

Bluff Point Wind Farm and Studland Bay Wind Farm Annual Environmental Review 2025

31 March 2026



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1. General Manager's Statement

This is the 22nd Annual Environmental Review (AER) published for the Bluff Point Wind Farm (BPWF) and the Studland Bay Wind Farm (SBWF) projects. The AER has been prepared according to Condition G5 of the Environment Protection Notices under which the projects are regulated (BPWF EPN no. 7421/2 and SBWF EPN no. 7423/3). According to G5, an Annual Environmental Review, that is publicly available (www.woolnorthwind.com.au), must be submitted to the Director of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) by the 31st of March of each calendar year, for the reporting period (calendar year). This AER reporting period is January 1, 2025 to December 31 2025.

The information contained in this AER has been carefully prepared by our environmental team, in collaboration with project staff.

I acknowledge and endorse this report.



Chris Sims
General Manager
Woolnorth Renewables

2. This report

This AER covers the period 1 January – 31 December 2025 and is provided to fulfil condition G5 of the BPWF and SBWF Environment Protection Notices (BPWF EPN no. 7421/2 and SBWF EPN no. 7423/3). It also contains information relevant to the conditions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) Approval (no.) 2000/12. Additionally, this report provides a summary of additional work undertaken at these sites to address any environmental issues and/or to improve environmental management of the sites. Table 1 contains details of the sections within this report and the specific purpose of each section.

Table 1. Sections contained within this report and details of reporting requirements met.

Sections of this report	Compliance details
1.1 General Manager's Statement	Requirement of G5 (1.1) of Environment Protection Notices (EPNs) No. 7421/2 (Woolnorth Bluff Point Wind Farm) and No. 7423/3 (Woolnorth Studland Bay Wind Farm). G5 requirements: 1.1
Introduction 3.1 Background 3.2 BPWF & SBWF 3.3 Environmental Management Plans	General information
General Environmental Management 4.1 Public complaints 4.2 Environmental procedure or process changes 4.3 Summary of waste 4.4 Nontrivial Environmental incidents & non compliances 4.5 Breaches of specific limits 4.6 Summary of community consultation and communication	Reporting on commitments contained within Environment Protection Notices (EPNs) No. 7421/2 (Woolnorth Bluff Point Wind Farm) and No. 7423/3 (Woolnorth Studland Bay Wind Farm) G5 requirements: 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.7, 1.10
Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) 5.1 General Management 5.2 Orange –bellied Parrot Management 5.3 Eagle Management Plan 5.4 Commonwealth EMPs	Reporting on commitments contained within EPNs, EPBC Approval and: ○ Bluff Point Wind Farm State Environmental Management Plan ○ Studland Bay Wind Farm State Environmental Management Plan ○ Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle and White-bellied Sea-Eagle Nesting Habitat Management Plan ○ Transmission line EMPs G5 requirements: 1.6, 1.9
Other Environmental Actions/issues 6.1 Eagle Recovery Plan 6.2 Environmental Management System 6.3 Annual audits 6.4 Emergency preparedness	General Information G5 requirements: 1.8
Glossary	

3. Introduction

3.1 Background

The BPWF and SBWF are located in far north-west Tasmania. The wind farms are owned by Woolnorth Wind Farm Holding Pty Ltd (trading as Woolnorth Renewables (WNR)), a joint venture between Shenhua Clean Energy Holdings (75%) and Hydro Tasmania (25%). WNR manage and operate the wind farms and associated transmission lines, including compliance with obligations of EPNs and other approval conditions (EPBC, Local Government). The environmental regulatory compliance obligations of BPWF and SBWF are the focus of this report.

3.2 The Local Environment

Both wind farms are located in Tasmania's far north-west. Cape Grim, Tasmania's most north-west tip, is less than 5km from the northern boundary of the BPWF site. The area is dominated by strong and consistent westerly winds, which also bring substantial rain to the region. The yearly rainfall average is 800mm.

Both wind farm sites and the land immediately around them is reasonably representative of the local environment. The local landscape has been progressively cleared to make way for sheep, beef and dairy enterprises resulting in a mosaic landscape comprising relatively large expanses of cleared pasture areas dissected and split by large patches of native vegetation.

BPWF is located on a flat-topped bluff with a steep coastal cliff to the west (Indian Ocean side) and moderately steep slopes to the east, north and south. The BPWF site is 1,524 hectares in size with approximately 40% of the land cleared for cattle grazing (with some fodder cropping). The remainder (60%) being high quality remnant vegetation (including closed melaleuca forest and wet coastal shrubby eucalypt forest). All vegetation is fenced to exclude cattle. The wind farm occupies a very small component of the total property.

SBWF is on less elevated terrain and consists of flat undulating land with isolated rocky outcrops and large consolidated dunes with some small ephemeral freshwater lagoons close to the coast (and to the north of the site). The SBWF site is 1,410 hectares in size with approximately 60% of the land cleared for cattle grazing (with some fodder cropping). The remaining land (comprising coastal swamp forest, coastal heath and pockets of wet coastal shrubby eucalypt forest) is fenced to exclude stock. The wind farm occupies a very small component of the total property.

