are usually located on site to service the water needs of the operational and maintenance facility (e.g., toilets and kitchen).

Through the development of a project, various water sourcing options are investigated to ensure adequate water source(s) are available and the project will not have an adverse impact on the local water supply and environment. Options typically include extraction of groundwater under a license and/or trading of groundwater access rights from existing licenses.

A detailed sourcing strategy is developed as part of pre-construction planning.

Operations

Wind farms have an operational life of around 30 years. A small team based on site or in the region undertakes regular operations, maintenance and monitoring throughout the project's life.

Will I hear the turbines?

Like almost anything that moves – the ocean, tractors, cars, the wind itself – wind turbines do create sound. The sound they make can be described as a cyclic whooshing or swishing sound. In most cases, it is possible to carry on a conversation at the base of a wind turbine without having to raise your voice.

Noise can vary depending on the shape of the land, the position of the listener and the speed and direction of the wind. Wind turbines generally produce more noise as the wind speed increases, but this is often masked by noise from other sources also increasing at higher wind speeds, for example noise from the wind in trees.

During the development of a wind farm, detailed noise studies are undertaken by specialist consultants who apply the relevant environmental noise guidelines and standards to predict noise levels for a proposed project using an indicative turbine model. The assessment considers the noise output of each turbine, the cumulative effect of multiple turbines, their location relative to residences and the topographical and meteorological conditions of the area. Sometimes measurements are taken on site to confirm pre-wind farm background noise levels to help inform the design.

This helps us to develop a layout for a project which we have confidence will meet the required noise limits.

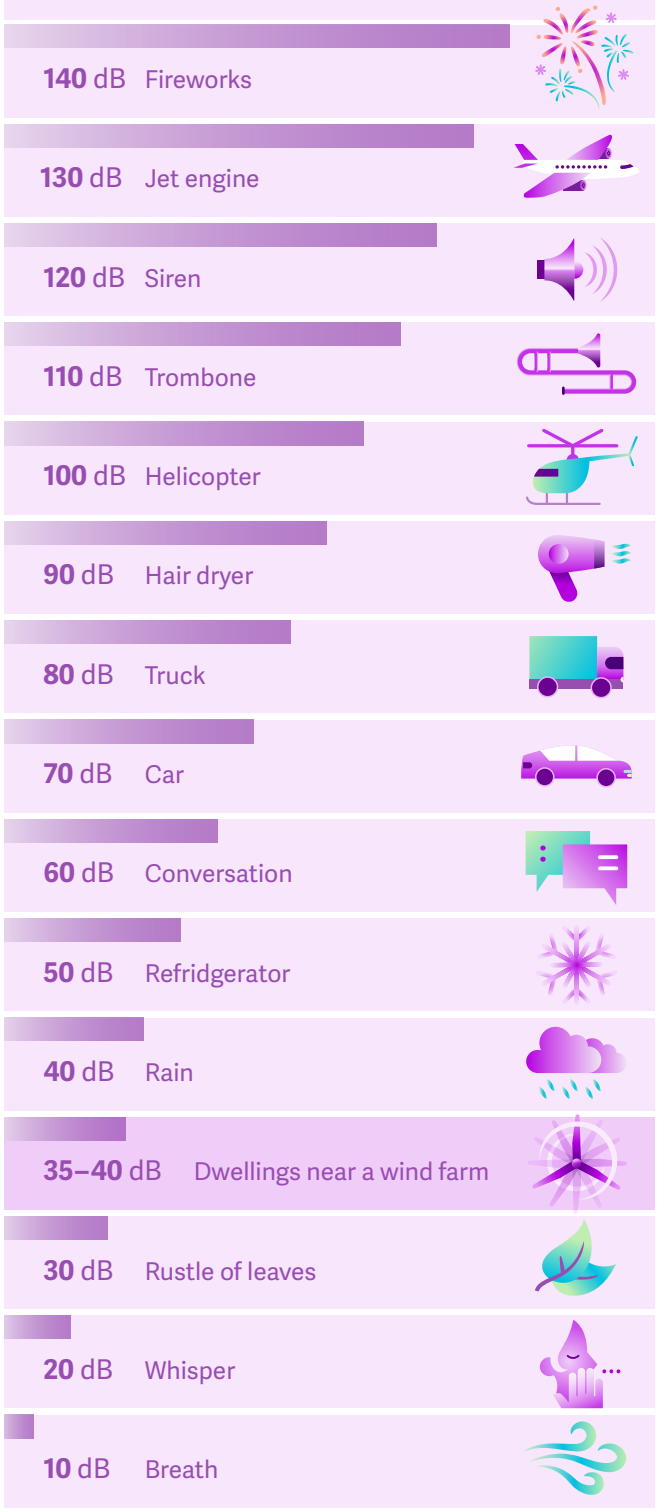
Wind farms are required to meet strict noise requirements which are put in place through the approval process. The final layout and turbine selected for a project must meet the applicable noise limits set by the relevant legislation and guidelines, throughout the operational life of a project.

