

Non Technical Summary

Urleasca Wind Farm



DATE
July 2026



DOCUMENT DETAILS

The details entered below are automatically shown on the cover and the main page footer. PLEASE NOTE: This table must NOT be removed from this document.

DOCUMENT TITLE	Non Technical Summary
DOCUMENT SUBTITLE	Urleasca Wind Farm
DATE	July 2026

CONTENTS

1.	ABOUT THE PROJECT	1
2.	PROJECT LOCATION AND NEARBY SETTLEMENTS	3
3.	WHAT ARE THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT?	3
3.1	WIND TURBINES	3
3.2	TRANSFORMER STATION AND POWER COLLECTION	3
3.3	UNDERGROUND CABLE LINES	3
3.4	FOUNDATIONS, PLATFORMS AND ACCESS ROADS	3
4.	WHAT IS THE PROJECT SCHEDULE?	4
5.	WHAT STANDARDS APPLY TO THE PROJECT?	4
6.	HOW ARE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS ADDRESSED DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION?	5
7.	HOW WILL THE PROJECT AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COMMUNITY	5
7.1	NOISE	5
7.2	SHADOW FLICKER	5
7.3	SOIL AND LAND	6
7.4	WATER RESOURCES	7
7.5	BIODIVERSITY	7
7.6	COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	10
7.7	NO SIGNIFICANT LONG-TERM ADVERSE IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY ARE ANTICIPATED WHEN MITIGATION MEASURES ARE PROPERLY IMPLEMENTED. LAND USE AND LIVELIHOODS	11
7.8	CULTURAL HERITAGE	12
7.9	CUMULATIVE EFFECTS	13
8.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM	14
9.	NEXT STEPS	14

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1	PROJECT LAYOUT	2
FIGURE 2	TIMELINE OF THE PROJECT	4
FIGURE 3	PROTECTED AREAS (NATURA 2000 AND IBAS/KBAS) IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT LOCATION	9

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
ATU	Administrative Territorial Unit
CFR	Romanian Railways (Căile Ferate Române)
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COD	Commercial Operation Date
CRM	Collision Risk Modelling
dB(A)	A-weighted decibels (noise level unit)
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EP	Equator Principles
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ERM	Environmental Resources Management (consulting company)
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
kV	Kilovolt(s) (voltage unit)
LA90	A-weighted sound level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period (noise metric)
LES	Underground electrical cables
MVA	Megavolt-ampere(s) (apparent power unit)
MW	Megawatt(s) (power unit)
NT	Near Threatened (conservation status category)
OX2	OX2 AB (Project developer)
PS	Performance Standard(s)
PS6	Performance Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources)
Q4	Fourth quarter (of the year)

Acronym	Description
RAN	Romanian National Archaeological Record
SCI	Site of Community Importance
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPA	Special Protection Area
UTL	Underground Transmission Line
VP	Vantage-Point
VU	Vulnerable (conservation status category)
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1. ABOUT THE PROJECT

The Urleasca Wind Farm (the “Project”) is an onshore wind farm located in Brăila County, Romania, outside built-up areas and mainly within the Administrative Territorial Unit (ATU) of Traian Commune, neighbouring Urleasca village. The Project footprint is approximately 10 ha and is predominantly located on agricultural land.

The Project is designed for an installed capacity of up to 77 MW and will comprise 11 wind turbine generators (WTGs), each with a nominal capacity of up to 7 MW. The turbines are described as having a supporting tower height of up to 133 m and a rotor diameter of up to 175 m and a maximum tip height of up to 220 m.

The Project will employ a peak workforce of up to 250 workers, with an average workforce of approximately 200 workers. The construction workforce will include approximately 100 skilled workers, 50 semi-skilled workers, and 50 unskilled workers, engaged in activities such as civil works, turbine erection, electrical installation, logistics, and general construction.

Workforce numbers will vary over time in line with construction phases and activity requirements.

