Australian Government
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner

FSO AUDIT REPORT	
Name of Company:	GE Renewable Energy Australia Pty Ltd
FSC Audit Reference #:	1213/A02-1/AA002-1
Audit Type:	Initial Accreditation
Audit Date:	29 – 30 April 2024
Site Name:	Goyder South Stage 1B Wind Farm Project
Site Address:	Springbank Road (Office), KOONOONA SA 5417
FSO Name:	s 47F(1)
Contact Details for FSO:	Mobile: s 47F(1) Email: s 47F(1)
Observer:	N/A
Company Contact	s 47F(1) - GE EHS Manager – Construction Projects
Contact Details	Mobile: s 47F(1) Email: s 47F(1)

Brief Description of Company Activities:

GE Renewable Energy Australia Pty Ltd (GE Renewable Energy Australia) has been selected by Neoen as the wind turbine supplier and nominated Principal Contractor for the 413MW GSWF located South of Burra SA.

The project will include the installation of 75 x 5.5MW Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) at height of between 121 -158m, including all associated infrastructure. The construction of the project commenced early works in January 2022 and is due for completion in first quarter 2025.

The approximate cost of the project for GE Renewable Energy Australia is around $265M, with approximately 150 persons working on the project at peak times.

The scope of works to be performed, includes the design, construction, and installation of WTGs and associated infrastructure and facilities including:

- Site establishment and installation of infrastructure, including roads, buildings, fences, utilities, storage areas as appropriate.
- Site design including WTG layout, connection scheme and Substation.
- Grid integration.
- Design and Construction of foundations Design of access roads, Hardstands and 33kv Reticulation.
- WTG design, manufacture, and delivery to site.
- Assembly of Nacelle.
- WTG erection: tower sections, nacelle, hub, and blades, including mechanical and electrical installation.
- Construction of HV substation and overhead HV transmission lines.
- Commissioning of WTGs and transmission systems, including substation.
- Reliability and Grid tests.
- Design, procurement, and construction of Met Masts.

Brief Description of Audit Method:

1. Opening meeting and discussion around audit process.
2. Discussions around project stages and level of completion.
3. Review of documentation made available through Box (GE Renewable Energy Australia document system).
4. Review of WHS criteria and H1 Work at Height hazard criteria.
5. Review of FP and H16 – Mobile Plant criteria.
6. Discussion around audit outcomes and process to follow.
7. Exit meeting.

Materials and Documents taken:

Full access to both Project documentation and corporate relevant procedures/Plans and records was made available through the BOX document access system established by GE Renewable Energy Australia.

Corrective Actions:

CAR No.	Level (Major/Minor)	Status (Open/Closed/Upgraded/Downgraded)	Criterion (e.g. WH3.1)
1213/A02-1/AA002-1/0001	Minor	Open	FP 3.1

Summary of CARs	
No. Majors Open	0
No. Minors Open	1
No. CARs Closed (if applicable)	-

Definitions
Corrective Action Report (CAR) Definition A CAR is a finding made by a Federal Safety Officer (FSO) during an audit that a company's WHSMS fails to meet the requirements of the Criteria and/or the company has not followed its WHSMS. When a CAR is raised, the company needs to take corrective action to ensure its WHSMS fully meets the Criteria and is being implemented on site.
Major CAR Definition A major non-conformance CAR is raised where: • A company's WHSMS contains no documented process or system which meets the Criteria, or • the company's WHSMS fails to meet the Criteria in a substantial way, or • there is no evidence a company's WHSMS is being implemented onsite, or • a company has failed to implement its WHSMS onsite in a substantial way. A CAR will not be raised where a company's WHSMS meets the Criteria, but no evidence of implementation is available because the relevant work has not yet been undertaken onsite.
Minor CAR Definition A minor CAR is raised where: • a company's WHSMS fails to meet the Criteria in a minor way, or • a company has failed to implement its WHSMS onsite in a minor way.
Opportunity For Improvement (OFI) Definition An Opportunity for Improvement (OFI) is a suggestion made by a FSO to a company to further improve a WHSMS which meets the Criteria that is being fully implemented on site. An OFI will not be raised if a non-conformance with the Criteria is identified. Companies are not required to adopt or close out OFIs. They are suggested improvements only.

Opportunities for Improvement: None at this stage

Summary of Audit Findings:

This audit was completed virtually due to auditor circumstances that prevented a specific onsite audit being undertaken.

To assist in the audit process, live drone video was completed showing the work areas, including plant and work front set up. This was further supported through live video coverage on each of the plant at the site work pads, including inside the erected tower sections completed by the Corporate EHS Manager.

Noted during this live coverage examples of connection to the rail system (Harness) was demonstrated, along with close up pictures of the various anchor points located in and around the towers.

All pictures of anchor points and slider access system were further supported through site records (sighted) and detailed documentation verifying compliance with Australian standards as required.

Video was also undertaken of Freo working hut areas showing plant documentation available at the work front which was further verified through records and copies of operational manuals and risk assessments presented on the project.

It was noted that further improvement to the site processes is currently being completed following the first audit results through full reviews of SWMS, with contractors to ensure steps, hazards and controls are well aligned and relevant to the task being performed.

The live drone pictures showed the access roads and control systems in place that were also further supported through defined traffic movement plans that were presented.

The system evidence against each of the FSC criteria was well mapped out and recorded. Examples of records were made available and discussions with both corporate and site management team members assisted in the audit process.

There was a clear commitment by GE Renewable Energy Australia to the audit process through full commitment of staff over the two days from both corporate and Senior site management personnel who attended and provided responses to the audit questions raised over the duration of the audit.

The availability of the relevant corporate and site-based documentation allowed a good review of the systems being applied, with records appearing to be well recorded and maintained.

The risk management processes being completed on site through Hazops/Hazcons/Hazids where specific site experts are involved has allowed a detailed assessment of specific hazards and risks to be completed.

Where required, external experts were engaged (hygienist and WHS compliance) to ensure systems in place and working effectively.

Overall, this system audit has identified one minor CAR to be addressed that was discussed during the audit process.

Additional Comments: Nil

WHSMS AUDIT CRITERIA		FSO COMMENTS
WH3	**Legal Requirement**	

WH3.1	There is a documented process to ensure all health and safety legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards are identified relevant to:
	• the company operations; and
	• the project/site activities.
		I sighted the following:
		• The Work Health and Safety Management Plan (WHSMP) – Rev 11 and noted in section 12 – Legal and Other Requirements where the process for identifying relevant legislation, standards and codes of practice is described.
		• Sighted within Appendix D – Organisational and Project legal Register and noted where the legal register is broken in two separate columns, with one identifying all organisational (corporate) legislation, standards and codes and the other then defining what is specific to the project.
		• The information within the WHSMP is further supported through the following corporate GE Renewable Energy Australia procedures:
		  • Compliance & Excellence Programme EHS 2.1 P 01 EHS RE-EHS-1.1-P-02-EHS-Manual in section 3.5.1.
		  • Section 3.6 where it describes that the GE Renewable Energy Australia Projects & Services team will ensure that the country or local safety plans are established in order to comply with local laws.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted evidence to show that relevant legislation, standards, and codes applicable to Australian operations and the project are identified and available throughout the company and project.
		• Sighted photographic evidence of copies of relevant legal register posted on the EHS wall for easy access.
		• Review of the registers noted that relevant legislation, standards and codes of practice had been identified and documented.
		Satisfactory Outcome

WH3.2	There is a documented process to ensure all current health and safety legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards relevant to the project are readily available on site and workers are informed of the method of access.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 12 – Legal and Other Requirements where it states the Project WHS Manager manages a centralised and accessible information repository of legal and other requirements for the benefit of managers and workers as detailed in the

		Organisational and Project Legal Register Appendix D. (sighted). • It further states, Managers and workers will be informed of the location, including access through the Project WHS Office via the WHS Personal and this information will be communicated to workers via the Project Induction. • Also noted within the WHSMP in Appendix B – Roles and Responsibilities where it outlines the need for key management personnel to ensure compliance with legislation standards and codes as part of their responsibilities. • Access to legislation, standards and codes is communicated through the WHSMP and available both in the plan (Appendix D) and includes both corporate register and project specific register outlining codes, legislation and standards. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted and reviewed the site induction presentation and noted where reference to access legislation, standards and codes is described and discussed in slide 13. • Sighted and reviewed the site project induction handbook that is given to all inducted persons during the induction process where information on access to legislation is also described. • Sighted the organisational and project legal register that was last updated in March 2024 and noted relevant legislation, codes of practice and standards were in place for both corporate and project. • Sighted the link document that allows personnel on site to access the company TRS library system that allows access to relevant codes of practice, legislation, and standards. • Sighted evidence to show that additional standards are available upon request through EHS department. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH3.3	There is a documented process to ensure changes to health and safety legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards relevant to the company and project are reviewed and processes updated as required.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 12.1 – Changes in Legislation where it states, where changes are made to WHSMP and its associated processes, and/or site activities, the Project WHS Manager will ensure that all effected stakeholders (such as, management, workers, contractors and external parties) are consulted and provided

		the necessary information, training and instruction.
		• It further states, GE Renewable Energy Australia Project WHS Manager will ensure that the WHSMP and associated WHS documentation is updated as a result of:
		  • Changes in Legislation and Standards as applicable to Projects scope of work.
		  • Changes to the Projects scope of work.
		  • Client requirements.
		  • Organisational changes.
		• Also noted the Project WHS Manager monitoring of legal and other requirements is sourced from, but not limited to, the following:
		  • GE Renewable Energy Australia legal subscriptions.
		  • GE Renewable Energy Australia Organisational Integrated Management System and notices of changes.
		  • GE Renewable Energy Australia Legal Counsel bulletins or communications.
		  • Safework South Australia Website (Resources > Legislation).
		  • Government of South Australia Website (SA Legislation).
		  • TRS Library.
		• Sighted within Appendix B of the WHSMP and noted in the roles and responsibilities section for the WHS Manager where the need to monitor any manage changes is a requirement.
		• Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-13.2-P01-Site-EHS-plan-for-Projects where the need to develop and ensure compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements is outlined.
		• Also noted there is a GE Renewable Energy Australia corporate guidance document around change RE-EHS-3.3-P-01-Management-of-Change that describes how all changes within the organisation and project sites are to be managed.
		• This is identified within the WHSMP for both the corporate and project applicable legislation, standards and codes.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:

		• Sighted evidence of regular alerts from subscriptions identifying relevant legislative changes that may be relevant to the organisation that is reviewed and tracked by the EHS manager. • Evidence sighted through email alerts that were presented from Workplace Safety Australia. • Sighted within the safety alerts that come through where all jurisdictions are covered which is then filtered by EHS Manager and communicated accordingly. • Also noted numerous examples of safety alerts that are sent out to industry that are reviewed and communicated across the organisation. • Sighted email evidence to demonstrate that relevant information is sent to GE Renewable Energy Australia management team for review as required. • Noted no major changes that required updating was available to demonstrate process, however, there is a system in place. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH12	**Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Control (HIRAC)**	

WH12.1	There is a documented HIRAC methodology.	I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 13 – Risk Management where the process for management of risk using a defined HIRAC process is described.
		• Noted this includes:
		  • Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control
		  • Project Risk Matrix
		  • Risk Escalation
		  • Hierarchy of Controls
		  • Process Risk Assessments
		  • Project Risk Register
		  • Construction Risk Assessment Workshops
		  • Task Specific Risk Assessments
		  • SWMS.
		• There is a detailed description under each heading that describes how to apply each process and what and who should be involved in the various processes.
		• This information within the WHSMP is supported through the GE Renewable Energy Australia corporate procedure RE-EHS-5.1-P-01-EHS-Risk-

		Management where the process for HIRAC management is described.
		• In this document it describes how to undertake risk management through general risk assessments, environmental risk assessment and job specific tasks.
		• Also in this document it breaks down the HIRAC process from hazard identification risk assessment, risk evaluation and determination of controls.
		• There is both a corporate and project specific HIRAC process that is documented and applied on the project with evidence of that available and being used.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted a range of completed risk assessment tools being used on the project that align with the system, including Goyder South Wind Farm Hazid-Hazcon-Hazop assessment document that also includes a risk assessment process for health and hygiene.
		• Further noted where a risk reduction action plan based on the outcomes of the assessment is in place.
		• Also sighted a range of SWMS that have been developed by the contractors for the high-risk activities being performed on site including:
		  • FREO SWMS Set up and work with mobile crane
		  • GE SWMS review for commissioning of turbines
		  • WTS SWMS Main Installation Cypress 2 WTG
		  • WTS SWMS Operation of Mobile Plant
		  • FREO SWMS FCWF 010 Franna Operations
		  • FREO SWMS GSWF 004 Lift All Tower Sections.
		• Further sighted where a range of critical risk reviews have been completed on high-risk activities on the project including:
		  • Critical Risk Review Lifting Operations
		  • Critical Risk Review Powered Mobile Plant
		  • Critical Risk Review Working at Height.
		• Also sighted where SWMS reviews are completed on all submitted SWMS and reviewed and approved by PC prior to use on the project.
		• Noted where current SWMS process in place in conjunction with each contractor to ensure

		the steps in each SWMS are effective, as well as the identified hazards and controls aligning to ensure best outcome for use on the project going forward. • Noted a range of meeting records demonstrates this process is being effectively applied. • Also sighted evidence of a range of HAZOP-HAZID and HAZCON assessment being completed and recorded on high-risk activities and various stages within the project cycle. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH12.2	There is a documented process to ensure the project HIRAC process is undertaken by personnel trained in the use of the company's HIRAC methodology and tools.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within section 13 – Risk Management of the WHSMP and noted where it states persons who conduct risk profiling are trained and competent in the use of Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control (HIRAC) and understand the scope of work, the hazards, and risks, including high risk construction work. • Further noted within section 18.6 – Activity Specific Training where it also states persons conducting risk assessments must be trained and competent in the use of HIRAC and have an understanding of the scope of work, the hazards and risks, high-risk construction work and legal requirements as relevant to the works. • Also noted that GE Renewable Energy Australia Training Sign-On Record will be used to record the proof of induction and training of workers. GE Renewable Energy Australia Training Sign-On Records will be managed by the WHS Team. • Observed within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-5.1-P-01-EHS-Risk-Management where it also states Individuals involved in RA development shall be trained on the skills and subject matter required to complete their assigned responsibilities. • Affected employees shall receive RA awareness training. • Also, that Employees using RAs shall be trained on the proper usage and function. • Training shall be tracked to completion using Gensuite Training Tracker tool, as applicable. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:**

		• Sighted within the Gensuite tool and noted where all persons involved in site risk-based activities have been trained in the company HIRAC processes and methodologies being applied on site. • Sighted the Global Learning Centre access link that would allow persons to undertake the HIRAC training required. • Sighted an example of the Risk Management training for GE Renewable Energy Australia that forms part of the HIRAC training process. • Sighted evidence of the Certificate of Course completion certificate that is presented following the Risk Assessment training. • Example of s 47F(1) completed training presented for review. • Sighted the training presentation that forms part of the HIRAC training for Last Minute Risk Assessment training package. • Noted all records retained on share point. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH12.3	There is a documented process to ensure project specific HIRAC is conducted.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 13.6 – Project Risk Register where it states the Project Risk Register (PRR) captures the overall WHS risks associated with the scope of work for which this WHSMP applies. • Noted it further states, GE Renewable Energy Australia Project WHS Manager will control, manage and review the Project Risk Register and be supported in those reviews by the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Manager. • Also noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate procedure RE-EHS-5.1-P-01-EHS-Risk-Management where it gives guidance and states RA documents should be developed and reviewed by a team comprised of employees and contractors who perform or are otherwise affected by the job task being evaluated, or with the involvement of person(s) who is / are familiar with and understand(s) the task to be assessed. • Further noted all persons who participate in the HAZCON and other risk management strategies have been trained in HIRAC process. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted a number of HAZCON Risk Assessments that have been completed on

		the project for a range of high-risk areas including: • Goyder South Wind Farm main risk register • Electricals and Commissioning • Energisation of MVSGs for Non ECC MCC Turbines • Crane Transport • Electrical Works – Testing, • Sighted and reviewed the completed HAZCON assessment completed for the transport and crane install on the GSWF project. • Noted a record of all persons involved in the HAZCON process was captured and recorded including: • Project Director • Project Manager • Project Logistics Manager • Project EHS Manager • Project Civils Manager • Construction Manager and Tooling Manager to name a few. • Also sighted completed HAZCON assessment on the Energisation of MVSG for non ECC MCC turbines that was completed on the 17/01/24. • Sighted and reviewed a range of SWMS developed on high-risk activities by GE Renewable Energy Australia and the various contractors on site including: • GLC • GE • Freo • RJA • ARC • WTS • NATI. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH12.4	There is a documented process to liaise with client/public/other entities to implement a HIRAC process for any hazards impacting any of the parties.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 11 – Liaison with Government Authorities and Others where it describes the need to liaise with various groups around the project hazards and risks. • Sighted within section 17 – Interface Management and noted where GE Renewable Energy Australia has identified interfaces with other duty holders (Principal