The local environment provides a range of habitats for fauna species including the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle (WTE), white-bellied sea-eagle (WBSE), woodland birds and seabirds, the Tasmanian devil, quolls, bandicoots and large populations of wallabies (bennetts and rufous).

The majority of surrounding land at SBWF is owned and operated by TRT Pastoral Group while neighbouring BPWF is Moon Lake Investments (trading as Van Dairy). Van Dairy also operates on the wind farm sites under grazing licences.

There are no significant local sources of pollution within the vicinity of the wind farms. The Cape Grim Baseline Air Pollution Monitoring Station is located a few kilometres north of BPWF.

There are numerous records of Aboriginal heritage on both wind farm sites. There are no records of heritage from European or other ethnicities on the wind farm sites.

3.2 The Regional Environment

The regional environment can be described in the same manner as the local environment. Land use across the region is focussed on agricultural enterprises and in particular dairy and beef production. Large parts of the region are therefore cleared for grazing. Within the region however, commercial forestry activities also occur within native forest and plantation estates. There are significant stands of native forest and plantation to the southeast of the wind farm sites. The land in the region is mostly private freehold, with few reserves and other state-owned land. The region is generally flat with the only point of significant relief being Mt Cameron West which is south of the SBWF. Given the varied landscape, the region offers a diverse range of flora and fauna species and habitats. The region is considered by NRE to be particularly important for Tasmanian devil conservation.

A larger portion of the wind farms are situated in the Welcome River catchment which is a small flat catchment. A portion of BPWF is situated in a small unnamed catchment. Both catchments include both cleared land and extensive patches of native vegetation.

The closest population centre is Smithton (population approximately 3,934 – 2021 Census data) which comprises urban, commercial and industrial areas. Major industries include sawmills, a vegetable processing facility, a milk processing plant and an abattoir. Smithton is approximately 40km east of the wind farm sites.

3.3 Buff Point Wind Farm and Studland Bay Wind Farm Overview

The BPWF and SBWF consist of wind turbines placed on towers at a suitable height to generate electricity, underground cables between turbines, an electrical substation, control room and ancillary buildings (central to the turbine areas), roads, fences and other associated infrastructure. The wind farms connect to the electricity grid via a 110kV transmission line (approximately 50 km in length) to the Smithton substation.

BPWF was developed in two stages. The first stage comprised the construction of six turbines, with an electrical connection to the Smithton substation via a 22kV power line. Stage 2 comprised an additional 31, 1.75MW turbines, and the construction of the 110kV transmission line from the wind farm switchyard to the Smithton substation. In total, BPWF comprised 37 Vestas V66, 1.75MW turbines and was fully commissioned in August 2004 with a generation capacity of 64.75MW¹. Refer to Figure 1 for the layout of BPWF.

Construction commenced on SBWF in 2006 with a nominal capacity of 75MW. The development of SBWF included construction of a spur transmission line to connect to the existing 110kV transmission line between BPWF and the substation at Smithton. SBWF consists of 25 Vestas V90, 3MW turbines and was fully commissioned by 1 June 2007. Figure 2 details the layout of SBWF, while the transmission line route is shown in Figure 3.

BPWF and SBWF operate under joint Planning Scheme Permits (PA10/00, 176/00) and separate EPNs (replacing the original conditions attached to PA 10/00 & 176/00). The Circular Head Council issued the Planning Scheme Permits while the EPNs were issued by the Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority (EPA). BPWF and SBWF also operate under an Approval issued by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage (now the

¹ In October 2023, a wind turbine was destroyed by an internal fire, requiring the wind turbine to be decommissioned. There are now 36 wind turbines at BPWF.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Attached to these legal instruments are environmental conditions with which the wind farms must comply. The preparation of this AER is a requirement of each wind farms' EPN. Environmental Management Plans, approved in accordance with the EPNs and Approval conditions, also outline reporting commitments and requirements. This report contains the relevant reporting requirements for the BPWF, SBWF and the associated 110 kV Transmission Line (including the SBWF 'spur line').