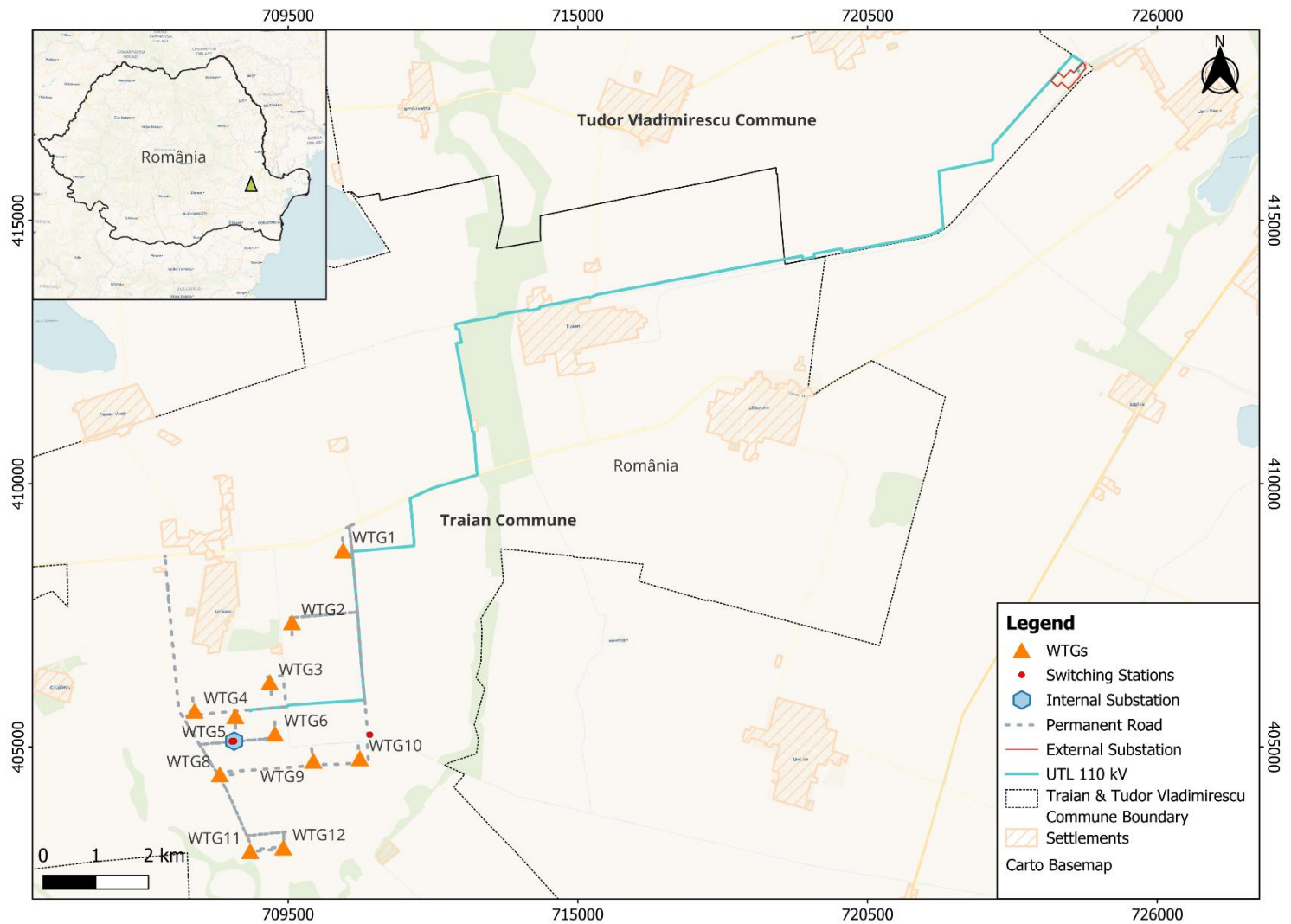
During operation, only a small number of personnel will be required on site. Routine operation will typically involve one worker, mainly for monitoring and security purposes. Additional specialized staff may be present periodically for maintenance activities, with a peak of up to three workers during such periods.

Other key components of the Project include:

- foundations for WTGs and technological platforms;
- modernisation of existing access roads;
- a 110/33 kV transformer station;
- underground electrical cables (LES) interconnecting the turbines to the switching stations, after which to the Project internal substation and onward to the Lacu Sărat electrical station; and
- connection to the local distribution network at 110 kV through an underground cable.

Figure 1 illustrates the Project layout in relation to nearby ATUs.

FIGURE 1 PROJECT LAYOUT



Source: ERM, using Client data and online available GIS information.

2. PROJECT LOCATION AND NEARBY SETTLEMENTS

The Project is located within the administrative territory of Traian Commune, Brăila County, Romania, in an area predominantly characterised by agricultural land.

Several settlements are situated within the wider Project area. The closest communities identified in Project documentation include:

- Traian village (Traian Commune), located approximately 800 metres west of the CFR railway station;
- Dedulești village (Mircea Vodă Commune), approximately 2 km north-east of the Project area;
- Gemenele village (Gemenele Commune), approximately 3 km south-east of the Project area.