		Contractors) and external stakeholders on the project. These interfaces include: • Non-Project personnel driving on public roads around the construction footprint. • Electra net transmission connection work scope. • Neighbouring property landowners / farmers. • Emergency Services, • It further states, the hazards associated with interfaces with other stakeholders, public, government entities and other PCBUs (other than subcontractors to GE / GLC) are identified in the Project Risk Register. • Also noted that Hazards and risks that impact any party identified through this process will be communicated either through attendance at risk workshops or meetings, or by provision of health and safety related information (e.g. letterbox drops, etc). • Other means of communication include: • Project communication and consultation arrangements, e.g. Project Meetings, WHS Alerts/Lessons Learnt etc. • Community and stakeholder liaison, engagement, and ownership processes. • Review and update of Project Risk Register to ensure currency of existing interface risks and controls. • Implementation of the controls, in consultation with stakeholders, and • Continued review and communication of new risk and controls. • Also noted there is a dedicated Liaison officer in place, both within the company and the project. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted evidence of emails sent to various stakeholders, including through public notices, government interactions (DIT), communication through the client (Neoen liaison Officer), team meetings to relevant stakeholders, communication to landowners through meetings and discussions and email communications with regional councils and stakeholder groups. • Sighted a range of communication that has taken place with various stakeholders including:

		• OHL Landowner Lookahead meeting • Northern Areas Council meeting • NEON Turbine Transport notifications • NEON Turbine Map notification • GE Delivery notifications • GSWF Use of Horrocks Highway Wind Farm notification to DIT and SA Gov representatives. • Department of Planning notification regarding site compound and design. • Local Paper updating locals on work activities and progress on 27/09/23. • Also sighted the Neoen Goyder South stakeholder management plan and noted where a range of stakeholders have been identified including: • Host landowners • Neighbouring landowners • Traditional Owners • Goyder Regional Council • Local Community (Burra, Eudunda, Robertstown) • Media • Electranet • Department of Mining • Department of Environment and Water • Regional Development Australia. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH12.5	There is a documented process to define the company's acceptable risk level and management actions to be taken if assessed risk is higher than that level.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate procedure RE-EHS-5.1-P-01-EHS-Risk-Management under Risk Impact Evaluation where it gives the corporate version of how to manage the company's acceptable risk level and management actions to be taken if assessed risk is higher than that level. • In this procedure it states when the risk is not acceptable (initial risk rating > 7 using the Appendix 1), control measures shall be implemented until the risk is mitigated to an acceptable level. • If the risk ranking cannot be reduced to 7 or less (<), documented rationale shall be provided to support performing the task at the proposed risk level. • Site Leader and/or Site EHS shall approve the proposed risk level.

		• Noted this aligns with the risk escalation process outlined in the WHSMP. • Sighted within WHSMP and noted in section 13.3 – Risk Escalation where the process for management of risk above a certain level is described. • In this section it states, if the risk is not acceptable as outlined within the priority and action ranking table, (initial risk rating < 7), control measures shall be implemented until the risk is mitigated to an acceptable level (residual risk). • It further states, that if the risk level remains high or very high, the risk management strategy must be forwarded to the WHS Regional Manager for consultation and an approved risk plan. • Sighted within the Roles and Responsibilities section for the WHS Manager where it states, if a risk ranking cannot be reduced to 7 or less (<), the need to document a rationale and seek endorsement by the Project Director and communicate and forward the rationale to the GE WHS ANZ Regional Manager for approval. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted and reviewed within the Goyder South Wind farm – Stage 1A and 1B WHSMP and noted in section 13.3 where the risk escalation process is described. • Noted the management actions following the assessment are clearly identified within this section. • Further sighted within the corporate document EHS Risk Management, in the risk impact evaluation section where this process is also described and aligned. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH12.6	There is a documented process to ensure control measures are established for identified hazards in accordance with: • the Hierarchy of Control; and • applicable legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate procedure RE-EHS-5.1-P-01-EHS-Risk-Management under section 3.4.8 – Determination of Controls where it outlines the need to ensure the Hierarchy of Controls is applied when determining the correct controls to apply to the identified hazard. • Noted within the WHSMP in section 13.4 – Hierarchy of Controls where the use of H of C process is described, including a

		breakdown of the process and how it can be applied. • It states the risk assessment process includes the 'hierarchy of controls' that includes control methods for elimination, substitution, isolation and engineering, than if the risk remains, consideration of administration or personal protective equipment (PPE) control and/or a combination of these. • Also noted in this section where it states the hierarchy of controls must be compliant with the WHS Regulations 2012 and in addition, it is noted that the engagement of Administration and PPE controls can only be adapted if the higher controls do not fully control the risk. • Noted within Appendix B.1 – WHS Roles and Responsibilities Matrix where the implementation of the hierarchy of controls is assigned to WHS Manager and to inform workers of the H of C process. • Noted within Appendix D of the WHSMP Organisational and Project Legal Register where the relevant legislation, standards, and codes of practice applicable to the project have been identified and documented. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted and reviewed a range of SWMS for high-risk activities and noted where a good range of controls are being applied. • Noted within the reviewed SWMS where various hierarchy of controls are identified with engineering and isolation of work areas being utilised to reduce risk. • Also noted during site review where work being completed from ground level wherever possible and when risk at height is required, is completed using engineered fall arrest/fall restraint systems by qualified persons with constant hook up maintained. • Noted GE Renewable Energy Australia currently working with all contractors reviewing their SWMS to ensure correct controls selected to manage identified risks. • Meeting minutes from SWMS reviews were sighted and noted involved Project Director and GE Renewable Energy Australia WHS Manager driving the process, with improvement in the SWMS and controls being applied noted.

		• Improvement noted with reviewed SWMS clearly linking each hazard to a control using a good range of hierarchy of controls that are identified and relevant to the risk. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH12.7	There is a documented process to evaluate the effectiveness of company, project and task specific HIRAC processes.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within section 13 – Risk Management of the WHSMP and noted throughout the sections where reference to reviewing the projects risk management framework and states, there will be a process to continuously review and improve the risk management framework. • Also sighted within section 13.9 – SWMS where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia WHS Team, supported by line management and Contractors will conduct in field surveillances on SWMS as to ensure the controls have been implemented and are effective. • Further, in section 13.8 – Task Risk Assessment, which is another process for reviewing high risk tasks to ensure controls are being applied and are effective. • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document - RE-EHS-1.2-P-01-EHS-Objectives---Programs-Evaluation and noted where it states, organisations shall undertake documented monthly, quarterly and annual reviews of EHS programs to assess effectiveness, identify strengths and improvement opportunities and determine potential emergency situations. • Also noted where field personnel shall review the RA each day prior to the start of their shift, and when changes occur to the job and/or task. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted evidence to show that SWMS assessments are carried out where a detailed breakdown of the SWMS in the field is completed and recorded. • Sighted where a range of inspection reviews are identified through the GSWF Inspection Schedule that are completed at various times, including, weekly, monthly, bimonthly and quarterly. • Sighted where a range of examples of completed inspection reviews were presented including:

		• Compliance Inspection • Site caravan inspections • General Workplace Inspections • Electrical compliance inspections • Crane compliance inspection. • Also noted where evaluation of effectiveness of task activities completed through regular critical risk reviews that are completed. Evidence of completed reviews include: • CRR – Lifting Operations • CRR – Powered Mobile Plant • CRR Working at Height. • These reviews are a deep dive breakdown on the hazards and controls being applied to high-risk activities to ensure the risks are well controlled and managed. • There are also internal audits completed and recorded that look at the implementation of the systems across projects. • Sighted where output are measured through weekly, monthly and quarterly reviews which generate reports that are used to reports at all levels on compliance and risk mitigation strategies. • Sighted completed reports from monthly, quarterly, and annual reviews of EHS programs that ensure the effectiveness of the systems being applied. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH13	**Emergency Preparedness and Response**	
WH13.1	There is a documented process to identify potential emergency situations for the project.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 22.1 – Risk Assessment where it states, GE Renewable Energy Australia to undertake a risk assessment to identify all foreseeable project-specific emergencies, including first aid. • It further states, potential scenarios have been assessed within the Project Risk Register under the individual scopes of work and fully documented in the GSWF Fire and Emergency Response Plan (GSWF-GERE-WHS-PLN-0001). • Noted where it outlines the risk assessment was undertaken by a number of competent person(s) such as the EPC, ERT and WHS representatives and external consultants such as Fire and Safety Australia. • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia document GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan_Rev5 for the

		Goyder South Wind Farm Stage 1A & 1B where it further describes the need to undertake the emergency risk assessment process.
		• A range of potential scenarios have been considered and assessed with findings documented within the Project Risk Register and the procedures to manage them documented within this Plan.
		• It was further documented that the emergency risk assessment involved the following:
		  • Project Site Manager
		  • Project Manager
		  • Representatives of the Site EHS Team
		  • Representatives from the Corporate EHS Team
		  • Installation Manager
		  • External Safety Consultants.
		• Noted there is also a GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate overarching guidance document RE-ONW-EHS-Ren-PS-E4-Emergency-Preparedness---Response-Rev-4 that gives a broad overview of the process and still identifies the need for the development of a site-specific emergency management Plan.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the Goyder South Wind Farm HAZID/HAZCON/HAZOP spreadsheet that includes emergency considerations and risks associated with the project.
		• Potential emergencies identified included:
		  • Work at heights rescue
		  • Excavation collapse
		  • Confined space rescue
		  • Electrical emergencies
		  • Chemical spills / exposure
		  • Mobile plant emergencies, e.g. rollovers, collisions etc.
		  • Environmental emergencies, e.g. flooding, cyclones, bushfires, etc.
		  • Medical emergencies
		  • Security events, e.g. bomb threats, civil disturbance and workplace violence.
		• Noted where the identified emergency risks have been transferred into the site

		Emergency Preparedness Response plan for management. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH13.2	There is a documented process to ensure procedures/plans are developed and regularly reviewed for identified emergency situations	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 22 – Emergency Preparedness and Response where it states a GSWF Fire and Emergency Response Plan and the GSWF Bushfire Management Plan (GSWF-ELECNOR-MAN-PLN-0006) have been specifically developed to manage the project-specific emergencies scenarios that have been identified. • Noted in section 22.4 – Fire and Emergency Management Plan where it states one of the requirements is the periodic evaluation and review of the plan and procedures. • Also noted where it states the Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) will review the adequacy of the Fire and Emergency Response Plan (FEMP), in particular, the risk assessment, equipment location/suitability and procedures every 6 months to ensure it adequately addresses site activity and conditions. • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate RE-ONW-EHS-Ren-PS-E4-Emergency-Preparedness---Response-Rev-4 and noted where it states the need to develop a Site Emergency Response Plan for all sites and field operations utilising the Site-Specific Template and instructions. • Sighted and reviewed the GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan_Rev5 that has been developed for the Goyder South Wind Farm project through a risk-based process. • Noted in the plan where it states, following each drill/emergency practice, a debrief and review will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of the response. • This review will be recorded on the Emergency Drill Review Form and findings / actions tracked in the GE online reporting system. • A review will also be held after a debriefing session following a major incident requiring the ERP to be utilised. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted within the Goyder South Fire and Emergency Management Plan and noted in the Appendix section where actions plans have been developed to deal with each of the

		identified potential emergency situations that could occur on the project.
		• Noted emergency actions plans are developed and located within the Appendix section of the Fire and Emergency Management Plan.
		• Noted some of the plans include:
		  • Site Evacuation
		  • Medical emergency
		  • Heat Stress/dehydration
		  • Snake Bite
		  • Bushfire
		  • Flooding
		  • Lightning
		  • Severa Storm
		  • Plant Vehicle Emergency
		  • EWP and work from height rescue
		  • Trench excavation collapse
		  • Electric shock/HV Rescue.
		• Sighted evidence to show that plans are reviewed, and review date recorded.
		• Noted within the plans that are quick action response steps to follow and are broken down into easy to follow steps that identify responsibilities.
		• Each plan also identifies required equipment and competency requirements associated with the action plan.
		Satisfactory Outcome

WH13.3	There is a documented process to ensure emergency response arrangements are communicated to all personnel and visitors.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-ONW-EHS-Ren-PS-E4-Emergency-Preparedness---Response-Rev-4 and noted in section 3.4 – Communicate the Site Emergency Response Plan where it states each site must communicate the Site Emergency Plan to all affected personnel upon initial work date and upon each change to the plan or procedure. • It further states all visitors and contractors must be informed of the emergency alarms, evacuation routes and rally points, and who to contact in case of emergency using information located in this Plan. • Sighted within the WHSMP section 22.1 – Risk Assessment where it states GSWF Fire and Emergency Response Plan and the GSWF Bushfire Management Plan will be made available to Contractors. • It further states, all workers on the project will be informed of the emergency planning

		arrangements via Project Induction and toolbox meetings.
		• Review of the Goyder South Wind Farm Fire and Emergency Plan and noted where the need to communicate this plan with all personnel is described.
		• It also states general emergency management training, as part of the induction training process, shall cover as a minimum:
		  • The emergency response process
		  • The locations of all emergency equipment and the correct method for its use.
		  • Risk awareness of the dangers presented by fire and the means for preventing it will be discussed through the site induction process
		  • Locations of First Aid trained personnel
		• Also noted it states information on emergency management are further discussed through toolbox talks or management meetings and displayed in prominent locations across the site.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Review of the site induction process verified that emergency arrangements are included and discussed in slides 35-36 in the site induction presentation that was sighted.
		• Also sighted specific area emergency plans that are communicated including:
		  • Cypress Gen2 escape routes.
		  • Cypress escape routes.
		  • Cypress evacuation and emergency plan Hybrid.
		  • Cypress evacuation and emergency plan Steel.
		  • Cypress evacuation and emergency plan.
		• Sighted these plans are specific escape routes to be followed, if required, when working in the tower sections.
		• They include a diagram showing escape paths to follow.
		• Sighted the visitor induction process and noted where same emergency response information is included.
		• Sighted picture of the GSWF Emergency Planning Committee and Response team board identifying who is on site and what emergency response position they hold.