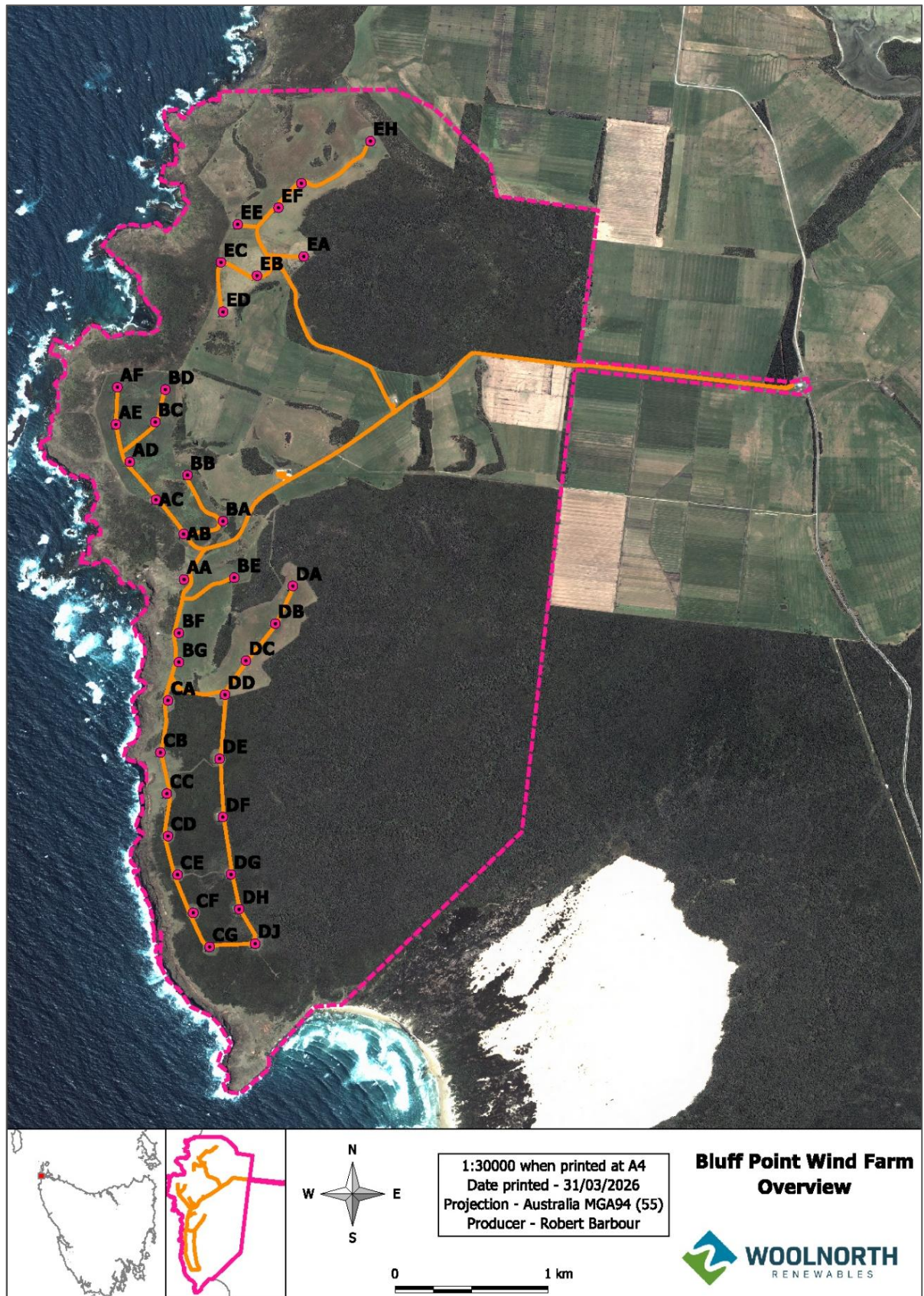


Figure 1. Original layout of Bluff Point Wind Farm¹

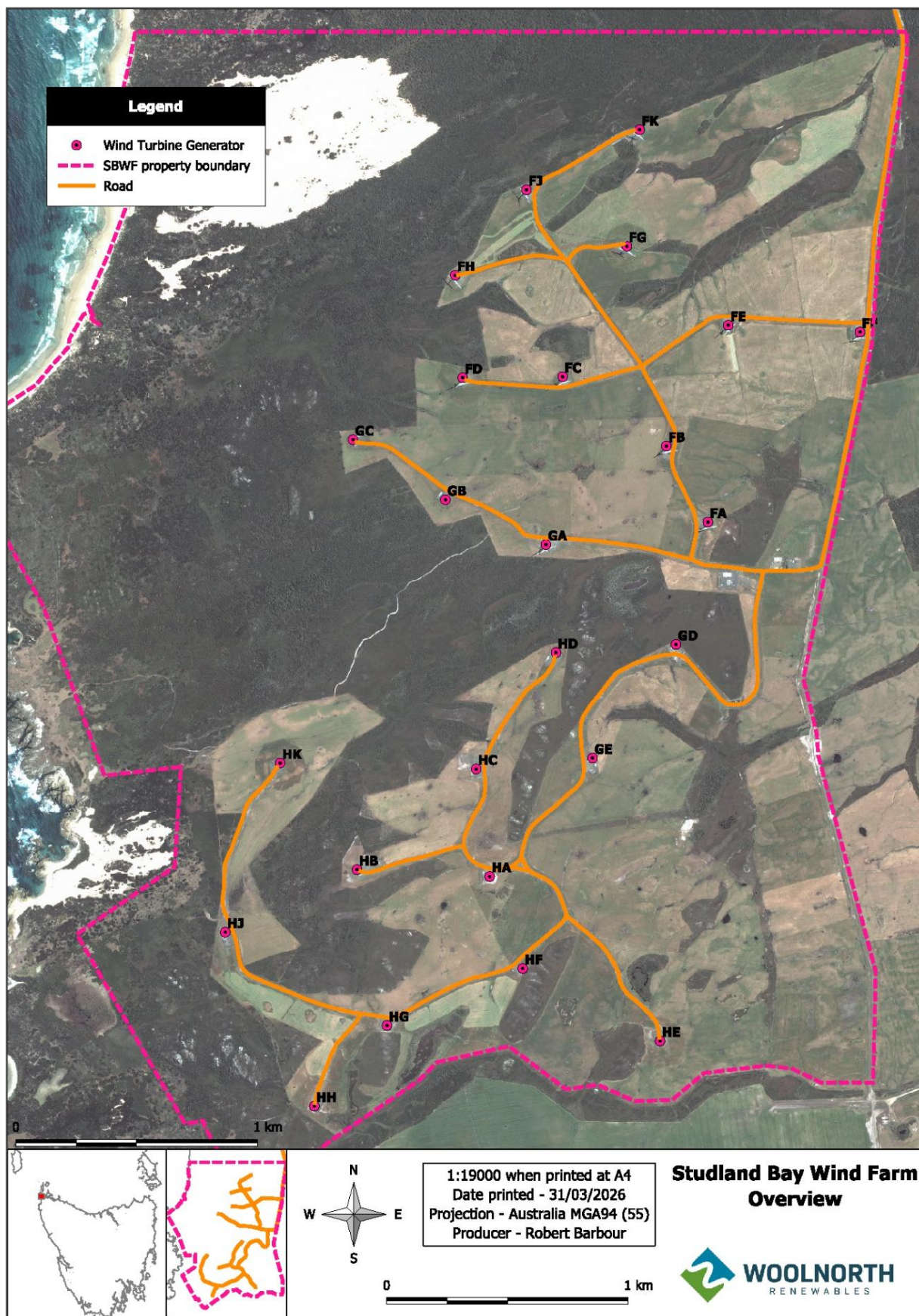


Figure 2. Studland Bay Wind Farm

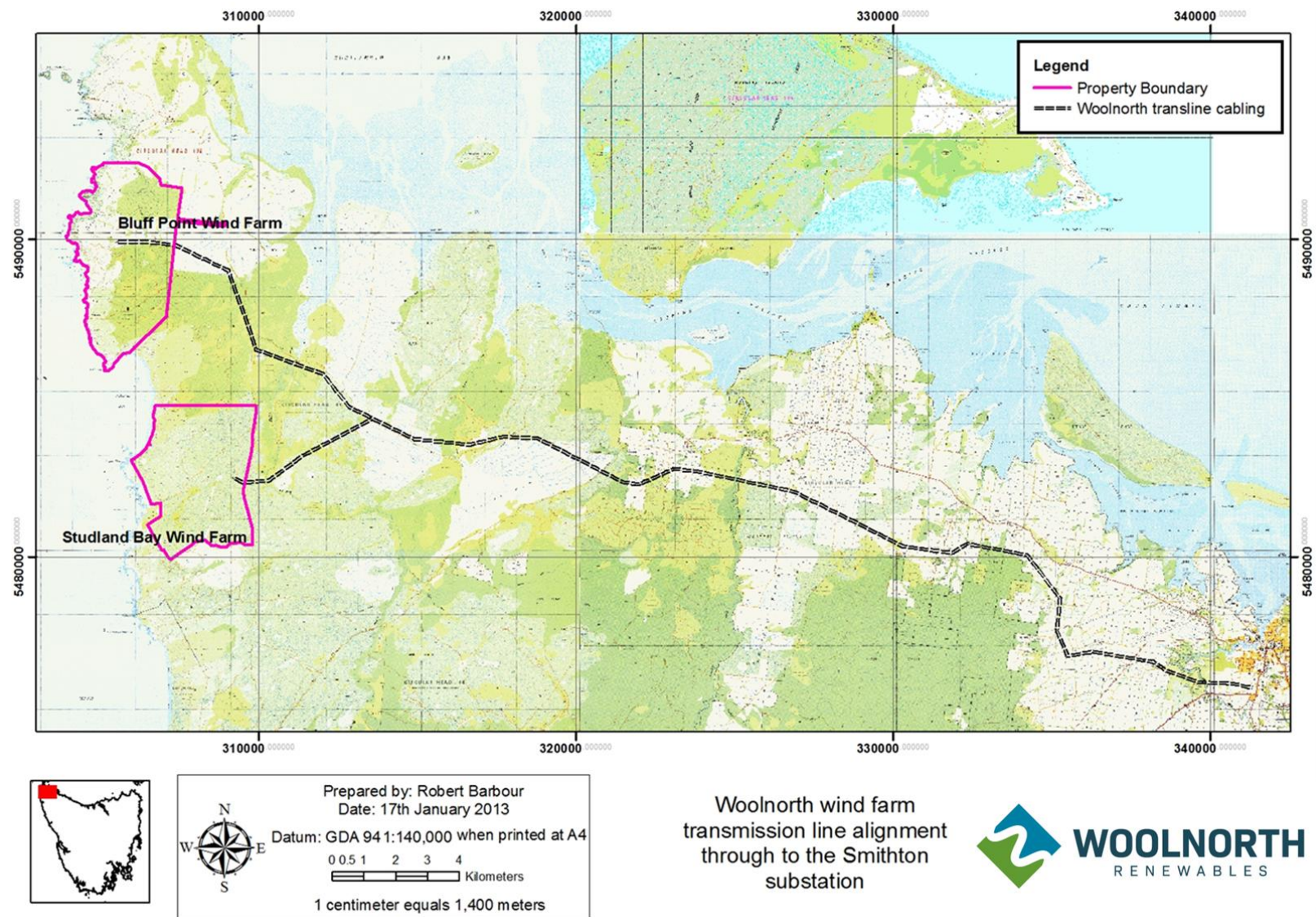


Figure 3. Transmission line alignment

3.4 Environmental Management Plans

The BPWF and SBWF State EMPs have been reviewed a number of times and condensed substantially in 2016. The EMPs were restructured and presented under three separate headings:

1. General management
2. Orange-bellied Parrot Management
3. Eagle management.

The EMPs were re-approved by the EPA in March 2021 and 2026. This AER presents the results of relevant actions under the currently approved EMPs, and this information is collated and presented in Section 5 of this report.

All necessary Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for BPWF and SBWF were prepared and approved as required by the approval conditions, permit and/or EPNs. The following tables (Tables 2 and 3) summarise the currently relevant management plans and their details (the current Departmental names are used).

Table 2. Status of EMPs for BPWF and SBWF.

Environmental Management Plan	Approved by	Last approved	Status
Vegetation Management Plan	DCCEEW*	2006	Active, few relevant actions
Bird and Bat Monitoring Plan	DCCEEW*	2005	Active, few relevant actions
Bluff Point Wind Farm Environmental Management Plan	EPA	2026	Active
Studland Bay Wind Farm Environmental Management Plan	EPA	2026	Active
Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle and White-bellied Sea-Eagle Nesting Habitat Management Plan	DCCEEW*	2007	Active, but all actions completed
Orange-bellied Parrot Winter Habitat Management Plan	DCCEEW*	2005	Active, but all actions completed

*various previous Department names.

In addition, the following plans and reports were prepared and approved prior to commencement of construction of the Woolnorth to Smithton transmission line (Table 3).

Table 3. Status of EMPs for the 110kV Transmission Line

Environmental Management Plan	Approved by	Last approved	Status
Transmission Line Bird Strike Mitigation Plan	EPA	2003	Inactive
	DCCEEW *	2003	Active, few relevant actions
Transmission Line Vegetation Management Plan	EPA	2003	Inactive, few relevant actions
Transmission Line Vegetation Management to Deter the Orange-bellied Parrot	EPA	2003	Inactive
	DCCEEW *	2003	Active, few relevant actions
Transmission Line Bird Strike Monitoring Plan	DCCEEW *	2003	Active
	EPA	2003	Inactive, few relevant actions

*various previous Department names.

4. General Environmental Management

4.1 Public Complaints

There were no public complaints (in relation to environmental or other matters) received by WNR during the reporting period.

4.2 Environmental Procedure or Process Changes

During the reporting period there were no significant procedural or process changes relating specifically to the environmental regulation or management of the sites.

4.3 Waste Produced