In addition, other settlements located in the broader vicinity of the wind turbines include:

- Urleasca village, approximately 1.15 km from the closest wind turbine generator (WTG);
- Constantin Gabrieleşcu village, approximately 2.3 km from the closest WTG;
- Căldărușa village, approximately 2.4 km from the closest WTG;
- Morotești settlement, approximately 4.9 km from the closest WTG;
- Unirea village, approximately 7.5 km from the closest WTG.

The nearest individual residence is located approximately 1.2 km from the closest proposed wind turbine. Predicted operational noise levels at residential receptors, are generally low, are predicted to comply with the 43 dB (LA90) IFC and Romanian criteria. Therefore, the project's operation is anticipated to result in Negligible impacts for these receptors.

3. WHAT ARE THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT?

3.1 WIND TURBINES

The Project will comprise 11 WTGs with a total installed capacity of up to 77 MW (up to 9 MW each). Turbine parameters cited in Project documentation include a supporting tower height of up to 133 m, rotor diameter of up to 175 m and a maximum tip height of up to 220 m.

3.2 TRANSFORMER STATION AND POWER COLLECTION

A transformer station with a voltage of 110/33 kV will be constructed. The Project description includes 110 kV electrical cells and a 85 MVA electric transformer.

3.3 UNDERGROUND CABLE LINES

The Project includes underground electrical conductors (LES) interconnecting WTGs to the switching stations, to the Project electrical station and further to the Lacu Sărat electrical station. Connection to the local distribution network will be made at a voltage of 110 kV through an underground cable.

3.4 FOUNDATIONS, PLATFORMS AND ACCESS ROADS

Project components include turbine foundations and technological platforms, as well as modernisation of existing access roads to the turbine sites.

Project construction will require the movement of materials to the project site, including turbine components, construction supplies, equipment, and materials to produce concrete. All turbine components and other supplies will be transported by water to the Port of Constanța and then by road to the Project site. Turbine components would include very large components (blades, turbine tower sections, nacelle, and transformers) requiring oversized vehicles. Transporting turbine installation equipment (cranes) would also require travel of oversized vehicles.

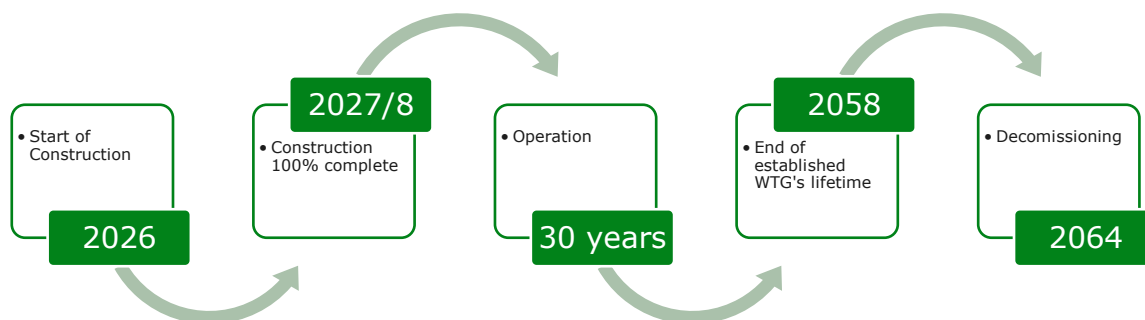
The project will bring better local roads and connectivity, because the internal roads will also be open to the public. During construction, however, heavy and oversized vehicles may cause temporary delays, road wear, and added safety risks on both project and public roads.

To manage this, a Traffic Management Plan covering delivery scheduling, coordination with authorities, public information, road repairs, and safety rules for drivers and vehicles, will be in place before start of construction.

4. WHAT IS THE PROJECT SCHEDULE?

Construction is expected to last approximately 18–20 months and the Project is currently scheduled to achieve Commercial Operation Date (COD) in Q4 2027 / Q1 2028, subject to the timely completion of permitting, procurement, and construction activities.

FIGURE 2 TIMELINE OF THE PROJECT



5. WHAT STANDARDS APPLY TO THE PROJECT?

The Project will be developed in accordance with applicable Romanian laws and regulatory requirements.

In addition, the Project is being prepared with consideration of internationally recognised environmental and social requirements, including:

- International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards (IFC PS, 2012);
- Equator Principles (EP); and
- World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines relevant to wind energy and associated infrastructure.

6. HOW ARE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS ADDRESSED DURING PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION?