		• Also noted mobile numbers next to each name and position. • Noted board also identifies chief and deputy fire wardens, along with paramedics and warden details. • Also noted emergency information located on wall next to information board outlining emergency response process. **Satisfactory Outcome**

WH13.4	There is a documented process to ensure designated emergency personnel for the project:
	• have been inducted in the site-specific emergency procedures/plans; and
	• have obtained any qualification or formal training defined by the company as required to fulfill the role.
		I sighted the following:
		• Review of the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan (ERP) _Rev5 and noted in section 12 – Training and Instruction where it states, as a minimum, the Chief Warden/s will have completed a specific Chief Warden training course with a Registered Training Organisation addressing the units of competency.
		• It further states, Specific training and instruction in the requirements of the ERP will be provided to all other dedicated emergency personnel and records documented.
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 22.3 – Emergency Response Team (ERT) where it states, designated emergency personnel will receive an induction into the site-specific ERP, including their roles and responsibilities in the event of an emergency.
		• It further states the induction shall be provided by the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project WHS Manager or Chief Warden with records of attendance retained.
		• Additionally, where identified under the Site WHS Training Matrix, personnel may be required to obtain additional or formal training to fulfil their emergency response roles.
		• Noted where it further states collectively team members have undertaken training in the following:
		  • Apply Advanced First Aid (must be current).
		  • Fire response training.
		  • HIRAC training.
		  • Diploma in Health and Safety.
		
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:

		• Sighted the Emergency Response Team training records for all ERT members on various required skill set.
		• Sighted meeting records and attendance sheets from various ERT training sessions for the Emergency Planning Committee.
		• Also sighted training attendance sheets from various ERT members on various topics including:
		  • Evacuation from plant and vehicles 12/03/19
		  • CPR and AED refresher training 28/02/24
		  • ERT member induction record 13/05/23
		  • Ambulance and Equipment familiarisation session 07/02/24
		  • FEMP Communication training – 24/05/23.
		Satisfactory Outcome

WH13.5	There is a documented process to ensure emergency practice drills: • are scheduled and carried out on site; • are scenario based and test a variety of the identified potential emergency situations; • are recorded and evaluated for effectiveness; and • incorporate a process for the identification and management of corrective actions.	I sighted the following: • Review of the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan_Rev5 and noted in section 7 – Drills/ Emergency Practice where it outlines the process to ensure emergency drills are scheduled and completed on a 3 monthly interval. • It further outlines the process to ensure each drill considers different scenarios based on the outcomes from the project risk register. • Noted that following each drill a de brief must be completed to review the effectiveness of the drill and recorded onto a dedicated emergency drill form. • Noted within the WHSMP in section 22.6 – Emergency Drills where the process for undertaking an emergency drill process is described. • It further states drills will progressively test all different emergency situations, consistent with the potential emergency scenarios as identified in the Project Risk Register and FEMP. • Also noted that the EPC, along with the GGE Renewable Energy Australia Project WHS Manager will be responsible for developing and maintaining a schedule of drills to ensure this occurs. • Sighted the GE Renewable Energy Australia GSWF Emergency Checklist that is used to follow during an emergency drill exercise to ensure a consistent approach is applied.

		• Also sighted the GSWF 2023-2024 ER Drill Improvements-Action Points Monitoring document that acts as the action improvement register to be completed and to record when completed and the improvements taken.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the GSWF ERT Training and Emergency Drill schedule 2024.
		• Sighted examples of completed emergency drills that included review process and evidence of process through photographs and observations.
		• Noted training completed in accordance with the schedule being:
		  ○ Warden Training by external provider.
		  ○ Ambulance medical equipment training.
		  ○ CPR and AED refresher training by paramedic.
		• Noted ERT meet every 3 weeks and undergo specific training.
		• Sighted evidence of completed emergency drills completed on the project being vehicle rollover, with detailed report and debrief document sighted.
		• Noted good pictures of exercise that involved a number of ERT members with leg injuries and suspected spinal injuries, as the scenario.
		• Noted actions from drill recorded and entered into the 3D safety system for managing.
		• Sighted further evidence from another drill around recue from a basement area within the wind tower area.
		• Noted this included rope rescue of persons and removal to waiting ambulance. Noted all information captured and debrief process completed with actions captured and recorded.
		Satisfactory Outcome

WH13.6	There is a documented process to ensure a qualified person identifies site first aid equipment and requirements in accordance with relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate GSWF 2023-2024 ER Drill Improvements-Action Points Monitoring document and noted in section 3.6 – evaluation where it states each site must evaluate their need for emergency equipment, i.e., fire extinguishers, First Aid kits, emergency lighting, etc. and assure that

		the proper resources are available at the site. • Sighted within the WHSMP in section 22.5 – Emergency equipment where it outlines the type of equipment that would be required on a GE Renewable Energy Australia site. • It further states contact details of trained first aiders are provided on noticeboards and details of first aid provisions are included within the site induction and communicated to workers via the site induction. • In this section it states, the determination of the type and location of first aid and emergency and other equipment is in accordance with legal requirements, AS3745:2010 planning for emergencies in facilities, the risk profiling of the scope of work and was undertaken by a number of competent person(s) such as the EPC, ERT and WHS representatives and external consultants such as, Fire and Safety Australia and documented in First Aid and Emergency Equipment Assessment (12/2/24). • Also noted in section 22.8 – First aid where it states an assessment has been completed in accordance with the South Australian First Aid in the Workplace Code of Practice and recorded on the First Aid Risk Assessment Form. • Further on this project it states a paramedic will be on duty all time during construction. The primary first aid contact is the Site Paramedic. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted completed GSWF _First Aid Risk Assessment - 12022024 and noted this document is used to undertake both a first aid and emergency equipment requirements assessment for the project. • Noted this was completed through the GSWF Emergency Risk Assessment Workshop_12.02.2024 that took place with record sighted. • Noted this has had 3 reviews completed with participants, including Paramedic, EHS Advisors and EHS Manager, as well as Project Manager reviewing. • Sighted evidence of a fulltime Paramedic (2) available on site at all times, including a well-equipped first aid room and ambulance available if required. (photographs sighted).

		• Noted that the assessment completed covers both first aid and emergency equipment on the project site. • Noted assessment completed by Construction Manager, EHS Manager and 2 paramedics working on the project initially on the 28/09/22 and then reviewed and updated on 12/02/24. • Sighted the completed GSWF Emergency Risk Assessment workshop that was first completed on 26/02/22 and then 3 reviews completed since and recorded. • Noted workshop completed by site paramedic and 2 EHS advisors and then reviewed by EHS manager and Project Manager. **Satisfactory Outcome**

WH13.7	There is a documented process to ensure a competent person identifies site emergency equipment and requirements.	I sighted the following:
		• As noted above, the need to undertake this assessment is documented within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate RE-ONW-EHS-Ren-PS-E4-Emergency-Preparedness---Response-Rev-4 document.
		• Sighted within the WHSMP in section 22.5 – Emergency equipment where it outlines the type of equipment that would be required on a GE Renewable Energy Australia site.
		• In this section it states the determination of the type and location of first aid and emergency and other equipment is in accordance with legal requirements, AS3745:2010 planning for emergencies in facilities, the risk profiling of the scope of work and was undertaken by a number of competent person(s) such as the EPC, ERT and WHS representatives and external consultants such as Fire and Safety Australia and documented in First Aid and Emergency Equipment Assessment (12/2/24).
		• It was also noted in section 12 – Training and Instruction of GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan_Rev5 - 12.12.23 where it outlines the competencies required to be a competent person for emergency response as:
		  • PUAFER005 Operate as part of an emergency control organisation
		  • PUAFER006 Lead an emergency control organisation.
		  • Further noted for first aid assessment it is undertaken by Fire Safety Australia who are qualified Paramedics.

		• Noted these requirements are also noted within the Training needs analysis. • As noted above, sighted completed GSWF _First Aid Risk Assessment -12022024 and noted this document is used to undertake both a first aid and emergency equipment requirements assessment for the project. • Noted this was completed through the GSWF Emergency Risk Assessment Workshop_12.02.2024 that took place with record sighted. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted the completed GSWF Emergency Risk Assessment workshop that first completed on 26.02/22 and then 3 reviews completed since and recorded. • Noted workshop completed by site paramedic and 2 EHS advisors and then reviewed by EHS manager and Project manager. • Sighted completed Warden certificates completed by Fire & Safety Australia for ERT team members on the project for the following: • s 47F(1) • Sighted Paramedics registration for: • s 47F(1) **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH13.8	There is a documented process to ensure inspection, test and maintenance requirements for emergency and first aid equipment are identified, scheduled and undertaken.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan_Rev5 - 12.12.23 where it describes that emergency services on site, including emergency equipment is supplied and maintained by a full-time paramedic for first aid requirements, as well as equipment inspected and maintained by external provider Fire and Safety Australia (FAS).

		• Noted within the WHSMP in section 22.5 – Emergency Equipment where it states, GE Renewable Energy Australia will implement a schedule to plan and track routine servicing (inspection, testing and preventive maintenance) of GE Renewable Energy Australia supplied emergency equipment and emergency planning arrangements.
		• The schedule will include required service frequencies as required by AS 1851 - Routine service of fire protection systems and equipment and AS 3745 Planning for emergencies in facilities and any schedules issued by the relevant authority.
		• Noted there is a table within the WHSMP outlining the inspection frequencies for emergency equipment including:
		  • Portable fire extinguishers
		  • Fire detection systems
		  • LV with water storage for firefighting purpose
		  • Smoke alarms
		  • Fall prevention rescue equipment
		  • Emergency lighting, and
		  • First aid equipment.
		• It also states records of first aid and emergency equipment inspections shall be maintained in accordance with Section **Error! Reference source not found.** Document and Record Management.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the template FSA Daily, Weekly, Monthly Checks that would be used to schedule and capture completed inspections for first aid equipment.
		• Sighted the GSWF Medical Inventory – checklist that captures and records all consumables available within the paramedics room and ambulance.
		• Sighted evidence of external service checks completed on emergency equipment, including defibrillators and suction units by Easimed.
		• Also sighted GSWF Trauma Bag Checklist used during the inspection process of emergency equipment.
		• Sighted the qualifications of the site paramedic who is qualified to undertake the

		inspections of the emergency equipment available on site. • Sighted GSWF Fire Extinguisher register and inspection records. • Sighted GSWF First Aid equipment asset register. **Satisfactory Outcome**

WH13.9	There is a documented process for managing critical incidents, including:
	• the company's definition of a critical incident;
	• clearly defined roles;
	• return-to-work of injured workers;
	• employee assistance/counselling; and
	• the process for review of the effectiveness of critical incident response procedures.
		I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP in Appendix C - definitions for crisis management, it states a critical incident as an event or situation with a high level of uncertainty that threatens or disrupts the core activities and/or credibility of this Project and/or has the potential for causing major disruption to the business continuity or reputation of GGE Renewable Energy Australia.
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 22.2 – Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) where it states the EPC will be responsible for risk assessing all potential emergency situations, including critical incidents and the management arrangements to address such situations.
		• This will include, but not be limited to arrangements for critical incidents, including Crisis Management and project business continuity arrangements.
		• Also noted within the GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan_Rev5 in section 5 – Roles and Responsibilities where the scope of the Emergency Planning Committee that is formed is described.
		• Noted where this includes the participants of the Crisis Management Team outlining them as:
		  • Business Leader, ANZ Operations
		  • Field Operations Manager
		  • Human Resources Lead
		  • Crisis Coordinator
		• Noted there is a descriptive outline of the roles of the Crisis Management team and how they required to be involved.
		• Sighted the Employee Assistance Program Induction presentation that is delivered on site and noted this is through Assure Programs organisation.
		• Sighted the Return-to-Work Procedure_EHS-ANZ-REN-ONW-E3.0_P0030 that outlines how injured workers are managed, including the return-to-work process to be applied.

		• Also sighted in section 21 of the WHSMP where it states, Incident investigations to call up the review of safety management system documentation relevant to the task, e.g. Project Risk Register, SWMS, procedures, Site WHS Training Matrix, plant safety specification, etc. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted the Assure Mental Health and Wellbeing awareness training. • Sighted the Employee Assistance program induction presentation. • Sighted the Goyder WF GE Renewable Energy Australia Training Matrix. • Sighted evidence of senior management meeting to discuss Crisis Management Plan (CMP) noting no changes and still relevant to the business last completed July 2023. • Sighted within the Goyder Fire and Emergency Management Plan and noted in section 5 where the roles of the Crisis Management Team (CMT) is outlined. • Noted it states designated emergency personnel shall receive training in the plan, including their roles and responsibilities. • Noted it states the business leader will determine if the CMT is activated. • Noted if activated the Project Director will link the corporate CMT team with the Site ERT team to ensure full support is provided and communication with internal and external stakeholders is maintained. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH14	**Health Surveillance and Exposure Monitoring**	
WH14.1	There is a documented process to ensure a competent person completes a site-specific assessment of potential health hazards, including: • biological; • physical; and • chemical/atmospheric contaminants.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the Work Health and Safety Management Plan (WHSMP) for the Goyder South Wind Farm and noted in section 20 – Health Surveillance where it states, GE Renewable Energy Australia will assess the scope of work and determine whether the project's activities require Employee or Contractor health surveillance and hygiene assessments (including workplace environmental monitoring) to identify, monitor and control occupational health hazards and protect the health and wellbeing of workers.

		• It also states GE Renewable Energy Australia shall conduct qualitative exposure assessments of chemical, biological, or physical agents, including non-ionizing radiation risks where identified in the Project Risk Register.
		• Further noted where necessary, GE Renewable Energy Australia will seek advice from an Occupational Hygienist, with the appropriate qualifications, to determine the risk and develop and implement appropriate controls.
		• Noted controls identified from this assessment are supported through a range of GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate documents including:
		  • RE EHS 7.13 P 01 Fatigue Management Procedure
		  • RE-EHS-8.1-P-01-Industrial-Hygiene
		  • RE-EHS-8.1-P-02-Medical-Surveillance
		  • RE-EHS-8.2-P-02-Prohibited-and-Restricted-Substances.
		• Also sighted where a number of specific plans have been developed based on the outcomes from the risk assessment including:
		  • GSWF-ELECNOR-EHS-PLN-0003 Rev 5 Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan _rev0
		  • GSWF-ELECNOR-EHS-PLN-0006- Rev 4- Dust Management Plan that were sighted.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the completed GOYDER SOUTH WIND FARM HAZID_HAZCON_HAZOP Rev 017 spreadsheet and noted in tab 6 – Health and Hygiene where a detailed assessment of potential health hazards associated with the project has been conducted and recorded.
		• Also noted where results from testing have been obtained, including Noise and Vibration test results and Noise assessment note report completed by Neoen Energy Australia.
		• Further sighted blast monitoring test results completed near the shearing shed on the 04/04/23 during civil works on the project.
		• Additional noise testing was completed in the Goyder Dwelling noise limit report that was sighted.
		• Noted where the GSWF Emergency Risk Assessment was completed on the 12/02/24

		by the project team members looking at a range of potential risks associated with work exposure. • Sighted evidence to show that the GSWF Health and Hygiene assessment was reviewed in April 2024 by a qualified Occupational Hygienist, Melanie Windust, and prepared by Mylene Sarmiento Senior Occupational Hygienist from ADE Consulting Group P/L. • Noted this assessment report looked at a range of occupational hazards, including Chemical, physical, biological and hygiene considerations. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH14.2	There is a documented process to ensure that, where identified as required, personal exposure to health hazards is measured and evaluated on the project by a formally trained person.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within Appendix - Roles and Responsibilities and noted under the • GE Renewable Energy Australia Project WHS manager roles, it states to conduct and/or facilitate health surveillance and exposure monitoring, using approved and calibrated devices, and provide records to relevant parties. • Noted it further states where necessary, GE Renewable Energy Australia will seek advice from an Occupational Hygienist, with the appropriate qualifications, to determine the risk and develop and implement appropriate controls. • Also noted, that for any health surveillance required, this will be completed by a suitably qualified medical provider. • Further noted that the general monitoring results of all hygiene and health relating to project and its workers will be communicated via Toolbox Talks. • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-8.1-P-01-Industrial-Hygiene and noted in section 3.2.1 Qualitative Exposure Assessment / Industrial Hygiene Risk Assessment (IHRA) where it states, organisations shall conduct qualitative exposure assessments of chemical, biological, or physical agent, including non-ionizing radiation risks. • It further states the IHRA shall be completed by a Qualified Industrial Hygienist (QIH). • This QIH may be a Certified Industrial Hygienist or Occupational Hygienist. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:**