During the reporting period, the following waste data was collected (Table 4).

Table 4. Waste streams and quantities documented during the reporting period.

	General waste (m³)	Liquid hydrocarbon (L)	Recycling wastes (m³)	Metal recycling (t)
BPWF	78	combined	3	combined
SBWF	78	combined	4.5	combined
Total	156	2,000	7.5	85.9

Waste streams and volumes are regularly monitored and where possible materials are recycled rather than being disposed of as general waste. Steel volumes were higher than previous reporting periods due to the replacement of some large components across the sites. A licenced contractor disposes of all waste, including waste classified as hazardous.

4.4 Non-Trivial Environmental Incidents and Non-compliances

4.4.1 Environmental Incidents

It is a requirement that all reportable incidents are reported to the EPA and sections of Tasmanian Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE). This requirement is outlined in the EPNs and the reporting procedure prescribed in the BPWF and SBWF EPNs and the State EMPs. Bird and bat related incidents are reported in Section 5 of this report.

There were no reportable environmental incidents at BPWF and SBWF during the reporting period.

Other non-reportable/trivial incidents were documented and managed by WNR through internal procedures.

4.4.2 Incident follow-up, mitigation and preventative measures

As there were no reportable/non-trivial environmental incidents, there are no follow up, mitigation or preventative measures to report.