Environmental and social aspects of the Project have been assessed in line with Romanian requirements and supported by technical studies developed during Project preparation, including environmental and social review work.

Prior to construction, the Project developer will establish and implement an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) proportionate to the Project. The ESMS will include a Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that sets out mitigation measures, monitoring requirements, roles and responsibilities, and incident/corrective action procedures.

Contractors will be required to develop and implement Construction Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Management Plans aligned with the Project ESMP and applicable permit conditions.

7. HOW WILL THE PROJECT AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COMMUNITY

The main potential effects of the Project on the environment and local communities are summarised below. Mitigation measures are described at a high level to show how impacts will be managed through the ESMP and associated contractor plans.

7.1 NOISE

Operational noise from the wind turbines was assessed through a detailed noise impact study carried out for the Project.

The assessment applied Romanian regulatory requirements and relevant international guidance. The modelling results indicate that predicted operational noise levels comply with applicable criteria at all identified residential receptors and operational noise impacts on nearby communities are not expected to be significant.

Noise management measures will be incorporated into the Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including turbine maintenance procedures and operational monitoring to ensure compliance with applicable national legislation and international standards.

7.2 SHADOW FLICKER

Shadow flicker occurs when rotating wind turbine blades periodically cast moving shadows over nearby buildings during certain times of the day and year. This effect only arises under specific conditions, when the sun is shining and positioned at particular angles relative to the turbine and the receptor.

A detailed shadow flicker assessment has been undertaken for the Project. The assessment evaluated both a conservative worst-case scenario and a refined scenario incorporating site-specific conditions, including window orientation, existing buildings, vegetation, and other screening elements identified during site verification.

The modelling results indicate that:

- 47 dwellings in Urleasca Village may exceed the reference threshold of 30 hours per year under worst-case assumptions;
- 5 dwellings in Urleasca Village may exceed the reference threshold of 8 hours per year under the realistic (site-adjusted) scenario;
- All predicted shadow flicker would occur only during certain short periods in the early morning, because of the way the turbines and nearby properties are positioned relative to the rising sun.

Where exceedances of recognised good practice thresholds are identified, mitigation measures will be implemented to ensure compliance. These measures may include:

- Targeted operational curtailment of specific turbines during defined time windows;
- Enhancement or maintenance of natural screening (e.g., vegetation);
- Structural screening solutions at affected properties, where appropriate;
- Post-installation monitoring to verify actual exposure levels.

A Grievance Mechanism is available to community members throughout the construction and operational phases. Any concerns related to shadow flicker will be promptly reported by a Project-appointed Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and investigated and addressed in accordance with the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

7.3 SOIL AND LAND

The Project will be developed predominantly on agricultural land. During the construction phase, activities such as site preparation, excavation for turbine foundations, installation of underground cables, and movement of construction vehicles may temporarily affect soil structure and land use. Topsoil will be stripped where necessary, stored separately, and reinstated following construction to allow land to be restored for agricultural use.

Limited permanent land take will occur for turbine foundations, hardstands and access roads. In total, the Project will require approximately 2.97 ha of permanent land take and 133.25 ha of temporary land occupation during construction, secured through contractual arrangements with landowners.

Potential impacts may include:

- Temporary soil compaction from heavy equipment;
- Localised soil erosion during earthworks;
- Accidental contamination from fuels, oils, or construction materials;
- Temporary disturbance of agricultural activities.

These impacts are expected to be localised and largely confined to the construction phase and immediate construction area.

To manage these risks, the Project will implement soil and land management measures through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). These measures will include:

- Controlled stripping, storage, and reinstatement of topsoil to preserve soil quality;
- Restricting vehicle movement to defined access routes and work areas;
- Avoiding unnecessary vegetation clearance;
- Implementing erosion prevention and surface water management measures where required;

- Storing fuels, oils, and hazardous materials in designated areas with secondary containment;
- Immediate clean-up and proper disposal of any accidental spills;
- Restoration of temporary work areas following completion of construction.

Following construction, disturbed areas not required for permanent infrastructure will be reinstated and returned to agricultural use where feasible.

No significant long-term impacts on land capability are anticipated during operation.

7.4 WATER RESOURCES

The Project is located in an agricultural area that includes irrigation canals and drainage infrastructure serving surrounding farmland. There are no major rivers within the immediate turbine footprint; however, surface water features such as irrigation channels are present within parts of the Project area.