		• Sighted and reviewed the GSWF_GE_Noise Assessment Note_Rev1 which is a report compiled following noise modelling completed by GE Renewable Energy Australia and referencing noise assessment report by consultant Sonus.
		• This technical note outlines the methodology used to undertake the assessment using the CONCAWE software, which has allowed the modelling data to be compiled.
		• Sighted a range of hygiene reports presented as evidence of testing during blasting operations, including:
		  • M4534 GSWF @ SHEERING SHED @ BLAST 2
		  • M4535 GSWF @ LUCAS WORKSHOP @ BLAST 1
		  • M4535 GSWF @ SG 12 @ BLAST 1
		  • GSWF_GE_Noise Assessment Note_Rev1.
		• Goyder_Dwelling Noise Limits report based on the Sonus requirements identified.
		• Sighted evidence of qualification of Melanie Windust, Occupational Hygienist who undertook the review of the assessment that was completed by Mylene Sarmiento Senior Occupational Hygienist from ADE Consulting Group P/L.
		• Occupational Hygienist qualifications sighted for both persons.
		Satisfactory Outcome

WH14.3	There is a documented process to ensure that worker health surveillance/monitoring: • is carried out in accordance with identified health hazards; • is carried out in accordance with relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards; and • includes a process for management and communication of health monitoring results and records.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 20.1 – Health and Hygiene Risk Assessment where it states, if determined that worker health surveillance is required it may involve undertaking workplace environmental monitoring to confirm health hazard/risk rating is accurate, as well as individual personal exposure monitoring where this is required. • Sighted where the assessment of potential risks has been completed and recorded into the GOYDER SOUTH WIND FARM HAZID_HAZCON_HAZOP inc. Health & Hygiene RA. • It also states that the general monitoring results of all hygiene and health relating to

		project and its workers will be communicated to the via Toolbox Talks. • Further noted within the WHSMP in section 20 where it states where necessary, GE Renewable Energy Australia will seek advice from an Occupational Hygienist, with the appropriate qualifications, to determine the risk and develop and implement appropriate controls. • Worker health surveillance and monitoring will be completed in accordance with relevant legislation, Codes of Practice and Australian Standards such as South Australia WHS Regulations 2012, South Australia Health Monitoring when working with Hazardous Chemicals, Safework Health Monitoring Crystalline Silica etc. • The applicable legislation will be documented in GE Goyder South Wind Farm Risk Assessment- TAB No 6 - Health and Hygiene. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted within the Construction Noise and Vibration Plan where relevant legislative requirements have been identified and drawn from the Environmental Protection Act and Environmental Protection (Noise) policy in regard to exposure limits and requirements. • Sighted where results of testing have been communicated through site toolbox talks • Evidence sighted to show that formally qualified Occupational Hygienists were engaged from ADE Consulting Group P/L who undertook the assessment and produced reports. • Sighted and reviewed the GE Renewable Energy Australia Goyder South Wind Farm Risk Assessment- TAB No 6 - Health and Hygiene and noted where controls required through legislation are considered and requirements documented. • Also noted that a range of testing on the project has been completed throughout the project, with results recorded and available through detailed reports that were presented, as well as regular reviews to ensure information and risks are still relevant and controlled. **Satisfactory Outcome**

WH14.4	There is a documented process to ensure inspection, measuring and test equipment related to health and safety is identified, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' requirements and relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 20.6 – Inspections and Preventative Maintenance where it states inspections, continuous monitoring, calibration, and preventative maintenance will be scheduled to ensure that devices and equipment related to health and safety are working properly. • It also states an inventory listing health and safety devices and equipment requiring planned preventative maintenance or calibration shall be developed and kept current. • It further states, the inventory shall indicate the frequency as per regulation and permit, manufacturer instructions or usage, and the responsibilities for task completion. • Also noted that maintenance tasks of critical-to-EHS devices/equipment shall be schedule and completed as per the frequency indicated in the inventory. • The preventative maintenance tasks shall be conducted by person(s) with the skills, competence and experience in the devices/equipment being maintained. • It also states Inspection results and corrective actions shall be made available to impacted employees and relevant data posted on the Site Notice Board. • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate RE-EHS-3.1-P01_Inspection-Program-Preventative-Maintenance_ in section 3.7 – Preventative Maintenance where it states, organisations shall implement a preventative maintenance (PM) program that is adequate for the size and complexity of its operations. • Inspections, continuous monitoring, calibration, and preventative maintenance will be scheduled to ensure that devices and equipment are working properly. • Also sighted within the corporate document RE EHS 3.1 – PO1 Inspection Program and Preventative Maintenance document where the preventative maintenance programs to be in place on projects are described. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted evidence of completed calibration certificates for equipment being used on the project by external providers.

		• Sighted where register of WHS relevant equipment is maintained highlighting the calibration requirements and dates completed. • Sighted completed Gas Detector Calibration Report and certificates completed by AEGIS on a range of Microclip X3 devices. • Noted this report was completed within the last 12 months as required. • Sighted the alcolizer LE5 Breathalyser register in place on the project, including serial numbers, location and next calibration due dates. • Sighted copies of the calibration certificates that are issued by Alcolizer technologies for the devices mentioned. • Noted 3 certificates sighted and all devices within the calibration requirements of 12 months as required. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH14.5	There is a documented process to ensure the management of hazardous chemicals on the project.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate procedure RE-EHS-8.2-P-01-Chemical-Management in section 3.1 – Chemical Management Program where it states organisations shall identify and implement processes to comply with the chemical regulatory requirements applicable to their operations (e.g., HazCom, GHS, REACH etc.). • In section 3.2.1 it then describes how chemicals are to be identified and managed. • Noted the basis for management of chemicals on site on Australian operations that is described in section 20.1 of the WHSMP. • Noted within the WHSMP in section 20.1 – Health and Hygiene Risk Assessment where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia will undertake hazardous chemical risk assessments to identify the need for occupational health risk controls when handling chemicals at the task level. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted copy of the GOYDER SOUTH WIND FARM - Chemical Register as at 29 Feb 2024. • Noted this contained all the chemicals for the site including contractors being: • GLC

		• WTS • Freo, and • GE. • Sighted a range of photographs completed during the audit showing approved chemical containers, including warning signage and secured. • Sighted fuel storage containers that is a combustible liquid Class C1 that was secure and well maintained along with spill kits nearby. • Sighted a chemical register in place at the containers that records and tracks chemicals used and issued. • Sighted a range of technical data sheets for the chemicals stored in the storage area. • Noted chemical storge areas were well ventilated and bunded to contain any spills. • Sighted the current WTS Hazardous Chemical Register for GSWF indicating type, quantity, use, location and if SDS available. • Sighted evidence of the GE Renewable Energy Australia Chemical risk assessment form that is completed for all hazardous chemicals on the project site and example of completed forms sighted. • Sighted example of SDS available for each of the chemicals with samples sighted. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH15	**Incident Investigation and Corrective Action**	
WH15.1	There is a documented process to ensure all health and safety incidents are reported, recorded, and investigated as defined by the company's system, with external notification completed where required.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 21.2 – Incident Reporting where it outlines the reporting process required should an incident occur on the project. • This section states all GSWF Contractors will notify GE Renewable Energy Australia of any incidents and /or Near misses, regardless of severity, immediately. • The process states the Supervisor shall report the incident to the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project WHS Manager or their delegate or the GE Renewable Energy Australia Site Manager. • GE Renewable Energy Australia, as Principal Contractor, will notify the Client and Client Representative of all reported incidents and /or Near Misses within 2 hours of being informed by the Contractor.

		• It then describes the report that must be completed within 48 hours and the information to be reviewed such as details, contributing factors, actions to prevent reoccurrence and basic information including diagrams, photos, people involved, injuries and severity. • In regard to external notification to regulator, it states, where the incident requires notification to the regulator, the Contractor will liaise with GE Renewable Energy Australia to determine who is best to notify. • It also outlines that notification to SafeWork SA is to be made by telephone on 1800 777 209, or SafeWork SA incident notification link. • Further noted the system also identifies the OFSC reporting requirements as outlined in the FSC guidance document. • Noted in section 21.4 – Accident/Incident Investigation where the investigation process is described in detail and will be completed using either an ICAM or TAP ROOT investigation methodology. • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate procedure Event Management, where the reporting and investigation process from the corporate perspective is also described. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 25.1 – OFSC reporting requirements where the process for reporting is described and noted reporting required every 6 months. • Noted there is also the reporting table that clearly outlines the timeframes for various incident types to be followed. • Noted within the WHSMP in section 21.2 – Contractor Incident Accident Reporting where the reporting to other regulators is described, including Notification to SafeWork SA is to be made by telephone on 1800 777 209, or SafeWork SA incident notification link. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH15.2	There is a documented process to ensure Investigations: • are undertaken by a trained person(s);	I sighted the following: • Noted within section 21.4 – Accident/Incident Investigation where it states the project Contractor must provide

	• identify the factor(s) that led to the incident; • incorporate a process for the identification and management of corrective actions; • involve and/or are reviewed by site/senior management as defined by the company's system; and • prompt a review of relevant processes/procedures.	trained Incident Investigators, to ensure Project and GE Renewable Energy Australia reporting protocols and standards are met within the appropriate timeframes. • Noted it also states for Project Contractor WHS events classified as Level C & D, the Contractor shall lead such investigations and produce a formal report to be submitted to GE Renewable Energy Australia within 5 business days. • The report must be reviewed and then monitored by the relevant members of the Project Team to ensure suitable outcomes and corrective actions have been identified and closed out. • The Project Contractor will ensure persons undertaking investigations are suitably trained. • It also noted that investigations classified as A, B or PSE levels will be investigated using the TapRoot /ICAM methodology and be led by a TapRoot / ICAM trained investigator. • Further noted in section 21.5 – Corrective Actions where it states corrective actions shall be developed for each root cause identified (as a minimum) and key immediate and causal factors (as appropriate), to prevent incident recurrence. • Also noted where it states Incident investigations to call up the review of safety management system documentation relevant to the task, e.g. Project Risk Register, SWMS, procedures, Site WHS Training Matrix, plant safety specification, etc. • Noted all reports are reviewed by senior management through the reporting process. • Sighted the ONW Event Investigation-Communication Template.pptx that would be used to communicate the findings and outcomes of the incident to relevant stakeholders. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted and reviewed completed detailed final Incident Report for an incident that occurred on the project in February 2024 at the GSWF event number 181400. • Noted this report outlines the investigation process that was followed, including the incident description, location, type of incident

		which was a small fire and then utilises the 5 why process to identify the cause. • Noted from this investigation a number of corrective actions are identified and recorded and allocated to various team members for completion. • Noted these processes identified the action, who is responsible, timeframe for completion and if open or closed. • Noted the report also identifies the event analysis team that includes a senior management being the construction manager as the lead and other managers such as EHS Manager and GE Renewable Energy Australia Installation manager, plus a range of EHS personnel and technicians. • From this analysis a detailed timeline is developed, along with review of photographs and other evidence, including witness statements, SWMS, Permit to Work documents and inspection results. • Sighted evidence of qualifications of team members, including experience and work history such as Incident and Investigation lead in previous role. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH15.3	There is a documented process to manage corrective actions, including: • specified target completion dates; • allocated responsibility for addressing corrective actions; • closure of corrective actions by the specified completion date; and • identifying organisation- wide issues and ensuring lessons learnt are communicated throughout the organisation.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 21.5 – Corrective Action Management where the process for management of corrective actions relating to incidents is described. • In this section it states, corrective actions shall be developed for each root cause identified (as a minimum) and key immediate and causal factors (as appropriate), to prevent incident recurrence. • Also noted in section 24 – Corrective and Preventative Management where a broad overview of how actions are managed is described. • It further states, all corrective actions generated from incident investigations must be identified and managed in accordance with Section **Error! Reference source not found.** - Action Management of this Plan. • This must include the assignment of a risk rating which will be used to determine timeframes for corrective action implementation. • Noted in section 21.6 – Corrective Action Evaluation and Lessons Learnt where it

		states the GE Renewable Energy Australia WHS Dept. will track the closure of actions resulting from investigations. • Contractors will be required to provide evidence of timely closure of actions assigned to them. • Additionally, GE Renewable Energy Australia will review the effectiveness of implemented control measures to ensure that they will prevent a similar reoccurrence. • It further states, as a minimum, the Project Team shall identify and document for communication, lessons learned from investigations of Level A, B, PSE and C incidents. • GE Renewable Energy Australia and contractors shall share these lessons during Pre-start Meetings, Toolbox Talks, team meetings or other Project communication and consultation forums. • Noted all actions are recorded and tracked through the Gensuite program. • Noted in Gensuite it tracks responsible persons, completion dates, whether the actions are open or closed. • Noted the status of each action is also tracked through the Incident Corrective Action TaskList_240304-Comply Works that is able to complete a spreadsheet of actions and there status. • Also sighted a spreadsheet identifying lessons learnt and safety alerts for each of the contractors and whether they have been shared and what the topic was about. • The management of Corrective actions from a corporate perspective is identified within GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate Event Management Procedure **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted snapshot of the Gensuite record that shows how actions raised from the example top box incident were raised, recorded and managed within the organisation and on the project. • Noted within the Gensuite system it gives the incident an ID number for tracking, status of the corrective action, description, due by date, responsible person and exactly what the action is. • Further sighted through Comply works system for the project where an incident

		register is developed that also tracks progress of any corrective actions raised if they remain open or closed. • Sighted evidence of safety alerts that come from incident outcomes that are sent out across the organisation with records sighted. • Sighted register of sent safety alerts indicating who was informed and when the alerts and communication of the actions have been completed across the group. • Also sighted GEE GSWF Toolbox Talk register outlining topics discussed, including incidents and safety alerts obtained from industry. • Noted this register captures who was involved and when the toolbox talks were completed. • Also sighted an example of a regional escalation process that is shared across the organisation to take lessons learnt to other projects. • Sighted 9 examples of the daily prestart meetings completed on the project and noted that outcomes from incidents and actions are discussed and communicated to relevant work groups and recorded. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH17	**Health & Safety Management System Audit**	
WH17.1	There is a documented process to ensure a health and safety management system audit program is established for the company and project, and audits are scheduled in accordance with the program.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 23.4 – Project WHS System Audits where the process for undertaking audits against WHSMPs of specific projects is described. • Noted where it states in regard to external audits that confirmation on External Audits will be in accordance with the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate requirements, legislative and/or accreditation requirements. • It also states the scope for site Audits is documented in GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Audit Schedule. • The process for undertaking the audits is described and states audits will usually comprise of desktop reviews and/or a site verification compliance inspection. • Audit criteria may be assessed using a combination of viewing and verifying applicable WHS Policies, WHSMP, WHS procedures, technical standards, records, inspection plans, corrective actions, visual observations, interviewing applicable

		personnel, taking of site photographs and previous audit findings. • Sighted the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate REN-EHS- GE Global Audit-Process---v6 that is the audit tool used to undertake corporate audits across the projects. • Sighted the GSWF Annual Audit Plan-2024 developed that outlines the type and timing for corporate audits of the project site and noted they appear to be completed in accordance with the schedule. • Sighted where the internal audit schedule is identified and located within the WHSMP. • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-1.1-P-02-EHS-Manual and noted in section 9.2 where the internal audit requirements are described. • The section also describes how to manage outcomes from the audits, including communication of outcomes and management review. • This process is also described within GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-13.2-P01-Site-EHS-plan-for-Projects in section 5 where it states program effectiveness implementation will be verified during GE Renewable Energy Australia internal audits and third party audits, as applicable. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted the project audit schedule that is drawn from the WHSMP indicting 6 monthly audits to be completed across the project. • Noted these are to be completed on Elecnor, Project team, WTS and Freo cranes. • Sighted evidence of completed audit reports being completed in accordance with the schedule. • Also sighted the current GSWF Annual audit plan that identifies the required audits over a year and noted this schedule aligns with minimum requirements outlined in the WHSMP. • Sighted evidence to show that communication of findings of the completed audit reports is distributed through Acconex to relevant parties. • Sighted example of completed surveillance audit completed on the site, including the