> **Monitoring of noise is undertaken once the wind farm is operational to ensure the noise requirements are being met.**

What is infrasound?

Infrasound is sound waves with a frequency below the lower limit of human audibility. Numerous studies have been conducted into the level of infrasound produced by wind turbines. These studies confirm that the level of infrasound from wind turbines is no greater than the noise encountered from other natural and non-natural noise sources on a daily basis.

Figure 5 - Decibel scale



Do wind farms cause health problems?

The Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Statement: Evidence on Wind Farms and Human Health provides advice to the community and government on this issue. The NHMRC concludes that there is currently no consistent evidence that wind farms cause adverse health effects in humans.

Will electromagnetic interference (EMI) affect my TV reception?

All television broadcasts in Australia are now digital. Digital TV signals are generally much less susceptible to interference from wind farms than analogue signals, however, some disruption is possible in areas of low signal strength.

Studies into the existing television and radio reception strength in the area are undertaken to assess whether the wind farm is causing any issues.

> **We will help any residents who experience TV reception issues after construction of the wind farm. There are solutions available to resolve any issues that may be caused.**

Will wind turbines impact birdlife?

Wind farms are always subject to an assessment and approval process to ensure that their potential effect on the environment, including fauna and flora, is carefully considered before construction is allowed to start. This includes avifauna assessments to understand which species of birds and bats utilise the site and any potential impacts.

Bird and bat mortality from collision into wind turbines represents only a fraction of losses caused by other human-related causes such as vehicles and buildings, and as a result of loss of habitat and climate change.

During the first few years of operations, bird mortality is monitored and assessed. This includes using trained people and dogs to find birds and bats that may have collided with turbines, surveys to understand the bird/bat utilisation of the broader area and analysis of how quickly scavengers, such as foxes, remove any carcasses.

This process estimates the likely impact the wind farm is having, to confirm that the level of impact is consistent with the pre-construction assessments and to ensure that the wind farm is not having a significant impact on any species.

What happens when there is no wind?

Wind farms connect into the electrical infrastructure system, commonly known as the electricity network, or grid. There are several electricity networks in Australia. The largest, known as the National Electricity Market (NEM), is an interconnected system that covers Queensland, New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. Western Australia has its own systems (the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) and North West Interconnected System (NWIS)), whilst the Northern Territory has the Darwin-Katherine Interconnected System (DKIS).

The electricity network is supplied by electricity from a large number of geographically and technologically diverse generators.

The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) manages the NEM and SWIS systems to ensure that a mix of generators and storage technologies are available to meet demand. If the wind is not blowing at one wind farm, generators in other regions or using other technologies will be available to meet demand.

What if a wind turbine catches fire?

The risk of fire at wind farms is very low due to:

- lightning protection devices installed on every turbine
- monitoring systems installed in turbines will automatically slow or shut down the turbine if the temperature or wind speed exceeds an assigned threshold
- active fire protection systems are installed in wind turbines including detection systems, alert systems and fire suppression systems
- turbines are located in cleared construction pads which reduce available fuel load

Could a wind farm make fighting a bushfire harder?

Wind farms are not considered to increase bushfire risk. It is in the best interests of the wind farm owner to minimise fire risk to protect their assets. In most cases wind farms provide benefits via their large access track network, which also act as fire breaks, additional personnel on site during construction and operations, additional water access points and tanks, and the fire mitigation measures required by the responsible authority. Wind farms are planned and constructed in consultation with the relevant fire authorities.

Wind farms are not considered to pose any hazards for fighting bushfires from the air as turbine coordinates are logged with airspace authorities. Pilots view turbines no differently to other tall structures and hazards such as power lines, transmission towers, radio masts and mountains. Wind farms are just another obstacle in the environment that need to be managed on a risk basis when fighting fires.

What is the carbon payback period for a wind farm?

The carbon payback period is the length of time it takes a turbine to produce enough clean electricity to make up for the carbon generated during manufacture.

There are numerous studies that state that the payback time is between six to twelve months of operation of a wind turbine.