4.4.3 Non-compliance

WNR continued to comply with the latest approved State EMPs and Commonwealth Approved EMPS where relevant.

There were no non-compliances with the EPN or other approval conditions identified. Internal audits conducted as a part of the WNR internal audit schedule found no EPN or other approval condition related non-compliances. An external audit, against ISO 14001 (and ISO45001), was conducted in November 2025 and with non-conformance being identified. See section 7.

4.4.4 Other incidents

There were no other incidents of note through the reporting period.

4.5 Breaches of Limits

There were no breaches of limits specified in the EPNs or any of the regulatory approved EMPs.

4.6 Community Consultation and Communication and Other Relevant Meetings

A summary of community and stakeholder consultation and communication for the reporting period is provided in Table 5.

Table 5. A summary of community and stakeholder consultation, communication and other relevant activities / meetings for the reporting period

Date	Activity or meeting	Comment
Activities undertaken and outlined in the approved EMPs are outlined in the relevant sections of this report. Other management activities and meetings held in conjunction or addition to the approved EMPs are listed in this table.		
Regularly throughout the year	Visitor tours of BPWF/SBWF by Woolnorth Tours	Woolnorth Tours (www.woolnorthtours.com.au) conducts tours of the BPWF, with approximately 2891 members of the public visited the sites.
Regularly throughout the year	Audits and emergency preparedness sessions	Various audits and training sessions conducted throughout the year in accordance with WNR's internal schedules.
Throughout year	Discussions with Van Dairy	Discussions with Van Dairy were conducted regularly throughout the year to discuss and action a range of topics.
Throughout year	Funding of various community events/groups	UTAS Springboard (Smithton), Circular Head Show, Smithton Saints Basketball Club, Twilight on the Duck, Circular Head Arts Festival, Circular Head Motorcycle Club, Smithton Football Club, West Coast Classic Surfing Competition & Forest Sport Centre.
Throughout year	Circular Head Roadkill Mitigation Forum	A series of meetings throughout the year, chaired by Cradle Coast Authority. Collaborating on managing the Woolnorth Rd (and other regional roads) devil roadkill issue.
Throughout year	Devil trapping	NRE devil team
Throughout year	Felixer trials	Cradle Coast trial of cat trapping system
Throughout year	OBP tracking study	Support of NRE officers
January	EPA Workshop	Information session that included Identiflight CEO, regulators, consultants and wind farm operators
April	Friends of the OBP field work	Orange-bellied parrot surveys by volunteer group
June	Calm Bay Site Tour	Parks & Wildlife visit
September	EPA tour	Regulatory visit of BPWF and SBWF
September	Briefing	Discussions with Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation
November	External Audit	External audit by BSI for ISO 14001 certification

Date	Activity or meeting	Comment
November	DCCEEW tour	Regulatory visit of BPWF and SBWF
December	Woolnorth Wind Farm Springboard to Higher Education Bursary presentation.	Present University of Tasmania Woolnorth Wind Farm Springboard to Higher Education Bursary at Smithton High School and Circular Head Christian School

5. Environmental Management Plans

5.1 General Management

5.1.1 Reporting of bird and bat collisions

Section 3.1 of the State EMPs for BPWF and SBWF respectively detail the reporting requirements for birds and bat mortalities listed or not listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA).

No dead or injured birds or bats were recorded through the reporting period.

5.2 Orange-bellied Parrot Management

5.2.1 Vegetation management - on site program

This section of the plan focusses on ensuring that the attractiveness of the site to orange-bellied parrots (OBPs) is minimised. This is conducted through vegetation management and surveys, preparedness for rehabilitation of any injured birds, and turbine shutdown prescriptions in the event of OBP sightings on the wind farm.

5.2.2 Vegetation Management

Both wind farms properties are monitored for the presence of OBP foraging weeds throughout each year during the general property management activities that take place i.e. structured OBP weed surveys no longer occur. This monitoring is focussed on the following species:

- Wireweed
- Fat hen
- Nettle-leafed goosefoot
- Water buttons
- Chickweed

The inspections focus on identifying the presence of the above weed species with spraying (or other actions) undertaken where necessary. Other weed species, if relevant, are identified and noted during the surveys.

5.2.3 OBP Habitat Plot

The OBP habitat plot, established in 2008/09, is typically inspected annually. As detailed in the EMP, the OBP habitat plot is well established (see Figure 6) and securely fenced, therefore requiring little maintenance or input.



Figure 6. The OBP habitat plot, from south-east.

5.2.4 Orange bellied Parrot rehabilitation and offsets

No OBPs were found dead or injured (at either site) and hence no rehabilitation or offsets were required.

5.2.5 Orange-bellied Parrot Turbine Shutdown Contingency

No OBPs, or flocks of Blue-winged Parrots (indicators of OBPs), were observed at either BPWF or SBWF during that required the shut-down triggers developed to be implemented. Therefore, no management actions (as specified in the State EMPs) were undertaken.