		WHSMP, Fire and Emergency Plan and Traffic Management Plan for the project. • Sighted examples of completed audits for WTS and GLC with reports and non-conformances recorded and communicated. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH17.2	There is a documented process to ensure that the audit program defines the audit: • scope; • methodology; • reporting requirements; and • process for identifying and managing corrective actions.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 23.4 – Project WHS System Audits where it describes the scope of the audit process and states audits may be undertaking as a deep dive and/or specifically targeted to a part of WHSMP and/or other key health and safety system processes. • It further states the scope for site Audits is documented in GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Audit Schedule. • The methodology to be applied to undertake the audit is described and states audits will usually comprise of desktop reviews and/or a site verification compliance inspection. • Audit criteria may be assessed using a combination of viewing and verifying applicable WHS Policies, WHSMP, WHS procedures, technical standards, records, inspection plans, corrective actions, visual observations, interviewing applicable personnel, taking of site photographs and previous audit findings. • Noted in this section it states the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Audit Schedule indicates audits will be completed every 6 months. • Noted in section 24 – Corrective and Preventative Action management where it describes how actions are captured, recorded, and tracked. • This section includes action management for all areas, including Project and Contractor WHS Management System Audits (internal and external). • The audit process from a corporate perspective is best described in RE-EHS-1.1-P-02-EHS-Manual and the RE-EHS-13.2-P01-Site-EHS-plan-for-Projects. • The corporate audit tools ensure consistency in the outcomes of the audit process. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted and reviewed a range of completed audits including:

		• Freo Audit – 29/02/24 • GE Audit report 08/11/22 • GE Audit report 31/01/24 • GLC Audit report 16/03/23 • GLC Audit report 19/10/23. • Noted within the audit reports where the following are described: • Audit description • Audit scope • Methodology used during the audit • Audit outcomes and findings • Personnel involved in the audit process • Documentation sighted and reviewed. • Photographs relevant to the audit • Improvement actions resulting from audit • Register of actions for tracking. • Sighted evidence where audit notification letters are sent to the various areas letting them know the audit is taking place and the scope of the processes that will be reviewed. **Satisfactory Outcome**
WH17.3	There is a documented process to ensure that formally trained personnel undertake audits in accordance with the schedule.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within section 23.4 of the WHSMP and noted where it states confirmation on External Audits will be in accordance with the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate requirements, legislative and/or accreditation requirements. • Audits may be conducted internally and/or by an agreed independent 3rd party auditor. • Noted where the level of skills and competencies (ISO 19011:2018 / ISO 45001:2018) to Lead audits is outlined in consideration section of the plan. • Noted within the WHSMP in section 18.1 – Training Needs Analysis where it states, GE Renewable Energy Australia may engage a range of training and education strategies to ensure our people have the necessary knowledge and skills to complete their work safely, which may include, but is not limited to Internal Auditor training and/or ISO Lead Auditor training. • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE EHS 2.1 P 01 EHS Compliance & Excellence Program and noted in section 3.5 – Compliance and EHS Program audits stating that audits must be completed on a periodic basis.

		• Noted the audit process is further supported through the RE EHS 2.1 G 04 FW Audit Guidelines document. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted evidence of auditor qualifications for s 47F(1) for ISO 9001 (Quality) and ISO 14001 (Environmental) • Sighted Diploma of Quality Auditing for s 47F(1)– EHS manager who undertakes audits on the project site. • Sighted evidence of external auditor s 47F(1) – Lead Auditor in OHS Management Systems who undertakes external reviews of the implementation of the WHS systems on the project. • Reports from these audits were sighted. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FOCUS POINT AUDIT CRITERIA		**FSO COMMENTS**
FP1	**Senior Management Commitment**	
FP1.1	There is a documented process to ensure that senior managers demonstrate participation in the company HIRAC processes.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the Work Health and Safety Management Plan (WHSMP) and noted in section 6 – Senior Management Commitment where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia's Senior Managers can demonstrate visible and proactive leadership to support the Project's WHS Objectives and Targets by the embracing the following activities and processes, in particular: • Participation in the development, maintenance and review of the WHSMP and Project Risk Register. • Participation in Critical Risk Reviews and inspections. • Participation in and leading Project Leadership Team (PLT) Meetings and Walks on the project, in line with the Inspection Schedule while engaging Gensuite tools. • Also noted in the risk management section where it identifies project senior management involvement in a variety of ways through CRAW involvement, Project Risk Register reviews. • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document ONW EHS 16.1 P EHS Genba Engagement Procedure where the process of senior management involvement in safety walks and

		observations, as well as review of high-risk activities taking place is described.
		• Sighted within the GE Corporate RE-EHS-1.1-P-02-EHS-Manual a GE Renewable Energy Australia and noted where roles of various senior positions outline the need to help identify hazards and risks associated with the activities taking place.
		• Noted in the manual in section 5.0 – Leadership Commitment to EHS, Sustainability and worker participation where it describes how senior management need to be involved in assisting site meet their EHS Objectives.
		• This is further described in their roles and responsibilities through a range of requirements, including establishing EHS targets, involvement in audits and inspections, participation in EHS toolbox talks and discussions.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Evidence sighted of senior management involvement in PLEHST meetings where site risks discussed and reviewed.
		• Sighted meeting agenda and minutes of project leadership team that includes consortium partners reviewing completed Hazcons, risk register reviews, Hazids for a range of activities, as well as critical risk reviews, with a focus this month on permit to work processes.
		• Sighted evidence of Senior Management Walks and noted a range of Managers were involved, including Construction Manager, Elecnor Site Manager, Quality manager and GSWF Project Director.
		• Sighted evidence to show that senior management have been involved in a number of GENBA walks which encompasses risk reviews and discussions with workers around hazards.
		• Noted senior management, including:
		  • Corporate EHS manager
		  • Construction manager
		  • Site EHS manager
		  • GSWF Director
		  • Quality Manager.
		• Noted a range of questions are asked that include compliance with systems and

		procedures, as well as observed hazards during the walks. • Also noted where senior management are involved in HAZARD assessments that are completed for the project with records of their involvement and participation sighted. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP1.2	There is a documented process to ensure WHS reports are produced that: • monitor performance against the WHS objectives and targets defined by the organisation; • are regularly reviewed by senior management; and • are communicated to site management.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 7 – Project WHS Targets and Objectives where the project targets and objectives are identified. • Noted in this section it states WHS Targets and Objectives are reported on monthly via GE Renewable Energy Australia Weekly and Monthly Reports WHS Report compiled and submitted by the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Director. • It further states project performance measurement against the WHS Objectives and Targets will be reviewed in key forums such as the Monthly Project Leadership Team (PLT) meetings, Project Weekly Meetings, Annual WHS reviews by GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate and Biannual and Project Senior Management Annual Reviews. • Also noted within the WHSMP in section 25 – WHS Performance Reporting where the process is clearly described, including the types of reports, how they will be developed and how they will be communicated. • It also states the GE ANZ WHS Leader shall ensure that Corporate produced performance reports are distributed to the Project Management team for their information and distribution to the project personnel. • Sighted within the RE Corporate document RE-EHS-1.1-P-02-EHS-Manual and noted in section 6 where the need to establish and measure EHS objectives Information in this document includes EHS Objectives and targets. • Further noted within GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-1.2-P-01-EHS-Objectives---Programs-Evaluation where the process for the evaluation of EHS performance is described, including periodic evaluation of performance. • Noted evidence presented to show that communication of site performance through

		the Monthly Progress Reports that were sighted.
		• Noted these reports are generated by the site Project Manager and communicated both upward to Senior Management and downward to workers through toolbox meetings and discussions.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted evidence of completed Monthly reports for the project covering a range of topics including:
		  • Safety overview
		  • Safety incident summary
		  • Environment incident summary
		  • CEMP non compliances
		  • Site work schedule information
		  • Work progress status
		  • Landowners issues or complaints
		  • Regulatory licences and compliance
		  • Commercial contract information and status
		  • Safety statistics and incident reviews.
		• Sighted where incident notification reports are also reviewed and communicated to relevant stakeholders,
		• Sighted example of ANZ EHS Board meeting minutes 21/03/24 where project WHS Reports have been reviewed and collated into a board report and discussed at the senior level.
		• Sighted the Goyder South Wind farm final summary report dated 26/04/24 that gives a snap shop presentation of EHS outcomes and information for the month that is shared across the group.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP1.3	There is a documented process to ensure senior managers, site managers and supervisors are trained in WHS obligations/due diligence, and the company's WHS management system requirements relevant to their role.	I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 18 – Training, Education, and Information where a range of training activities include areas such as:
		  • Senior Management Leadership Training.
		  • Workplace Health and Safety Management Policy, Plans, Standards and Procedures.
		  • WHS Legal, Act, Regulations, Codes and Standards.
		  • Management training relevant to their defined roles and responsibilities.
		• Sighted the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate presentation REN_EHS-Professional-Onboarding-Guide-Rev-1.1--1- and noted where it gives a broad overview of the various management systems applied across the company, as well as reference to identifying and understanding the relevant legislation in the jurisdiction being worked in.
		• Sighted the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate ONW Qualification Matrix - GE Renewable Energy Australia Projects, Service, MCU, Blades that outlines all of the training requirements for persons working across the various projects, including management.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted and reviewed the Goyder WF Training Matrix and noted where a range of training required is outlined including:
		  • Site Management Hand Book _Overview training _GFO
		  • EHS Management System
		  • QMS Documentum
		  • Major event process/ Crisis Management / Stop Work
		  • Gensuite EHS
		  • Aconex*_ (Project Transmittal)_ANZ Quality
		  • 3D Safety.
		• Sighted front line management training through Professional Onboarding Guide where compliance to legislation of areas is required.
		• Sighted evidence of communication to legislation such as the Fair Work Bill 2022,

		requesting persons to become familiar with it. • Also sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-3.4-EHS-Training-Management and noted in section 3.4.7 – Leadership training where it states Operation leaders, plant/service managers, line managers and supervisors shall receive adequate training to fulfil their roles and responsibilities related to EHS. • Sighted examples of communication to all team members on legislative changes that take place from GE Renewable Energy Australia Senior Legal Counsel. • Sighted examples of training presentations developed around specific areas of the business that need to be completed. • Sighted example record of individual training delivered and recorded on the company's WHS management system requirements. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP1.4	There is a documented process that ensures senior managers regularly visit the site and discuss WHS issues with site management and workers.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in Appendix B – WHS Roles and Responsibilities for the Project Director where it states the key responsibilities include, but not be limited to the following: • Providing support and direction to the Goyder South Wind Farm Wind Farm Project team with WHS matters and will regularly visit the site to ensure this Plan is being implemented on site. • Lead and contribute to GE Renewable Energy Australia PLT meetings ensuring overall governance and compliance to the Projects WHS Objectives and Targets. • Supporting and participating in site inspections and leadership activities. • Noted in section 6 of the WHSMP – Senior Management Commitment where it further states Participation in, and leading Project Leadership Team (PLT) Meetings and Walks on the project, in line with the Inspection Schedule while engaging Gensuite tools. • Noted in section 7 of the WHSMP in the objectives and targets section where it outlines ELT Meetings and Senior Management Walks as a target requiring 1 monthly ELT senior management walk. • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document ONW EHS

		16.1 P EHS Genba Engagement Procedure where the whole focus of this procedure is around senior management active participation in site walks and discussions with workers and site team members.
		• Noted 3 areas that should be focused on include:
		  • Observe first hand all the different risks that might exist in the area of operation.
		  • Go through the risks and the controls and the strength of the controls with the work team to confirm their understanding.
		  • Have dialogue with people who run our processes, ask them very open-ended questions.
		  • Confirm if standard work is being deployed or not.
		  • Use the opportunity to understand the different safety protocols that are being followed and learn what can be done differently.
		• Sighted evidence of completed Genba walks being completed and recorded from the Project Director.
		• Also sighted the fulfilment calendar that has been developed outlining the monthly Genba walks and inspections that need to be completed driven from the Project Director
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted evidence of completed Genba walks being completed by senior management and noted where records recorded and maintained.
		• Sighted the Genba walk spreadsheet that captures all completed Genba walks, including what was discussed and the findings from those walks.
		• Sighted evidence of completed GSWF Project Senior Leadership Walks that have taken place with a range of senior management involvement, including GSWF Director, Quality manager, Construction manager and Elecnor Manager.
		• Noted where actions identified during site walks were entered into the system for management and tracking.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP2	Integration of Design Issues into the Risk Management Process	

FP2.1	Where the Principal Contractor is involved in the design or has input into the design, a documented process exists for ensuring risk assessments are undertaken at the design stage to identify, assess and control WHS buildability issues that may arise during construction.	I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 14 – Safety in Design where the process for identification of risks associated with design must be managed.
		• Noted in section 14.2 – Design Scope where it states where GE Renewable Energy Australia and/or its Contractors are required to undertake design work, a Design Management Plan shall be developed.
		• It also states the Design Management Plan will be made available prior to any Project SiD workshop.
		• Noted the system requires Safety in Design workshops to be conducted with design risk reports generated and made available.
		• Sighted the developed Design Management Plan that outlines the design management processes and how they are to be applied through Safety in Design workshops and processes.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the developed Design Management Plan GSWF-GERE-MAN-PLN-0006_C - Design Management Plan.
		• Sighted evidence of completed SID processes being completed through:
		  • WTG SID Agenda-Minutes
		  • WTG SID Agenda-Minutes action close out
		  • Sighted the SID workshop attendance sheet and noted senior management as well as EHS and Engineering personnel in attendance.
		• Sighted various presentations of HAZIDS that have been completed along with SID meetings captured and recorded.
		• Sighted the Safety in Design attendance workshop for the Blade assessment.
		• Sighted the Safety in Design attendance workshop for the Services assessment.
		• Sighted the WTG Service and maintenance presentation that resulted from the Safety in Design assessment that was completed.
		• Sighted the GSWF WTG Safety in Design Workshop attendance sheet and noted it was attended by a range of persons including GE Renewable Energy Australia Senior EHS management, Neoen management, along with phone in attendance from overseas.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP2.2	Where the Principal Contractor has no input into the design, a documented process exists for ensuring design-related WHS	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 14 – Safety in Design where it states If GE Renewable Energy Australia did not commission the design of

	buildability issues are identified, assessed and controlled at the pre-construction phase.	the construction project, GE Renewable Energy Australia will take all reasonable steps to obtain a copy of the written report in relation to that design.
		• It further states a Designer must give the PCBU who commissioned the design a written report that specifies the hazards relating to the design of the structure.
		• Noted this would be achieved through a Request for Information (RFI) that is mainly used as sourcing and validation processes for information in order to make informed decisions on design, risk, and WHS.
		• In this section it further states, if a design report cannot be secured, the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Director will take all reasonable steps to ensure the design meets the specifications of the project, including the risk profiling based on the scope of works.
		• This would result in a site based assessment being completed by GE Renewable Energy Australia designers.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted and reviewed the Design Management Plan for the Goyder South Wind farm Stage 1A & 1B
		• Noted the design scope covers the following:
		  • WTGs
		  • Wind Farm Collector System
		  • MV/HV Substation
		  • 275kV overhead transmission line from the MV/HV Substation to the Electranet Robertstown Substation
		  • Wind Farm SCADA system including substation SCADA system and associated communications network
		  • Operations and Maintenance building
		  • Met Masts
		  • Telecommunication infrastructure.
		• Sighted within the Design Management Plan where all aspects of safety in design, including the various stages of design (30, 80, 100%) reviews.
		• Review of project shows this project is a Safety and Design project so no examples of a completed RFI for a safety in design reports from external sources was able to be presented.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP2.3	There is a documented process to ensure residual buildability hazards identified in FP2.1 and FP2.2 are transferred and addressed in the project specific risk assessment process.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within Section 14 – Safety in Design and noted where it states a Designer must give the PCBU who commissioned the design a written report that specifies the hazards relating to the design of the structure.