Wind farms are not considered to pose any hazards for fighting bushfires from the air as turbine coordinates are logged with airspace authorities.

Can you continue to undertake aerial farm operations such as aerial spraying and helicopter mustering when the wind farm is operating?

Yes. Whilst a wind farm adds additional aerial obstacles for pilots, the methodology they use to assess existing hazards is unchanged. During aerial operations, the scale of wind turbines makes them highly visible and often they pose less risk than other obstacles such as transmission lines.

Aerial spraying or spreading is a common farm operation that occurs on wind farm properties. Typically, spraying or spreading is completed in low wind conditions to reduce drift and keep the activity confined to its target areas. This is complementary to wind farm operations, as the wind turbines will be operating at a slower speed vastly reducing the likelihood of turbulence issues for the aerial activities.

We often see helicopter mustering occurring in areas that are largely inaccessible for ground-based mustering. One benefit of a wind farm on these properties is that the access tracks required for construction and operations greatly improve access to those areas, which can sometimes negate the need for helicopter mustering to occur.

However, where needed, aerial mustering can still be undertaken, as per spraying and spreading activities, with a proper assessment of the site hazards.

Aerial farm operations are just one part of the picture when it comes to operating a farm and wind farm on the same property. The communications and relationship between the parties is critical for the ongoing success of both operations. Management plans, regular meetings and most importantly open communication are how we ensure that when challenges arise, we can find solutions that work for both parties.

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Decommisioning

When a wind farm reaches the end of its life the site can be decommissioned, restoring the wind farm area to its original condition. The wind farm operator may look to work with landowners and government to repower or upgrade the equipment and continue operating.

What does decommissioning involve?

Decommissioning a wind farm involves:

- removing the wind turbines
- removing related infrastructure, such as buildings and overhead power lines
- covering and revegetating access roads and foundations

Landowners can request that parts of the wind farm that continue to serve a purpose, such as buildings or access tracks, remain in place.

Repowering (or upgrading the equipment) usually requires new planning and environmental approvals and new agreements with landowners.

Who is responsible for decommissioning?

The wind farm owner is responsible for decommissioning. Requirements for decommissioning – such as reinstating the land – are set out in contracts with landowners and in planning approvals.

Decommissioning is accounted for during the wind farm's planning to ensure sufficient funding is available to cover the costs. Towards the end of life, the operator will work with stakeholders to develop a detailed decommissioning plan in a similar way to planning the construction process.

The Australian wind farm industry takes decommissioning very seriously. No wind farm owner has ever abandoned a wind farm in Australia and the industry does not intend to ever allow this to happen.

What happens to wind turbines at the end of their life?

Wind turbines and other ancillary infrastructure removed as part of the decommissioning process is disposed of responsibly. This includes recycling as much material as possible.

The Clean Energy Council has recently released a report concluding that 85-94 per cent of wind turbines (by mass) are recyclable and can be recycled in Australia.*

> **The industry continues to work actively to develop new recycling technologies, to design components to minimise or prevent waste, and to develop a circular economy for materials.**

Employment

Construction in the renewable energy sector creates hundreds of jobs on site and thousands of jobs in businesses that supply the project, directly or indirectly.

What kind of jobs are available during construction?

Construction provides an economic boost for regional communities by increasing demand for local workers, goods and services including:

- tradespeople
- transport operators
- competent machine operators
- general labourers
- quarries
- concrete suppliers and earthmoving contractors
- accommodation, cleaning and general service providers
- local shops, pubs, hotels, food and fuel service providers

Is there work for local people and businesses?

Mint is committed to employing local people and buying local wherever possible. We are always on the lookout to build new working relationships near our projects.

> **Mint will establish Goods and Services Registers for our projects and will encourage you to register your interest.**

Mint, as the owner of the wind farm project, will have limited opportunities to directly employ workers. However, opportunities will exist with our delivery partners and contractors (and their sub-contractors). The project Goods and Services Registers will be provided to these partners/ contractors when they tender for the project and updated once they have been engaged.

How many jobs are created during operation?

This varies by the size and location of the wind farm. There is usually a small team based on site or in the region who are responsible for day-to-day management of the site and regular maintenance. Site operators typically develop relationships with local suppliers for general services and supplies including equipment hire, engineering support, material supply, cleaning and sundry items.

*Source: https://www.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/advocacy-initiatives/energy-transformation/wind-turbine-recycling

Working with communities

As the ultimate owner and operator of our development projects we have a long-term vision for every project and work hard to build strong relationships with local residents, businesses and organisations to share that vision.