In March 2025, the annual briefing of all site staff was undertaken to ensure the OBP shutdown protocol (as set out in the EMPs) is understood.

5.3 Eagle Management

5.3.1 Monitoring of eagle collision with wind turbines

An updated monitoring strategy was approved by the EPA in December 2013 and by the DCCEE in June 2014. This monitoring strategy remains focussed on monitoring BPWF and SBWF for eagle collisions. The strategy relies on ad-hoc monitoring and surveillance by site personnel. A series of benchmarks have been developed based on the calculated long-term

collision rate (for each site) and if reached, trigger an escalating response. All responses have the objective of investigating the detected eagle mortalities (to understand or determine the root cause/s) and to determine if there has been a change (increase) in the average annual collision rate.

Methods

Monitoring is conducted by all personnel that are working on the sites. This includes WNR, Van Dairy and any consultants employed to work on the sites. The requirement to report any dead or injured eagles (or other birds and bats) to WNR, or their representative, is managed and reinforced through the general and site induction processes.

Results

There were no dead or injured eagles detected during the reporting period at either BPWF or SBWF and therefore no management actions were required.

5.3.2 Minimising food resources on site

WNR continued to minimise potential eagle food resources on site by preventing any calving on the land and by removing any dead cattle or other animals from turbine areas. This has been achieved by regular monitoring of stocked areas by farm staff. No sheep are grazed on the wind farm sites. In addition, a prey control program is implemented when there is a significant or unusual density of WTE or WBSE prey species (wallabies and pademelon) observed/identified on site. A prey control program was not deemed necessary and therefore not implemented.

5.3.3 Rehabilitation of injured eagles

There were no eagle collisions or injured eagles observed at either site during the reporting period, and therefore no eagles were rehabilitated during the reporting period.

5.3.4 Understanding the factors involved in eagle collision risk

WNR is committed to monitoring possible technologies and methods to improve our understanding of the factors involved in eagle collisions with wind turbines. The majority of testing and research, however, is undertaken at the Musselroe Wind farm and includes behavioural analyses, genetic testing, GPS tracking, breeding studies, camera trap analyses and the installation of IdentiFlight (an automated curtailment system). Information on this work can be found in the Musselroe Wind Farm Annual Environmental Report and latest Public Environment Report, available on the Woolnorth Renewables public website or on request.

5.3.5 Annual appraisal of technologies 2025

With the ongoing expansion of wind energy infrastructure across the world an increase amount of innovation and diversification is being seen in the avian collision risk mitigation technology. These systems are increasingly combining advances in artificial intelligence, computer vision, radar sensing and turbine control integration. Systems such as those

developed by IdentiFlight, DTBird, and ProTecBird use high-resolution optical sensors and AI models to detect, track and classify birds in real time, calculating three-dimensional flight paths and assessing collision risk as birds approach the rotor swept area. These systems enable what is known as “informed curtailment”, where turbines are slowed or stopped only when a credible collision risk is identified, thereby maintaining energy production while providing targeted protection for sensitive or protected species. The accuracy and reliability of these camera-based platforms have improved significantly in recent years, with demonstrated reductions in bird mortality at numerous operational wind farms internationally.

Complementing optical AI systems, radar-based technologies provide longer-range detection and broader situational awareness across wind farm sites. Providers such as Biodiv-Wind, DeTect Inc., and Robin Radar Systems have adapted avian radar solutions originally developed for aviation safety to the wind energy context. These systems can detect bird movements several kilometres from turbines, track flock behaviour, and identify periods of heightened risk such as migration events or weather-driven movement. When integrated with SCADA and turbine control logic, radar data can support automated or operator-led shutdown strategies and provide datasets for environmental monitoring, regulatory reporting, and long-term ecological understanding of site-specific bird activity.

Across the sector, the trend is toward integrated, multi-sensor platforms that combine radar, optical cameras, AI classification, and turbine control into unified wildlife mitigation systems. This convergence allows operators to move from passive monitoring to active, automated risk management that is responsive to real-time environmental conditions. At the same time, research into passive mitigation measures continues, such as increasing blade visibility through selective blade painting, and hazing systems that involve laser or sound systems (Long-Range Acoustic Devices). Together, these approaches reflect a broader shift from reactive post-construction monitoring toward planned technology-enabled avoidance strategies embedded within wind farm operations.

Looking ahead, future development is focused on increasing detection accuracy at greater distances, improving species-level classification, reducing false positives, and lowering system costs to support wider deployment across both new and existing assets. Advances in edge computing, machine learning models trained on larger ecological datasets, and improved hardware resilience for offshore and harsh environments are expected to further enhance performance. As these technologies continue to mature, it is expected that they will become standard components of wind farm environmental management frameworks.