		• It states SiD information gathered about identified risk and hazards, including residual risk associated with the structure, should be recorded and transferred from the Design Report into Risk Register and notified to the GE Renewable Energy Australia Site Manager, WHS Manager and Contractors managers involved in later stages of the lifecycle such as, construction, commissioning, operations, maintenance, demolition. • Further noted that all residual risks not eliminated by SiD will be managed, during construction, via the Project Risk Register and downstream WHS documents. • Noted within the WHSMP in section 13.5 – Process Risk Assessment where it states the Project Risk Register (PRR) captures the WHS overall risks associated with the scope of work for which the WHSMP applies and any residual risk from Safety in Design **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted the Goyder South Wind farm HAZID that was completed and noted where a range of design related risks were considered and assessed. • Noted for the GE Renewable Energy Australia Site Manager one of his roles is ensuring any residual risk from SiD is included in the PRR. • Sighted where the residual risks that remained were identified and recorded into the Action Plan tab of the assessment. • Noted within the Additional Construction Risk Reduction Methods section where the constructability risk controls have been recorded. • Sighted within the Action Plan tab and noted where construction risks have been recorded and tracked through to completion when risk addressed. • Noted the GOYDER SOUTH WIND FARM HAZID_HAZCON_HAZOP is the project risk register where design related risks that need to be managed during construction are identified, recorded and tracked. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP2.4	There is a documented process to ensure a HIRAC process is conducted on changes to design during construction, with any new hazards or changes to hazard controls communicated to relevant workers.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 14.3 – Changes in Design where it states changes in design after commencement of construction will be managed formally to ensure any design change do not introduce new risks or negatively impact the risk rating/controls. • All requests for changes to design by the Subcontractor will be assessed by the

		GE Renewable Energy Australia project team prior to authorisation. • Further, it states the subcontractor will provide information to GE Renewable Energy Australia on how the proposed changes will impact construction, operation and maintenance, refurbishment, and dismantling/demolition. • Also noted that it states GE and/or the Contractor managing the design changes will ensure all relevant WHS documentation is reviewed, and workers involved in the works are informed of the changes especially in terms of any new risk or hazards and their control arrangements. • Further noted within the GSWF-GERE-MAN-PLN-0006_C - Design Management Plan and noted in section 7.3 – Design Change Management, Variations and Extension of Time where the process to be followed should change occur is described. • Sighted within Appendix B – Roles and Responsibilities and noted for the Project Manager where it states to ensure the Design Report is secured and any residual construction, commissioning, operational, maintenance or demolition risk is managed during those phases. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted and reviewed within the design management documentation in sections 14.3 of WHSMP and section 7.3 of the Design Change Management where the process to follow if design change occurs is described. • Noted within the Design Management Plan in section 7.3 Design Change Management where the process for communication of any design changes to both the client and stakeholders is described. • Noted through discussions with site team and design manager on the project that no design changes have taken place on the project to date that required change management process to be followed, however, there is a system in place to follow if required. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP3	**Whole of Project Consultation**	
FP3.1	There is a documented process for the establishment of WHS consultation, cooperation and coordination arrangements, including: • agreement on the establishment of	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 15 – WHS Consultation and Communication where the consultation process to be applied to the project are described. • Noted in section 15.2 – Project Consultation Process where the various consultation arrangements are described and include:

	consultation arrangements with workers on site; • consultation with workers or their representatives when WHS issues arise; • a program to ensure regular meetings with minutes of the meetings available to all workers; and • training for health and safety representatives/WHS committee members where requested/required.	• Inductions. • Prestart meetings. • Weekly toolbox meetings. • PDR process, where implemented. • WHS noticeboards. • PLT and Construction / Contractor Management Meetings. • In this section it states around WHS issues that GE encourages workers to raise WHS issues or concerns during the above communication forums, as well as present ideas and/or corrective actions on how to address the raised issues. • In addition, GE will share information and consult with workers on other issues such as welfare facilities and changes to the site which may impact the WHS. • Noted in section 15.4 – Health and Safety Representatives and section 15.5 – Health and Safety Committee (HSC) where the process for the establishment of such is described. • It is noted that no formal request for either a HSR or a HSC has been requested. • Sighted within the GE Corporate RE-EHS-1.3-P01-Employee-Engagement---Communication procedure where the process around consultation including requirements around establishing committees is described. • Sighted evidence to show that request for the formation of HSRs and HSR committees was sent out to workforce to allow them the opportunity to be involved. • Sighted and reviewed the GE_HSE_Committee_EST_Guide that is currently in draft and noted on page 10 – HSR Training where it outlines the ability for HSRs to undertake training and the process to follow that aligns to the SA WHS Act 2012 section 72. • Further sighted evidence of a range of consultation processes that take place on the project including: • PLEHST meetings • Daily Pre Start Meetings • Weekly contractor WHS Meetings • Reviewed the site induction process and noted in slides 14-16 where the consultation arrangements on the project are described. • Sighted the GSWF Site Induction questionnaire and noted where a range of topics discussed during the induction process are described that include knowledge questions to ensure inductee understanding of what was presented. However,

		• I am unable to sight where a formal agreement on the establishment of consultation arrangements with workers on the project is undertaken or how it is recorded. • I accept that there is a document (GE_HSE_Committee_Est_Guide_Draft00_16April24) that is currently in draft that outlines the training required for HSRs in SA, however, the document needs to be reviewed, communicated, and approved for use. • I am not able to sight either in the site induction or the induction questionnaire where it clearly defines an agreement on the establishment of consultation arrangements with workers on site. I note it is inferred that this is what the consultation processes are however unable to sight the agreement process clearly defined. **Unsatisfactory Outcome** **Refer to CAR 001** **Minor**
FP3.2	There is a documented process for WHS issue resolution that is communicated to all workers on site.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 15.6 – Issue Resolution where a breakdown on the project issue resolution process is described. • Noted under section 15.6 where it states, GE Renewable Energy Australia has adopted the Project Issue Resolution guidelines as GE Renewable Energy Australia WHS Management Systems and in accordance with the South Australia Work Health and Safety Act. • Noted in section 15.3 – Project Leadership Team (PLT) where part of the agenda for the monthly PLT meetings includes any issues or concerns raised by Regulators or workers and the resolution of those issues or concerns. • Further in section 15.2 it states, GE Renewable Energy Australia encourages workers to raise WHS issues or concerns during the above communication forums, as well as present ideas and/or corrective actions on how to address the raised issues. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Noted in the Site induction - Goyder South Wind Farm v. 2 in slide 14 where the process for dealing with an issue on the project site is described. • Noted it also states the Issue resolution process is posted on site notice boards and available for all persons to review. • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Site Induction presentation document where it gives

		a brief outline on managing EHS issues that may arise and GE Renewable Energy Australia encourages workers to come forward or follow the process outlined within the WHS Act 2021 (SA). • Sighted through photographic evidence where the WHS Issue resolution requirements from the WHS Act are located on the site notice board. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP3.3	There is a documented process to ensure workers, or their health and safety representatives, are involved in the development of site safety procedures relevant to the work they are undertaking.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 13.9 – SWMS where it states, SWMS shall include details of the personnel who were consulted in the document's development and signed off by the parties undertaking the works. • Also noted in section 13.8 – Task Risk Assessment where it also states a task specific risk assessment must be documented and developed in line with the scope of work, worker participation and in line with the *SA WHS Regulations 2012* requirements for SWMS. • Noted that all SWMS undergo a Monthly review to ensure still relevant and completed by all persons. • Sighted evidence to show that workers have reviewed and signed onto the relevant SWMS they are working under. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted evidence to show that monthly reviews of SWMS are completed by all workers involved in the task and if any changes the SWMS is updated, and changes recorded. • Sighted evidence of ongoing SWMS reviews between GE Renewable Energy Australia and subcontractor personnel reviewing and updating all SWMS to ensure all steps clearly defined and controls specific to identified hazards. • Noted current process has been completed for all current high-risk activities and ongoing now with all future subcontractors. • Sighted meeting minutes and records to verify SWMS reviews and outputs. • Also sighted Permit to Work systems in place on the project where all workers are involved in the permit process they are working under. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP4	**Management of Subcontractor WHS**	
FP4.1	There is a documented process to ensure details from the Principal Contractor's WHS plan and/or project risk assessment are provided to subcontractors as applicable to	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 3 – Documentation Review and Distribution where it states Contractors party to this project and impacted

	the scope of works they are undertaking prior to the commencement of work.	by changes to the WHSMP will be provided a copy of the latest version of the WHSMP via Aconex.
		• It also states GE Renewable Energy Australia Project WHS Manager shall ensure that any changes to the WHSMP Plan as a result of the above are communicated, as appropriate and relevant to their works, project personnel such as workers, contractors and other duty holders etc, via the project's consultation and communication arrangements.
		• Noted in section 16.1 – Contractor Award where it states on award of the contract, in line with contractual requirements, and prior to commencement of work, the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Manager will provide Contractors with the following information pack through the Projects formal communication protocols being 3D and/or Aconex.
		  • A copy of the work contract.
		  • The most current version of this Plan noting the applicable sections.
		  • A copy of the current Project Risk Register noting the applicable sections.
		• Noted in roles and responsibilities section of the WHSMP for the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Manager where it states, as one of their duties on award of the contract, and prior to commencement of work, provide Contractors with copy of the work contract, this WHSMP and the Project Risk Register.
		• Sighted examples to show where contact with contractors has been completed and site documentation was made available for review.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted evidence through Acconex transmittals where copies of WHSMP and risk register sent through to subcontractors.
		• Sighted documented evidence of correspondence sent to the following contractors with attached relevant documents:
		  • ARC Wind Pty Ltd
		  • Wind Turbine Services Australia Pty Ltd
		  • Freo Group Limited – Cranage services
		  • Rex J Andrews Pty Ltd – Transport.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP4.2	There is a documented process to ensure HIRAC is applied in subcontractor selection/procurement.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 16 - 2 – Contractor management where reference to use of the 3D Safety System and Hammertech as the means for engagement of contractors on the project.

		• Sighted where the contractor onboarding process includes going through Comply Works database where a qualitative HIRAC assessment of the contractor is completed.
		• Review of the RE-ONW-EHS-11.1-P01-Contractor-Management-2.0 procedure outlines the onboarding process for contractors and goes through each step in the process.
		• Noted all contractors need to go through the comply works process prior to working on site and to allow a Purchase Order to be generated.
		• This is described through the WHSMP in section 16.2 – Contractor Management using 3D Safety System where it states,
		GE Renewable Energy Australia Contractors and their Subcontractors will be required to setup an account with 3D Safety system and Comply Works
		• Comply Works performs contractor EHS prequalification on behalf of
		GE Renewable Energy Australia and manage the above requirements.
		• For GLC Contractors they are engaged through the Hammertech system that undertakes the same type of process and verified and approved through
		GE Renewable Energy Australia.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted process flow map for the engagement of subcontractors that includes the following:
		  • Identify Contract Risk
		  • Initiate EHS Pre-Qualification
		  • Review
		  • Mitigate Contract EHS Risks
		  • Prepare Contract documentation
		  • Review contractors capability to deliver
		  • Kick off meeting
		  • Review EHS Risks
		  • EHS checks and verification
		  • Test EHS Controls
		  • Prepare to engage and commence.
		• Sighted the Contractor EHS Management presentation that gives a detailed breakdown on onboarding process.
		• Sighted evidence of Comply works system that is used to undertake contractor EHS pre-qualification process on behalf of
		GE Renewable Energy Australia.
		• Sighted evidence of approved contractor register that identifies contractor and risks associated with works, as well as risk of activities.

		• Sighted the 3D card printing process that is used to allow contractors to site after pre-qualification completed and site access allowed through QR Code process. **Satisfactory Outcome**

FP4.3	There is a documented process to ensure SWMS are developed for all high-risk construction work as defined in relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards, and these are reviewed by the Principal Contractor against company defined criteria prior to the commencement of work.	I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 13.9 – Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) where it states SWMS shall be developed for all High-Risk Construction Work as defined in legislation.
		• The section then describes the minimum information required to be present in the SWMS, including who was consulted in the development of the SWMS.
		• All GE and/or GLC Contractor SWMS will be reviewed by GE Renewable Energy Australia or GLC, with review comments provided to the relevant Contractor.
		• All SWMS will be reviewed using GE Renewable Energy Australia SRA/SWMS Review Form WHS-ANZ-REN-ONW-E5.0_F0004.
		• It further states any SWMS that requires amendments must be updated and resubmitted by the relevant GE Renewable Energy Australia Contractor.
		• Noted the need for SWMS to be developed is also included in section 16.3 – Contractor SWMS where it also describes the need for the development of SWMS for high-risk construction activities.
		• Sighted the GSWF SWMS Register 2024 that captures and records all approved SWMS for the project, including next review date.
		• Sighted the SRA/SWMS Desktop Review checklist that is used to complete a review of all subcontractors SWMS on the project.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted a range of SWMS developed for use on site by the contractors including:
		  • FREO-SWMS-GSWF-003-Telehandler_Operation V.1
		  • FREO-SWMS-GSWF-004-Lift_All_Tower_Sections V.0 (1)
		  • FREO-SWMS-GSWF-010-Franna_Working_and_Driving_Pad_to_Pad V.1
		  • GSWF-WTS-Main Installation-001 Rev01-08012024
		  • SWMS - BWF143 Entry to Wind Turbine Tower Nacelle Hub.
		• SWMS review examples sighted included:

		• GE SWMS Review- FREO-004-Lift All Tower Lift 051223 • GE SWMS Review- Portable Generator Use and Mobilisation .250124 • GE SWMS Review- System Installation of Fire Detection • GE SWMS Review- Turbine Commissioning-001 .10012024 • Further sighted the SWMS register examples for Freo, WTS, RJA and GE Renewable Energy Australia where all SWMS for the project are recorded and shows if approved for use on site. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP4.4	There is documented process to ensure a common system of site induction for all subcontractors and workers.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 16.4 – Contractor Induction where it states all Contractors undertaking work (other than visitors and delivery drivers) on the Project are to complete the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Site Induction prior to commencing work on site. • Also noted that GE Renewable Energy Australia's Project WHS Manager or delegate shall manage the induction process and ensure records are maintained. • The Project Site Induction covers key aspects of the WHSMP plan, emergency management, safe systems of work such as, SWMS, hazards and risk, site rules, first aid, site layout, traffic routes etc. • Further noted in section 18.2 – Online Induction and Project Site Induction where it also states, all workers intending to undertake work (other than visitors and delivery drivers) on the Project are to complete the On-Line Project Site Induction prior to commencing work on site. • It also states all workers shall undertake the Project Site Induction which may cover, but not be limited to, the key aspects of this Plan, safe systems of work such as SWMS, hazards and risk, site rules, first aid, site layout, traffic routes emergency management, etc. • Sighted where the induction process used on site includes an online induction process prior to coming to site and then a site-specific induction once on site. Noted this is the same induction process applied to all personnel. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted examples of induction records retained in the 3D Safety System.

