

## $Examples \ of innovative \ worker \ accommodation$

From the Best Practice Charter 2025 reports

| Developer | Project Name                     | Case Study  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|
| Genex     | Kidston Clean Energy Hub         | Genex has undertaken significant renovations of the Oaks Rush Accommodation Camp to support the Kidston Clean Energy Hub. These upgrades include refurbishing existing facilities such as the kitchen, cold rooms, gymnasium, tennis court, water treatment plant, and backup generator. The enhanced camp now accommodates up to 400 personnel, providing comfortable living conditions for workers during the construction and operational phases of the K2H. When spare capacity is available, the facility also provides accommodation, meals and refreshments to the local community as well as tourists travelling through the area. Personnel are transferred from camp to site predominantly by bus and the camp is located a significant distance away from the nearest significant local population at Einasleigh.  |
| Genex     | Bulli Creek Clean Energy<br>Park | For BCCEP, while the project site is close to the centre of Millmerran, in May 2025, Genex received local government approval to construct a purpose-built solar construction camp to accommodate up to 800 workers for the first stage of the project, BCS. This is located on the outskirts of the centre and buses will be utilised to transfer personnel to the nearby site. It is expected that this facility will be utilised for subsequent stages of the BCCEP. Importantly, we listened to the local community and have not provided a wet mess or a camp gym so personnel will be able to use the local recreational facilities, coffee shops and hotels for meals and participate in local events. Genex will run a regular town to camp bus so workers can visit Millmerran when off-shift and provide valuable socio-economic support to the local Millmerran business community.  |
| Mint      | Various                          | In response to community feedback, we are developing an accommodation register for projects located in regions where there is a demonstrated need. This initiative will allow local residents and property owners to register their homes or accommodations as potential worker housing. The aim is twofold: to help ease pressure on larger accommodation providers during peak workforce periods, and to create visibility and opportunities for smaller or independent providers who may otherwise be overlooked. This approach also supports the local tourism industry by promoting local services and infrastructure.   |
| Squadron  | Bellhaven and Keswick<br>Estate  | Squadron is upgrading a former 32-room nursing home in Wellington to provide temporary accommodation for workers on renewable energy projects in the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (REZ). Squadron will refurbish the property to house workers on its Uungula Wind Farm, with a commitment to use local First Nations businesses for the refurbishment. This project ensures construction workers have local accommodation, reducing the pressure on local housing or tourist stays while creating jobs and economic benefits for the region. The principal contractor for the refurbishment is Tyecon, a local First Nations company. Additionally, Squadron has worked with Dubbo Regional Council to secure a site to develop temporary accommodation for workers on renewable energy projects close to Dubbo. Squadron has leased 10 hectares of council-owned land at Keswick Estate to house workers during the construction phase of its projects. Squadron will install enabling infrastructure and after the wind farm construction finishes, Council will have an appropriately zoned site that can be developed into residential blocks to support ongoing population growth in Dubbo. |
| Windlab   | Bungaban Wind Energy<br>Project  | To address housing and workforce accommodation needs, Windlab commissioned a Workforce Accommodation Options Report, developed with councils, local providers and community groups. It assessed: Housing availability and affordability. Pressure on social and physical infrastructure. Alignment with local preferences and existing. housing strategies. Options to maximise local benefit and minimise long-term strain.  |