During the construction phase, potential impacts on water resources may arise from:

- Earthworks and excavation for foundations and underground cables;
- Installation of access roads and the substation;
- Accidental spills of fuels, oils, or construction materials;
- Improper management of wastewater generated by construction activities.

These activities could lead to temporary increases in sediment runoff or localized water contamination if not properly managed.

To prevent and control such risks, water protection measures will be implemented through the Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). These measures will include:

- Designing works to avoid unnecessary interference with irrigation canals and maintaining their functionality at all times;
- Installing appropriate drainage and sediment control measures where earthworks occur near canals or water pathways;
- Storing fuels and hazardous materials in designated areas with secondary containment;
- Prohibiting uncontrolled discharge of wastewater or construction runoff;
- Immediate response and remediation in the event of accidental spills;
- Reinstatement of any temporarily affected irrigation or drainage infrastructure following construction.

Where underground cables or access roads intersect irrigation canals, crossings will be engineered to maintain water flow and agricultural use.

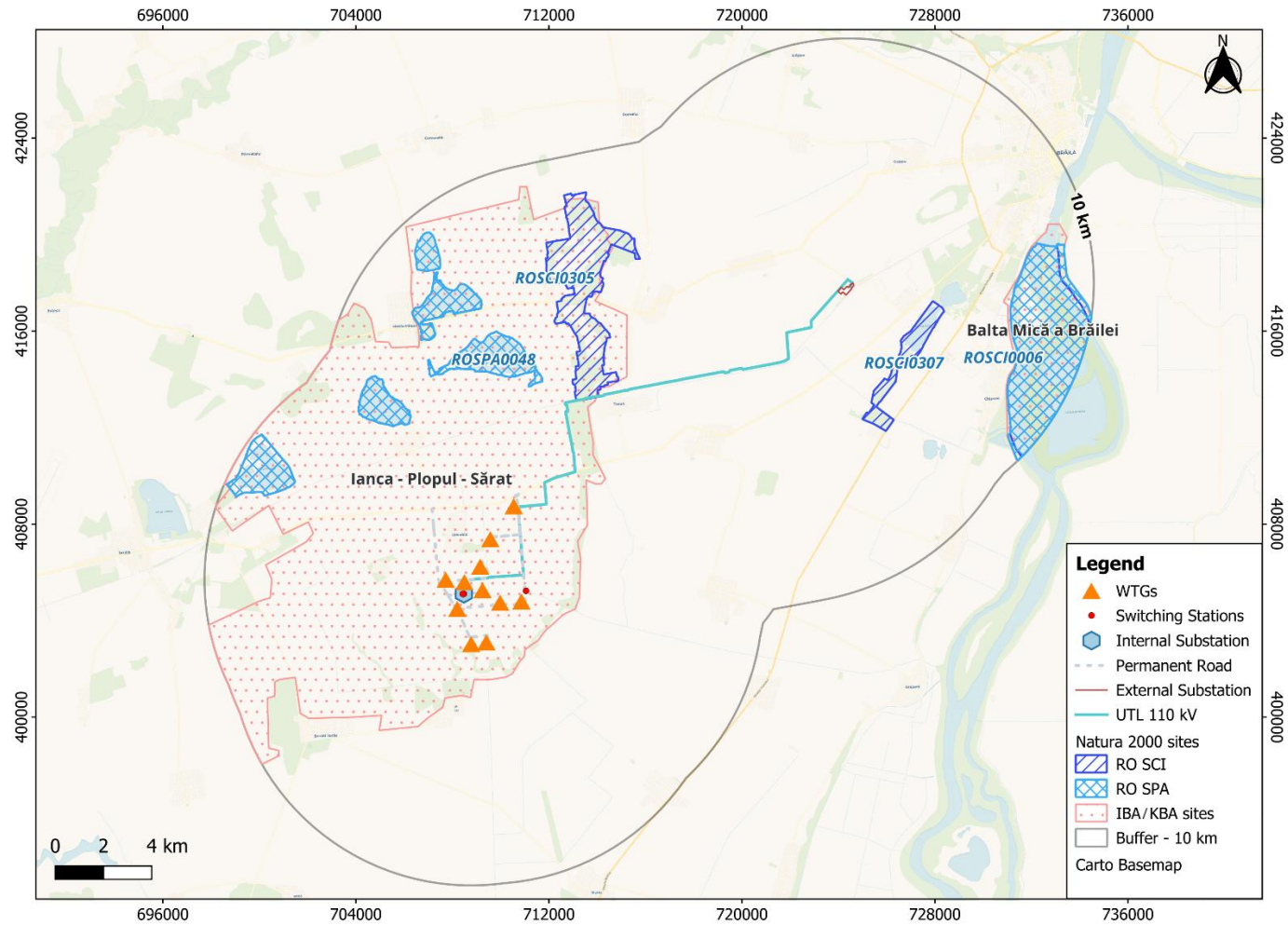
During operation, the wind turbines do not require water for electricity generation, and no routine discharges to surface water are expected. Therefore, operational impacts on water resources are anticipated to be negligible.