		• Also sighted the GSWF Project Induction handbook - V2 02.03.24 – Master that is made available to all inducted personnel on the project. • Sighted the completed Site Induction questionnaire that is required to be completed following the induction to ensure all persons understand the information provided. • Sighted and reviewed the project induction presentation that all personnel are required to complete prior to site entry. • Noted all persons working on the project apart from delivery drivers and visitors who have their own induction complete the same induction process. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP4.5	There is a documented process to ensure subcontractors participate in undertaking WHS inspections with the Principal Contractor.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 23.2 – Joint Inspections where it states Surveillances may also be conducted by the ELT and the EHS Team in consultation and collaboration with line management and contractor representatives who are familiar with the Projects scope of work and the activity task risk profiling. • All Project Contractors may participate in these processes, as well as implement their own assurance activities specific to the work being undertaking. • Where Project Contractors conduct their own inspections, evidence of inspections shall be made available to GE Renewable Energy Australia upon request. • Records of completed inspections are collated within the Gensuite storage system. • Sighted where a range of completed inspections were made available of various areas and systems across the site. • Noted in those inspections it was documented who the contractor was involved in the process and recorded in the comments section of the inspection record. • Sighted the GSWF - Inspection Schedule - 2024 rev 1 where a list of required inspections to be completed are documented. • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 7.2 – Lead Indicators where one of the indicators includes 1 Monthly ELT Management Walk in consultation with Contractor's representatives. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted a range of inspections that have been completed on site and noted where contractor

		participants are recorded into the comments section of the completed inspection tool.
		• Sighted the following examples of inspections where contractor representatives captured and recorded:
		  • Site Compliance Inspection – Freo
		  • Crane Works Inspection
		  • Critical risk review lifting operations
		  • AED Inspection Report
		  • Chemical Management Inspection report with WTS.
		• Also sighted evidence of GE Renewable Energy Australia Construction Manager undertaking inspections with Freo Site manager, WTS Site Management and WHS supervisor on 24/04/24.
		• Sighted the GSWF Inspection schedule that identifies the required inspections to be completed and noted 45 inspections required over the period.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP4.6	There is a documented process to ensure work is undertaken in accordance with SWMS.	I sighted the following:
		• Noted within the WHSMP in section 13.8 – Task Risk Assessment where the process for ensuring work is being completed in accordance with the SWMS is through the task risk assessment process.
		• It further states where GE Renewable Energy Australia or Contractors project activities are identified as High-Risk Construction Work (HRCW), or the residual risk ranking from the PRR remains a high or very High priority a task specific risk assessment shall be developed.
		• There is then a range of potential high-risk activities that could be considered to have a task risk completed.
		• Further noted in section 13.9 – SWMS where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia WHS Team, supported by line management and Contractors will conduct in field surveillances on SWMS as to ensure the controls have been implemented and are effective.
		• The SWMS in field reviews can form a part of the overall WHS Inspections to this extent, and in support of surveillance and verification of SWMS the following process may be engaged:
		  • Formal Project inspections focusing contract and legal compliance.
		  • Targeted high risk activity inspections.
		  • SWMS verification inspections.
		  • Process Audits.
		  • Procedural compliance task specific activity inspections.
		• It is noted that if HRCW controls are not in accordance with the SWMS, especially if there is extreme to high risk, then manager and/or workers

		have the right to Stop the Work and only resume the work in accordance with the SWMS. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted the Onshore Wind EHS Management System SWMS/SRA field implementation review form that is used to undertake review of SWMS activities in the field. • Sighted examples of them being completed on Freo in the field on the 19/01/24 and again on the 20/01/24. • Sighted further evidence of review on AED check in the field in the client prestart area. • Also sighted where Permit to work process completed to ensure permit requirements in line with issued Permit. 10/01/24 **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP5	**Project Performance Measurement**	
FP5.1	There is a documented process to ensure WHS performance reports are produced at a project level and incorporated into the company WHS reporting process.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 6 – Senior Management Commitment where it states as one of the requirements for senior management is to report on WHS Targets and Objectives via GE Renewable Energy Australia Weekly and Monthly Reports WHS report. • Further noted in section 7 – Project WHS Targets and Objectives where it states WHS Targets and Objectives are reported on monthly via GE Renewable Energy Australia Weekly and Monthly Reports WHS Reports compiled and submitted by the GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Director. • It also states project performance measurement against the WHS Objectives and Targets will be reviewed in key forums such as the Monthly Project Leadership Team (PLEHST) meetings, Project Weekly Meetings, Annual WHS reviews by GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate and Biannual and Project Senior Management Annual Reviews. • Noted in section 25 – WHS Performance Reporting where it again identifies the need for objectives and targets to be reviewed through the PLEHST meetings. • Further it states the GE ANZ WHS Leader shall ensure that Corporate produced performance reports are distributed to the Project Management team for their information and distribution to the project personnel. • Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-1.2-P-01-EHS-Objectives---Programs-Evaluation where the need to

		undertake evaluation of project specific targets and objectives. • Noted in section 3.2.1 where it states Organisations shall conduct documented monthly, quarterly and annual (depending on the need, the request or the purpose), review of EHS programs to assess effectiveness, identify strengths and improvement opportunities and determine potential emergency situations. • Also stated in section 3.3.3 that the Management System review shall be managed from the Site level to the Global level. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted example of the Goyder Wind Farm Project 1A Weekly Report that forms part of the overall review process. • Sighted example of the Goyder South Wind Farm Stage 1B Monthly Progress Report that are generated and also form part of the overall review process. • Sighted examples of Weekly reports for period 18 – 15 Feb 2024 that forms part of the monthly reporting process for the project. • Sighted evidence of PLEHST meeting minutes where project key performance indicators and outputs are reviewed on a monthly basis by the Project Leadership Environmental Health and safety team members. • Noted this information also feeds into the monthly reports that are sent through to corporate. • Sighted examples of monthly reports that are generated on the project with December 23 report reviewed. • Sighted evidence of completed monthly reports being sent to client for review. • Noted information from site reports drawn out by corporate to create overall reports sent to the board for review. Example of process sighted. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP5.2	There is a documented process to ensure that a project-specific WHS management plan is developed for each project that: • is signed off/authorised by the senior management position allocated overall WHS responsibility for the project; • clearly defines the WHS roles and responsibilities for the project;	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 6 – Senior Management Commitment where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia Project Manager authorising and signing-off the WHSMP. • Also noted in section 7 – WHS Targets and Objectives where implementation of the WHSMP is a requirement and is tracked. • Further noted in Appendix B where the Roles and Responsibilities of the project management team members is documented and for the WHS Manager

	• outlines the scope of works for the project and how they will be managed; and
	• includes specific prompts for review and evaluation.
		one of their duties is to prepare and sign off on the WHSMP.
		• Section 2 of the WHSMP identifies the scope of the project and describes the work being completed while the WHSM outlines how the works will be managed.
		• Noted within section 3 – Document Review and Distribution where it outlines the frequency of review and requires this to be yearly unless specific circumstances trigger a further reviews such as:
		  • Upon identification of a new process or scope change to the processes conducted on the project.
		  • A new hazard or risk that needs to be controlled.
		  • When there has been a change to WHS legislation, code of practice or applicable Australian Standard.
		  • When a significant incident has occurred.
		  • Following an audit.
		  • Corporate revisions to WHS Standards and Procedures.
		• Noted on the front page of the WHSMP where document history is recorded and noted currently sitting on review 10.
		• Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-13.2-P01-Site-EHS-plan-for-Projects where it outlines the need to develop appropriate
		GE Renewable Energy Australia EHS plans as well as how to manage consortium arrangements on a project such as this one.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the approved Work Health and safety Management Plan GSWF-GERE-MAN-PLN-0003 that is in place for the project.
		• Noted on front page where document history is captured and recorded.
		• Sighted in Appendix section where roles and responsibilities of each position is outlined and recorded.
		• Sighted within the WHSMP in section 2 – Project Description where the scope of the works is described, including information on the project.
		• Sighted within section 3 of the plan and noted where document review process including frequency is described and noted each review is captured and recorded in the document history table at the front of the plan.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP5.3	There is a documented health and safety inspection program that:
	• defines intervals and criteria for inspections;
	• uses workplace specific checklist(s) to monitor compliance; and
	• incorporates a process for the identification and management of corrective actions.
		I sighted the following:
		• Noted within the WHSMP in section 23.1 – Project Health and safety surveillances that is the process that describes how health and safety inspection processes are delivered.
		• Noted in this section it states surveillances are scheduled in accordance with the Projects.
		• Further it states a GE Renewable Energy Australia annual Inspection Schedule has been developed as part of the PLT and general inspection activities and will be tailored to the program of works being undertaken at the time.
		• Also noted where it states surveillances comprise of a project verification compliance inspection tool and may engage such verifying instruments as SWMS, technical standards, manufacturers specifications and legal and industry standards.
		• In regard to specific checklists it states all inspections will be completed online using the Gensuite and/or the individual inspection QR codes.
		• Noted in section 23.3 – Corrective Actions where it states all corrective actions resulting from Surveillances shall also be documented, registered, actioned and closed out in keeping with the QA. requirements outlined in this Plan.
		• Also noted where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia have established a number of inspection and assurance processes to monitor the effectiveness of the safety management processes and practices on the Project which includes:
		  • Plant and Equipment testing, inspection and servicing programs.
		  • Site WHS Inspections.
		  • Critical Risk Review.
		  • Health checks.
		  • Task Observations.
		  • Site WHS Audits.
		  • Corporate WHS Management System Audits.
		• Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-2.1-P01-Compliance---Excellence-Program and noted where the need to undertake compliance and EHS Inspections is described, this includes the development of an inspection calendar.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted evidence of completed inspections being undertaken and recorded, including records of completed inspections and areas inspected in the Inspection tools spreadsheet that was sighted.
		• Sighted copies of completed inspection checklists that were used for 2 areas being caravan inspections

		and hand safety inspections completed on the project.
		• Sighted the GSWF Inspection Schedule and noted where all required inspections are identified, including the frequency and areas to be inspected.
		• Noted a lot of the inspections are compliance inspection of areas such as:
		  • High voltage switching
		  • Emergency preparedness
		  • Lifting Equipment
		  • Mobile Plant
		  • Cranes
		  • Generators
		  • Workshop areas
		  • Fall prevention
		  • Driving on site.
		• EWP Operation to name a few.
		• Noted there are 45 inspections to be completed over the period.
		Satisfactory Outcome

FP6	**Training Arrangements**	
FP6.1	There is a documented process to identify minimum WHS training, competency, qualification and licensing requirements for workers on the project.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 18 – Training Education and Information where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia WHS Manager will undertake a GE Renewable Energy Australia training needs analysis, considering the risks on site, to identify minimum WHS training, competency, qualification, and licensing requirements for workers for the relevant scope of works. • This will be documented in a GE Renewable Energy Australia Training Matrix and include regulatory and non-regulatory WHS training requirements. • It further states GE Renewable Energy Australia Contractors shall also undertake training needs analysis, considering the risks on site, to identify minimum WHS training, competency, qualification and licensing requirements for workers for their relevant scope of works. • Sighted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-3.4-EHS-Training-Management and noted in section 3.2 – Identification of Training Requirements where it outlines the need to identify training needs and directs the project to develop a suitable process. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted and reviewed the Goyder WF Training Needs/Matrix that outlines the training required for

		GE Renewable Energy Australia personnel on the project. • Sighted the WTS GSWF Training Needs/ VOC register for all WTS workers on the GSWF project. • Sighted the Freo GSWF Training Needs/ VOC register for workers on the GSWF project. • Sighted the Training Analysis completed by TV on the 28/04/24 for review. Noted this outlines training required, as well as last training completed and expiry dates of training outcomes. • Sighted example of Global Wind Organisation WINDA course training certificate for TV noting all completed training is captured and recorded, including validity dates and status. • Sighted further training record of GH for CPR and VVR completed by external provider. • Also sighted the training registers developed for the contractors such as Freo and WTS indicating current qualifications and expiry dates of high-risk licences. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP6.2	There is a documented process to ensure identified minimum WHS training, competency, qualification and licensing requirements are verified.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 18.7 – Verification of Competency (VOC) where the process to ensure workers hold the relevant competencies is described. • It states GE Renewable Energy Australia will verify that management and workers are trained and competent and hold the applicable qualifications and licenses and such evidence is verified at the beginning of the project induction program and from there on as additional training and licences are secured. • It also states GE Renewable Energy Australia require GE Contractors to upload into 3D Safety proof of training, competencies, qualifications, and licenses for Workers where the competency is required to undertake the work, including High Risk Work Licences. • Further noted that GE Renewable Energy Australia requires GLC Employees and Contractors to upload into Hammertech proof of training, competencies, qualifications, and licenses for workers where the competency is required to undertake the work, including High Risk Work Licences. • Also noted that all workers on site are to be competent and have evidence of the appropriate record of training, instruction, competence, or licence relevant to the task or occupation they are undertaking.

		• GE Renewable Energy Australia employees and contractors must hold the minimum mandatory training required prior to commencing work on site. • Noted during the site onboarding process where final checks on qualification and competencies is completed and verified. • Sighted examples of WTS GSWF Training-VOC Register 2024 and the FREO GSWF Training -VOC Register 2024 that were made available. • Also noted within the WHSMP in section 18.7 – VOC where it further describes the process for obtaining and uploading verification of competency requirements, including the qualifications of the persons undertaking the verification process and states GE Renewable Energy Australia Contractors, GLC Employees and GLC Contractors are to upload for any worker operating mobile plant, as well as any attachment to this plant, verification of competency record (VOC). • The VOC training and assessment must be within 3-year date range and delivered by a Trainer and Assessor with reference to required qualifications detailed. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted evidence of training records drawn from 3D Safety which is the database that captures and records all completed training. • Noted this system also records certificates of training completed along with renewal dates required. • Sighted evidence of 3D safety notification to work that tracking of training expiry dates is now in place. • Sighted evidence of worker notification of expiry date that is sent out prior to expiry to allow worker time to renew licence or qualification. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP6.3	There is a documented process to ensure workers are inducted in the site safety procedures relevant to the work they are undertaking.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 18.6 – Activity Specific Training where it describes the process to ensure workers are trained and inducted into the documents specific to the work they will be completing. • Noted where this states GE Renewable Energy Australia Training Sign-On record will be used to record the proof of induction and training of workers. • GE Renewable Energy Australia Training Sign-On Records will be managed by the WHS Team. • Noted where it further states, where work groups develop SWMS, WDIs and SOPs etc... a WHS Lead will

		be appointed to mentor and guide the work group in the development. • Also sighted evidence of formal toolbox talk schedule that outlines information sessions on specific high-risk activities that also ensures workers are familiar with the requirements of controls around high risk activities. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted records of completed orientation training completed on site to ensure workers are familiar with the EHS requirements on the project. Noted over 60 records recorded. • Sighted evidence to show that all contractors formally induct their workers into their respective SWMS for the work they are performing. • Sighted meeting evidence to show where currently GE Renewable Energy Australia and contractor working together to review and simplify their respective SWMS, as well as review to ensure each hazard control is clearly aligned and relevant to the hazard identified within the document. • Sighted where all high-risk licences are recorded and tracked through the 3D safety database that was sighted. • Sighted training attendance sheet for Cypress training for Operation procedure for MH roof connection and configuration checklist. • Sighted the Freo SWMS template and noted where verification of training into the document is verified by the supervisor of the activity which is then verified by each worker undertaking the task. • Sighted the 2024 – GE Renewable Energy Australia Site Induction and EHS Training register that captures and records all training complete don the project including training status and date completed. **Satisfactory Outcome**
FP6.4	There is a documented process to record WHS training provided to employees.	I sighted the following: • Noted within the WHSMP in section 26 where it states, records to be retained shall include training certificates and records, project induction records and register, toolbox meeting minutes, HSC meeting minutes, incident investigations and reports, WHS inspections, all pre-employment medical and Worker's Compensation records and reports, Project Plans, SDS, certificates supplied by subcontractors etc. • GE Renewable Energy Australia will maintain these records within their respective online management systems being 3D safety or Hammertech.