What economic benefits can a wind farm create for the local community?

Local community benefits can include:

- boost to the local and regional economy and local businesses
- jobs during construction and operation
- training, skills development and education programs
- creation of community funds for local initiatives
- direct payments to landowners and neighbours

Do wind farms impact the value of land?

Several studies have been completed into property prices on land surrounding wind farms. These studies indicate that there is insufficient data to have a conclusive answer, though wind farms are unlikely to negatively impact the value of surrounding land in an agricultural setting.

They concluded that for rural properties used for primary production, there is no direct loss of productivity resulting from wind farms; therefore, they are unlikely to negatively impact the value of such properties.

A review of property resale analysis indicated that all of the properties examined demonstrated capital growth that aligned with the broader property market of the time.

How do wind farms benefit the environment?

Like all infrastructure, the construction and operation of wind farms result in some impacts to the environment.

Wind farms occupy approximately 3 per cent of the land at a typical site and can be operated alongside existing agricultural land uses. Wind farms can enhance agricultural practices with the construction of high quality access tracks improving accessibility.

Wind farms are an alternative to burning polluting fossil fuels – they do not emit carbon dioxide or other air pollutants. Within six to twelve months of operation, a wind farm offsets all emissions from its construction.

The calculations on just how much CO2 can be saved by each wind farm are based on an assumption for the carbon intensity of the electricity sector (i.e., the typical amount of CO2 emitted by producing one kWh of power) where the wind farm is connected.

How do local communities' benefit?

Mint is committed to developing ways to share benefits, through programs that are tailored to each community. The Mint team has deep experience engaging with and listening to communities to develop benefits sharing programs that are tailored to each community.

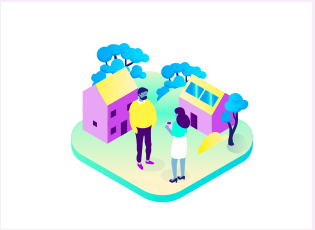
Through partnerships with councils and local groups, and consultation with the community, we will develop benefit sharing programs that address important social, economic and environmental needs in the local area and region.

Programs may include community and education funds, neighbour benefit programs, training and skills development or scholarship programs and conservation works.

Figure 5 - How do local communities' benefit?

Community funds

Education funds and scholarship programs

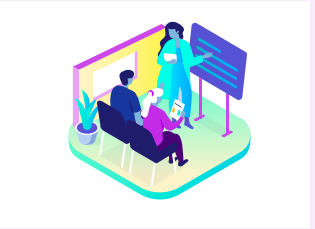


Neighbour benefit programs

Training and skills development

Conservation actions

Local school programs



Other issues of importance to the community

Sponsorship of specific causes or local NGOs

How do you involve communities in planning for, and decisions about, the wind farm?

We form long-term partnerships with the communities in which we develop and operate. We know that for our projects to be successful, we must have the support of key stakeholders. Landowners, neighbours, communities and local authorities are our priority.

We believe in open, honest and authentic engagement with our stakeholders and will work hard to develop strong long-term relationships.

> **We aim to ensure that our presence is respectful of community views and values and of the environment, and that our involvement generates lasting benefits for the wider community.**

Mint is committed to positive engagement practices and ongoing engagement throughout all stages of a project's life – from site selection through to decommissioning. Mint employs engagement approaches according to the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum (Inform, Consult, Involve, Collaborate and Empower).

We will engage with local councils, landowners, neighbours and surrounding communities as early as possible, keeping people informed and involving people in decisions that they are able to influence. We need your feedback so that we can improve the way we do things.

We also encourage our community stakeholders to sign up to project newsletters so they can stay up to date with projects as they progress.

How do I find out more and/or provide feedback?

Feedback and questions are always welcome. If you have any concerns or local knowledge that could help us then please get in contact by phoning us on 1800 HI MINT (446 468) or emailing us at info@mintrenewables.com.

You can find our Complaints Handling Procedure on our website, or we can send you a copy on request.

How do you keep people informed?

Depending on the wind farm location and community preferences, we will use a range of different ways to keep people up to date. These include:

- website – dedicated project page
- meetings, phone calls, emails and/or letters to anyone directly affected
- regular newsletters
- construction updates – via email or text message
- fact sheets
- information displays in nearby towns – community noticeboards
- drop-in information sessions
- presentations to community groups and organisations

Contact us

1800 HI MINT (446 468)

info@mintrenewables.com

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We know that for our projects to be successful, we must have the support of key stakeholders. Landowners, neighbours, communities and local authorities are our priority.