7.5 BIODIVERSITY

The biodiversity baseline confirms that the Urleasca Wind Farm footprint is located almost entirely within modified agricultural land, with no habitat types of Community Importance present in the WTG area. The Project turbines are not situated within any Natura 2000 protected sites; with the exception of the underground cable alignment which overlaps the Site

of Community Importance ROSCI0305 for approximately 935 m along an already disturbed linear corridor. However, the Project overlaps the Ianca–Plopu–Sărat Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA), with all eleven turbine locations falling within the IBA boundary (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3 PROTECTED AREAS (NATURA 2000 AND IBAS/KBAS) IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT LOCATION



Source: ERM, using Client data and online available GIS information.

Field surveys undertaken between July 2023 and May 2026, including supplementary winter (December 2025 – February 2026) and spring vantage-point (VP) surveys (March – May 2026), documented 71 bird species, including Annex I species and taxa of conservation concern (NT/VU). Seven species were confirmed as breeding within the Project area. Winter monitoring recorded significant waterbird assemblages (over 30,800 individuals), while VP surveys confirmed that bird activity within the rotor-swept zone is limited and unevenly distributed, with no evidence of concentrated migratory bottlenecks. The Project area functions primarily as a movement corridor rather than a core habitat. Updated Collision Risk Modelling (CRM), based on the full dataset, indicates low predicted collision mortality across all assessed species, with values well below Potential Biological Removal (PBR) thresholds and no anticipated population-level impacts.

Bat surveys recorded nine (9) species, including long-distance migrants and high-risk taxa, confirming use of the site as both a migratory corridor and foraging area. Activity is spatially associated with irrigation canals and linear landscape features, with four turbines identified within approximately 200 m of such features and therefore presenting elevated localised risk. Mammal and herpetofauna assemblages are typical of agricultural landscapes, comprising widespread species of low conservation sensitivity, with no restricted-range or high-sensitivity receptors identified within the Project footprint.

Impact significance is generally Minor to Moderate prior to mitigation and reduced to Minor or Negligible following application of the mitigation hierarchy. Avoidance has been embedded through siting all WTGs within modified agricultural land and restricting interaction with Natura 2000 sites to a short section of the underground cable (LES) routed along an existing disturbed corridor adjacent to the Brăila–Ianca railway. The overall footprint within ROSCI0305 is negligible and not expected to affect site integrity. Minimisation measures include spatial restriction of works, soil and vegetation management, invasive alien species (IAS) prevention, lighting and noise control, and protection of sensitive features. All temporary work areas will be reinstated. No biodiversity offsets are required, as no IFC PS6 Critical Habitat has been identified and residual impacts remain low.

A structured biodiversity monitoring and adaptive management programme is embedded within the Project design. As the CRM has now been completed using the full seasonal dataset, future monitoring will focus on post-construction bird and bat fatality monitoring (PCFM) in line with IFC guidance. These programmes will be complemented by adaptive management measures, including potential turbine-specific curtailment or operational controls if defined thresholds are exceeded.

Braila Green Energy SRL, through OX2 remains committed to achieving outcomes beyond compliance and is open to pursuing a net positive biodiversity outcome across its renewable energy portfolio. Given the Project's limited and localised impacts, ERM is exploring proportionate biodiversity enhancement opportunities within the wider landscape, including restoration and habitat improvement measures on modified land. These measures, together with monitoring outcomes and any additional management requirements, will be formalised within the Biodiversity Management Plan and associated documentation, ensuring long-term alignment with IFC PS6, GIIP and the Client's sustainability objectives.

7.6 COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Project recognises the importance of protecting the health and safety of local communities throughout construction, operation, and decommissioning.

Construction Phase

During construction, the main potential risks to nearby communities may include:

- Increased traffic from delivery vehicles and heavy equipment;
- Temporary dust generation from earthworks and vehicle movement;
- Noise from construction activities;
- Temporary disruption to agricultural access;
- Risks associated with public access to active construction areas.