		• Noted within the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-3.4-EHS-Training-Management where it describes the need for projects to retain all records in accordance with the RE EHS Document Retention procedure. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted the 2024-GE Site Induction & EHS Training Monitoring excel spreadsheet that captures and records all completed training for inductions, specific WHS and visitor inductions completed. • Sighted and reviewed the 3D Safety Database where all GE Renewable Energy Australia related training records are captured and retained. • Sighted example of ELC Hammertech training records retained for site partner for subcontractors and workers under their control. • Noted copies of all high-risk licences are recorded and tracked through both systems with expiry dates and notifications sent out when renewal is due. • Sighted examples of training records retained in 3D Safety that identifies all training completed with attachments able to be placed next to the record. **Satisfactory Outcome**
HAZARD AUDIT CRITERIA		**FSO COMMENTS**
H1	**Working at Heights**	

H1.1	The risks associated with the potential for a person falling are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Falls from Height Hierarchy of Control.	I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 13.1 – where the identification and management of hazards and risks associated with the project is described.
		• Noted throughout the HAZCON risk register where consideration to the risks associated with falls from height have been considered and assessed.
		• Noted throughout the HAZCON existing risk controls are considered using a good range of controls including, training, planning, equipment and permits.
		• Also noted where critical risk considerations are undertaken that include a range of controls such as:
		  • Work from the ground
		  • Work from a solid, stable, fall protected structure
		  • Use fall protection / arrest PPE systems
		  • Use only certified lift equipment and / or systems
		  • Workforce competent for work at heights.
		• Further sighted with risks associated with work at height activities are considered through SWMS developed by contractors and include:
		  • FREO-SWMS-FCWF-013-Assemble__Disassemble_LG1750 V.1 F Jib

		• FREO-SWMS-GSWF-004-Lift_All_Tower_Sections V.0 (1) • FREO-SWMS-GSWF-022-Unloading_WTG_Components V.1 • GSWF-WTS-Main Installation-001 Rev01-08012024 • GSWF-WTS-Pre Installation-000-Rev02-08012024. • Controls to be applied include: • Scaffold access • Hailo lift access • Boom lift/EWP access • Fall Arrest equipment. • Specific GE Renewable Energy Australia work at height training. • Noted there are also GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate guidance documents such as ONW-EHS-Procedure 7.08 Rev 1.2 - Climbing Rules • RE EHS 7.7 I 02 Scaffolding Guidance Rev 1.0_qms, and • RE EHS 7.7 I 03 Scaffold Erection and Dismantling Guidance Rev 1.0_qms. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted within the Goyder South Wind farm HAZID-HAZCON-HAZOP register where hazards and risks for all high-risk activities on the project are considered, assessed and recorded, including work at height. • Sighted photographic evidence where access into the tower is through a designed fixed stairway system. • Sighted photographic evidence where rail access system in place at bottom of tower ladder allowing constant hook up using slider system. • Noted all workers working at height in or on the towers have completed the Global Wind Organisation training which is refreshed every 2 years and recorded. • Sighted where Hailo access system (lift) is installed in the tower during construction for access purposes. • Noted Fall Arrest/Fall restraint system in place for all work at height areas ensuring constant attachment to approved devices. • Noted all Fall arrest/restraint system is checked and tagged to ensure it is compliant with all applicable standards. • Noted through pictures taken during audit that all anchor points meet Australian standards and are registered and maintained on site by qualified work at height specialist.

		• Sighted evidence to show that all work at height work outside tower is controlled through either EWP or Boom Lift that was sighted or attached to approved anchor points on top of Nacelle. • Noted further controls recorded through contractor SWMS that were sighted. • Also noted that all work at height work is controlled through a designed Work at Height Permit system specifically designed around equipment, training, anchor points and fall arrest/restraint systems. • Sighted SWMS examples with controls for working at height clearly defined and aligned with standards and codes of practice. • Also sighted live video of work at height areas (where possible) located on the project and noted that all required controls in place and verified in accordance with WHSMP and SWMS. **Satisfactory Outcome**

H1.2	The risks associated with the potential for falling objects are identified, assessed and controlled in accordance with the Hierarchy of Control.	I sighted the following:
		• Noted within the Goyder South Wind farm HAZID-HAZCON-HAZOP register where hazards and risks for all high-risk activities on the project are considered, assessed, and recorded, including falling objects.
		• Noted some of the controls identified include:
		  • Pre use and quarterly Inspection of lifting equipment to be undertaken and documented.
		  • Loads to be assessed by qualified rigger.
		  • SWL for all lifting equipment.
		  • Lift plan to be developed where required.
		  • Dogman/rigger to be used to sling/rig loads.
		  • Exclusion zones to be established where required.
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 24 – Working at Height and noted where it states falling object risks must be identified and assessed by all GSWF Contractors and managed using task specific risk assessment such as a SWMS.
		• The Hierarchy of Controls must be adopted when implementing falling object control measures, for example:
		  • Eliminating the need for loads to be at height.
		  • Minimising the risk of falling objects via use of edge protection with toe-boards or mesh / containment screening and tool lanyards.
		  • Isolating the work area via physical barrier exclusion zones and signage.
		  • Use of PPE, e.g., hardhats.
		• Unless specified otherwise by risk assessment, a minimum safety distance of 2m per 10m elevation must be considered for the definition of hazardous areas for falling objects.

		• Specific controls must be in place for the lifting of loads by crane, or other lifting devices to ensure that the risks of falling loads are managed to prevent exposure to workers from falling objects.
		• Noted there are also GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate guidance documents such as ONW-EHS-Procedure 7.08 Rev 1.2 - Climbing Rules that gives direction around dropped objects and leads the reader to other documents, including specific dropped objects procedures.
		• Also sighted within the WHSMP in section 32 – Barricades and Signage where further controls are identified around dropped objects and how to manage them.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted and reviewed the developed Goyder South Wind farm HAZID-HAZCON-HAZOP register and noted where hazards associated with falling objects are considered and assessed.
		• Further sighted where risks associated with work at height activities and falling objects are considered through SWMS developed by contractors and include:
		  • FREO-SWMS-FCWF-013-Assemble__Disassemble_LG1750 V.1 F Jib
		  • FREO-SWMS-GSWF-004-Lift_All_Tower_Sections V.0 (1)
		  • FREO-SWMS-GSWF-022-Unloading_WTG_Components V.1
		  • GSWF-WTS-Main Installation-001 Rev01-08012024
		  • GSWF-WTS-Pre Installation-000-Rev02-08012024 – Sighted.
		• Sighted live video of work at height areas in and around the wind farm towers and noted all required controls in place to minimise falling objects including:
		  • Controlled working areas through exclusion work zones.
		  • Access doors and stairs to control entry to work areas.
		  • Fixed rail systems for securing to during ascend and descending of ladder ways.
		  • Boom Lifts with edge protection systems in place.
		  • Designated exclusion zones when work at height activities taking place.
		  • Access controlled through Permit to Work system.
		  • Critical W@H Risk Inspections that are completed.

		Satisfactory Outcome

H1.3	Safe systems of work have been developed to ensure fall prevention systems/structures are:
	• verified as installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards; and
	• subject to regular documented inspection as per the relevant legislation, codes of practice and Australian standards.
		I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 24 – Work at Height where it states all GSWF Contractors shall include in their Plant and Equipment Register all fall protection equipment, including harnesses, lanyards, energy absorbers, anchorages, edge protection and penetration covers/lids brought to site.
		• It further states these items will be inspected as per the applicable OEM and/or relevant Australian Standard.
		• In this section there are also some specific rules in place around fall arrest and fall restraint devises that must be followed.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted and reviewed the Cypress Job Site Book that includes a range of statutory inspection reports for the following:
		  • Hybrid Section Ladder Installation Report
		  • Lightning Arrestor System Test Results
		  • Safety Rail Inspection Report
		  • Service Lift Inspection Report
		  • Ladder Installation Report
		  • Statutory Inspection Report (Lift, Winch, Ladder, Anchor Points).
		• Sighted photographic evidence of installed anchor points around the inside of the tower access and noted where compliance with Australian Standards including inspection date.
		• Noted anchor compliance plate picture was made available showing compliance with AS/NZS 1891 2009.
		• Noted compliance plate shows installation date, installers name and includes a current inspection tag that was sighted.
		• Sighted the Anchor Point Register and noted all serial numbers recorded with next inspection dates recorded being March 2025.
		Satisfactory Outcome

H1.4	Safe systems of work have been developed to ensure that where fall restraint/fall arrest equipment is being used on site: • workers have been formally trained in the use of such equipment; • there is a maintenance and inspection schedule for the equipment;	• Noted within the WHSMP in section 24 – Work at Height where it states anchorage points and access systems must be designed, manufactured, constructed, selected, or installed so as to be capable of withstanding the force applied to it as a result of a person's fall. • Also refer EHS Technical Standard Work at Height TS2010 for guidance. • Noted within S2010 Work at Height Rev 2.2 - January 2024 where it states in regard to attachment points

	• attachment points are designed and certified by a qualified person; and
	• attachment points are installed by a trained person and regularly inspected by a competent person.
		being designed and certified by a qualified person and defines what a qualified person is as a qualified person is an individual with an extensive and recognised knowledge, training, and experience in the fall protection and rescue field and who is capable of designing, analysing, evaluating and specifying fall protection and rescue systems.
		• All workers that work at height must have as a minimum Global Wind Organisation (GWO) basic training which includes working at height training.
		• All GSWF Contractors shall include in their Plant and Equipment Register all fall protection equipment, including harnesses, lanyards, energy absorbers, anchorages, edge protection and penetration covers/lids brought to site. These items will be inspected as per the applicable OEM and/or relevant Australian Standard.
		• Noted it further states where a GSWF Contractor requires travel restraint and fall-arrest systems and their components, these must be installed by a competent person in compliance with AS/NZS 1891 (series) Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices.
		• The document then defines a competent person as GEHC Fall Protection Competent person as an individual designated by the employer to be responsible for the supervision, implementation and monitoring of the organisation fall protection program who, through training, skills, experience, and knowledge, can identify, evaluate and address existing and potential fall hazards, and who has the employer's authority to take action with regard to such hazards.
		• Noted this is further supported through the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE-EHS-3.1-P01-Inspection-Program---Preventative-Maintenance where guidance around this process is outlined from a Global perspective.
		• Also sighted evidence of completed training documents for the following:
		  • WTS GSWF Training-VOC Register 2024
		  • FREO GSWF Training -VOC Register 2024.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the following evidence:
		• Training record for Height Safety Equipment Inspection for the Anchor Point Inspector G. McDonald exp 13/09/24.
		• Sighted the GSWF Anchor Point Inspection Report completed by the registered inspector.
		• Sighted the WTS Training register for all riggers and workers who undertake work at height activities on the project.

		• Sighted the Freo GSWF Training register for their riggers and crane operators working on the project. • Sighted training matrix that outlines persons trained in tower rescue, advanced rescue training for the Hub and Nacelle work areas. • Sighted the Harness register for the equipment used on site. • Sighted the GSWF Hailo Slider register for the devices installed in the towers. • Sighted the GSWF Harness and Equipment register and noted where all harnesses recorded, including serial numbers and inspection dates. Noted all recently inspected on the 01/04/24. • Sighted the Freo master register that includes rigging equipment, high risk licences and expiry dates. • Sighted numerous example pictures of persons using the slider on the climbing stairs and wearing harnesses and lanyards as required. • Sighted pictures of anchor points located on the top of the Nacelle for use when working on top of this device. • Sighted photographic evidence of anchor point and compliance plate inside the tower to be used during climbing process. **Satisfactory Outcome**
H1.5	The system ensures that work processes are instigated to prevent working from ladders.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 24 – Work at Height around Ladders where it states a non-platform ladder may be used for access, however, stairs must be provided and used as the first and primary means of option for access. • Ladders are only to be used for access where it is not reasonably practicable to provide stairs, or other mechanical device (e.g. EWP), or where a secondary means of emergency access and egress is required. • This process is further supported through the GE Renewable Energy Australia Corporate document RE EHS 7.7 G 07 Safe Use of Ladders Rev 1.0 qms where it also outlines the rules to be followed around ladder use. • There is further corporate guidance located with ONW-EHS-Procedure 7.08 Rev 1.2 - Climbing Rules where specific requirements around ladder use is further described. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted evidence to show that fixed ladders are only used for access during construction, with all workers securely attached to approved anchor points and trained where required.

		• Sighted where GE Renewable Energy Australia install the Hailo man lift into the tower once erected to eliminate the need to use the fixed ladders. • Sighted all technical documents for the Hailo lifts verifying they meet the Australian Standards. • Also noted all personnel are required to complete familiarisation training for using the Hailo lift that is captured and recorded into the 3D Safety database. • No step ladders were sighted during site inspection video. • Also sighted where EWP and Boom lift available on site for use to reach heights external to the tower, if required. **Satisfactory Outcome**
H1.6	The system ensures that there is safe access and egress for all areas where work at heights is being undertaken.	I sighted the following: • Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 24 – Work at Height where some reference to safe access is described. • Sighted within the SWMS example where access is considered through hatch access and use of Hailo internal lift once installed. • Noted that compliance scaffold systems are used where required, as well as stair access systems to ensure safe access to some work areas. • Noted all persons working at height have completed specific training that includes safe access techniques using fall arrest harnesses, certified anchor points and double snogging lanyard systems as required. • Noted checks on safe access forms part of the SWMS review process, as well as site inspection processes that are completed. • Also noted where safe access to work areas is further considered through the Goyder South Wind Farm Hazcon register that was sighted. **I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:** • Sighted through the site video that was produced and noted where fixed stair access system appears to meet requirements of AS 1657 for Fixed Platforms, Walkways, Stairways and ladders. • Sighted evidence to show all towers have Hailo lifts installed to allow safe access to tops of towers. • Noted where safe access to tower during construction is through engineered stair access systems by qualified work at height specialists. • Noted certified work at height equipment is used where risk of fall exists and inspected by qualified work at height specialist and inspections recorded. • Also noted that all persons working at height undergo specific work at height training provided by

		GE Renewable Energy Australia with records of completion sighted. **Satisfactory Outcome**

H1.7	The system ensures emergency procedures are established specific to the scope of works, including actions to be taken after an arrested fall has occurred.	I sighted the following:
		• Sighted within the WHSMP and noted in section 22.1 – Risk Assessment where it states GE Renewable Energy Australia will undertake a risk assessment to identify all foreseeable project-specific emergencies, including rescue from height.
		• Potential scenarios have been assessed within the Project Risk Register under the individual scopes of work and fully documented in the GSWF Fire and Emergency Response Plan.
		• Sighted within the Goyder South Wind farm HAZCON risk register and noted where rescue from height considerations have been considered and documented.
		• Noted where a range of existing controls are identified, including equipment, training, inspection and maintenance systems, anchor points and certified fall arrest equipment.
		• Also sighted within the GSWF_Fire and Emergency Management Plan_Rev4 - 25.09.23 in section 3 – Emergency Response Risk assessment where work at height rescue has been considered.
		• Further noted within section 11 – Emergency equipment, testing and maintenance where a range of rescue from height equipment is identified including:
		  • Rescue Equipment.
		  • Fall Arrest equipment.
		  • Rescue kits.
		• Noted in section 12 – Training and Instruction where it also refers to specific work at height training.
		• Noted where a range of emergency action plans have been developed, including Elevated Work Platform and Work from Height Rescue.
		• Further noted there is a specific GE GSWF WTG Rescue Plan - Rev 3 developed for the project that gives clear guidance around rescue from the wind towers and internal areas such as the HUB and the Nacelle using specific rescue kits that all persons working in these areas are trained in.
		I reviewed the following evidence to demonstrate implementation of the system:
		• Sighted the GE GSWF WTG Rescue Plan - Rev 3 that has been developed and noted all potential escape routes from the towers are considered and described.