To manage these risks, the Project will implement measures through the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including:

- Preparation and implementation of a Traffic Management Plan defining transport routes, scheduling, and safety controls;
- Use of designated access roads and clear signage to protect public safety;
- Dust suppression measures where required;
- Fencing and controlled access to construction areas;
- Coordination with local authorities and land users to maintain agricultural access;
- Communication with local communities regarding construction schedules and activities.

Operational Phase

During operation, wind turbines do not involve combustion processes or routine emissions. Potential community-related considerations include:

- Operational noise;
- Shadow flicker;
- Public safety around turbine infrastructure;
- Rare events such as ice shedding during winter conditions.

The Project layout has been designed to maintain appropriate distances from residential areas. Access to turbine areas will be restricted, and warning signage will be installed where necessary.

Operational monitoring and maintenance procedures will ensure that turbines function within applicable standards. In the unlikely event of abnormal operation or safety concerns, corrective measures will be implemented promptly.

Grievance Mechanism

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be implemented, including a Grievance Mechanism accessible to all community members. This mechanism will allow individuals to raise concerns related to health, safety, noise, traffic, or other Project-related issues, which will be investigated and addressed in a timely manner. Communication with local stakeholders will be maintained throughout the Project lifecycle, including through a designated Community Liaison Officer (CLO), dedicated phone line and email address.

No significant long-term adverse impacts on community health and safety are anticipated when mitigation measures are properly implemented.

7.7 LAND USE AND LIVELIHOODS

The Project is located predominantly on agricultural land within Traian Commune and surrounding administrative areas. The primary land use in the Project area is crop cultivation. Land required for the Project has been secured through voluntary superficies agreements with landowners. No physical displacement of households, relocation of residences, or expropriation is required for Project development.

Construction Phase

During construction, temporary impacts on agricultural land may occur, including:

- Temporary restriction of access to cultivated plots;
- Crop damage associated with foundation works, cable trenching, and vehicle movement;
- Temporary occupation of land for work areas and access roads.

These impacts are expected to be localised and temporary.

To address potential economic impacts, the Project will implement measures in line with applicable national legislation and international good practice, including:

- Identification of affected landowners and land users prior to construction;
- Development and implementation of a formal Accidental Crop Damage and Land Compensation Procedure, defining assessment methodology, eligibility criteria, valuation principles, and approval process;
- Remuneration for verified crop losses and temporary land occupation based on documented assessment and agreed compensation principles;
- Restoration of temporarily affected land to pre-construction condition where feasible;
- Ongoing communication with land users throughout construction.

Operational Phase

During operation, agricultural activities can generally continue around turbine foundations and along access roads. The permanent footprint of turbines and infrastructure represents a small proportion of the overall agricultural land.

- No significant long-term impacts on livelihoods are anticipated.

7.8 ANY CONCERNS RAISED DURING OPERATION WILL BE ADDRESSED THROUGH THE PROJECT'S GRIEVANCE MECHANISM. CULTURAL HERITAGE

A Cultural Heritage Gazetteer review (a desk-based review of known archaeological sites, historical monuments, and other heritage locations) was undertaken for the Project using the Romanian National Archaeological Record (RAN) database, complemented by review of designated monuments and consultation of available public records.

The review identified several archaeological and historical sites within the wider 2 km Area of Influence. None of these sites are located inside the permanent Project footprint and will not be affected by construction or operation activities.

One designated historical monument (Conacul Orezeanu – BR-II-m-B-02138) is located approximately 48 metres from the 110 kV underground transmission line corridor. The

assessment concluded that potential construction-phase effects, such as temporary dust generation, would be negligible. No impacts are anticipated during operation.

Three non-designated burial mounds (tumuli) are located in proximity to parts of the construction corridor:

- Tumulul de la Traian – Movila Taiata (RAN 44211.02);
- Tumulul de la Traian – Movila Stoica (RAN 44211.03);
- Tumulul de la Tudor Vladimirescu – Movila Buca (RAN 44266.01).

These sites are considered of high archaeological sensitivity. Construction-phase impacts were assessed as minor for two sites (RAN 44211.02 and RAN 44211.03) and moderate for one site (RAN 44266.01) due to its closer proximity to the underground transmission line construction corridor (approximately 9.8 m) and the potential presence of buried archaeological remains. Appropriate protection and monitoring measures will be implemented during construction. No operational impacts are anticipated (See Cultural Heritage Gazetteer).

To ensure protection of these resources, the Project will implement the following measures:

- Demarcation and fencing of identified burial mounds prior to construction;
- Clear signage and restriction of construction access in sensitive areas;
- Archaeological supervision where works occur in close proximity to identified sites;
- Development and implementation and proper disclosure to the company and EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) and its contractors of a Cultural Heritage Management Procedure;
- Implementation of a Chance Finds Procedure, requiring immediate suspension of works and notification of the competent cultural authorities in the event of unexpected discoveries.

With implementation of these measures, no significant residual impacts on cultural heritage are anticipated.

7.9 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

A cumulative impact assessment was carried out to evaluate whether the Project, together with other existing or planned developments in the surrounding area, could result in combined effects on the environment or local communities.

The assessment considered wind energy projects located within a wider area around the Project site, reflecting the increasing development of renewable energy in the region. Within an area of approximately 20 km around the Project, eight other wind energy developments have been identified. These include operational wind farms, projects currently under construction, and projects at various stages of planning and permitting. Two of these developments are located within approximately 10 km of the Project site. The assessment examined how impacts from multiple projects could interact over time, particularly during construction and operation.

Key topics assessed included wildlife (especially birds and bats), landscape and visual appearance, noise, shadow flicker, land use, access, traffic associated with construction activities and potential effects on nearby communities and infrastructure.

The assessment found that the Project would make a limited additional contribution to cumulative effects. The most notable combined effects may relate to biodiversity, where

several wind farms within the same landscape could increase risks for birds and bats, and to visual impacts where multiple wind farms may be visible in the wider area. These effects are not expected to be significant.

Potential cumulative effects related to noise and shadow flicker at residential properties are expected to remain low, as predicted levels comply with applicable standards and overlapping effects at the same locations are unlikely.

Cumulative impacts on land use and access are expected to be small because the permanent footprint of each wind farm is limited and most land can continue to be used for agriculture. Temporary increases in traffic and use of local infrastructure may occur during construction, but these would be short-term and manageable.

Measures will be implemented to minimise potential cumulative effects, particularly during the construction period when interactions with other projects are most likely. These include coordination of construction logistics and delivery schedules, traffic management and road safety measures, communication with local authorities and other project developers where relevant, and compensation for any verified crop damage or temporary land occupation. Ongoing stakeholder engagement and a grievance mechanism will enable local residents to raise concerns, allowing timely corrective actions if needed. Monitoring of community feedback and environmental conditions will support adaptive management throughout the Project lifecycle.

Overall, no significant cumulative impacts have been identified that would prevent the Project from being developed. Appropriate environmental and social management measures, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement will be implemented to address any issues that may arise during the Project lifecycle.

8. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Project developer will engage with stakeholders and provide accessible information about the Project, including opportunities for stakeholders to raise questions or concerns.

A grievance mechanism will be established to allow stakeholders to submit enquiries, feedback, or complaints related to the Project. The mechanism will include clear submission channels and a process for timely response and resolution.

Stakeholders may contact the Project using the following channels:

- Community Liaison Office:
 - Name: Laura-Mihaela Ghenu
 - Telephone: +40 748 061 701
 - Email: grievancereport@ox2.com
 - Postal address: OX2 – Bucharest Branch, 21 Tudor Arghezi Street, 6th Floor, Sector 2, 020943 Bucharest, Romania
- Online form: [împărtășire îngrijorări - OX2 - Grievance Mechanism/Complaint Form](#)

9. NEXT STEPS

The Project has obtained the necessary construction permit and is preparing to proceed to the construction phase. Implementation will be supported by a comprehensive Environmental and

Social Management Plan (ESMP) and associated topic-specific management plans designed to ensure compliance with applicable national legislation and relevant international standards.

Under the ESMP framework, management measures will address all key environmental, social, health and safety aspects of the Project during construction and operation. These include, but are not limited to:

- Pollution Prevention and Control Plan
- Soil Management and Site Reinstatement Plan
- Waste Management Plan
- Traffic and Transportation Management Plan
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Adaptive Birds and Bats Management Plan
- Invasive Alien Species Control Program
- Labour Management Plan
- Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Community Health and Safety Plan
- Security Management Plan
- Accidental Crop Damage Compensation Procedure
- Cultural Heritage Management Plan, including a Chance Finds Procedure
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Grievance Mechanism

These plans will guide contractors and Project personnel to ensure that potential impacts are prevented, minimized, or appropriately managed throughout the Project lifecycle.

Information on construction activities, schedules, and matters relevant to local communities will continue to be communicated to stakeholders as the Project progresses. Stakeholders will maintain access to Project communication channels and the grievance mechanism to request information, provide feedback, or raise concerns.