Woolnorth’s practical evaluation of available bird detection technologies has included on-site experience with both Robin Radar Systems and IdentiFlight at the Musselroe Wind Farm. The Robin Radar trial provided valuable insight into the capability of long-range radar to detect and track avian movement across the broader wind farm envelope and during periods of elevated activity; however, translating radar detections into reliable, species-specific collision mitigation actions in variable terrain proved challenging for eagle-focused risk management. In contrast, IdentiFlight’s camera-based AI approach is demonstrating a greater capacity for species recognition, flight-path assessment and direct integration with informed curtailment

logic, aligning more closely with the site's objective of reducing wedge-tailed eagle collision risk while minimising unnecessary turbine shutdown. This comparative experience has informed Woolnorth's decision to focus on IdentiFlight while continuing to draw on lessons learned from the earlier radar trial to inform ongoing monitoring and technology assessment.

6. Commonwealth EMPs

Actions that have been developed in response to the Commonwealth approval conditions are contained within the following EMPs:

- Bird and Bat Monitoring Plan (specifically bird utilisation surveys and collision monitoring of turbines)
- Vegetation Management Plan (specifically habitat management for OBPs);
- OBP Winter Habitat Management Plan
- Wedge-tailed Eagle and White-bellied Sea-eagle Nesting Habitat Management Plan (actions relating to wedge-tailed eagles)
- Transmission line EMPs.

All actions in the OBP Winter Habitat Management Plan and Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle and White-bellied Sea-eagle Nesting Habitat Management Plan are completed and have been reported on in previous AERs or Public Environment Reports. Relevant EMPs are discussed below.

6.1 Commonwealth Bird and Bat Monitoring Plan

Approval was obtained from the Commonwealth to cease the generic bird utilisation surveys and to modify the turbine mortality searches from generic to an eagle-focus (as detailed in the 2010 Annual Environmental Performance Report). Approval was obtained in 2014 to modify the eagle mortality searches as outlined in section 5.3.1 above. Results for are provided in the same section.

6.2 Commonwealth Vegetation Management Plan

The actions in this plan that are relevant to the Commonwealth are those relating to habitat management of OBPs. The results of these actions are reported in Section 5.2.

6.3 Woolnorth to Smithton Transmission Line

Various management plans apply to the Woolnorth to Smithton 110kV transmission line. These are:

- Transmission Line Bird Strike Mitigation Plan;
- Transmission Line Vegetation Management to Deter the Orange-bellied Parrot; and
- Transmission Line Bird Strike Monitoring Plan.

Most actions contained in these plans were completed during the construction of the transmission line. The remaining actions include vegetation/weed surveys and control (if required) to deter OBPs from the transmission line corridor and surveys of the corridor for evidence of bird collisions. These actions were undertaken as required by the relevant plans. No bird collisions were identified during the reporting period.

7. Other Environmental Actions

7.1 Environmental Management System

WNR (including operations at BPWF and SBWF) operates its business under a Health, Safety and Environmental management system. The HSE system includes Policies, Procedures, Forms and other documents that assist to:

- Establish and set high level directives to all areas of the business.
- Document accountabilities and responsibilities.
- Effectively manage business and operational risks.
- Develop procedures and protocols to effectively control and manage operational risks and issues.
- Establish methods to check and review system performance and implementation.
- Ensure a systematic continuous improvement cycle is established and implemented.

WNR (including BPWF and SBWF) was certified to ISO 14001 in 2013 and has since retained this certification. No non-conformance was identified in the ISO 14001 audit. This was a re-certification audit.

7.2 Annual Audit Reports

Internal and external audits of the two wind farm sites are conducted in accordance with an audit schedule. The audit schedule is established at the commencement of each calendar year and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure the schedule is being followed. Internal audits are conducted in accordance with system procedures. All audit findings are entered into a dedicated database and audit actions tracked. Table 6 includes a summary of the audits (relevant to this report) conducted during the reporting period.

Table 6. Summary of audits completed during the reporting period.

Year	Audit type
2025	Environmental and compliance audit at BPWF and SBWF
2025	Operational audit at BPWF and SBWF
2025	WH&S audit
2025	System procedure audit
2025	External audit against ISO 14001

Audits conducted over the period continue to check environmental performance and drive continuous improvement in environmental management at both sites. All audit actions including opportunities for improvement have been evaluated and where possible actions developed to address them. Implementation of actions is tracked at various levels.

7.3 Emergency Preparedness

Throughout the reporting period, several emergency preparedness exercises were conducted. These were completed according to an annual plan and included both desktop and field-based scenarios. The exercises conducted (relevant to this report) are shown in the table below.

Table 7. Emergency preparedness exercises conducted through the reporting period.

Activity	Site	Activity Type
Fire in EWP man bucket	BPWF/SBWF	Desktop
Technician under the influence of drugs	BPWF/SBWF	Desktop
Neighbouring domestic violence	BPWF/SBWF	Desktop
Switchyard intrusion	BPWF/SBWF	Desktop
Snake bite	BPWF/SBWF	Desktop

7.4 Woolnorth Redevelopment

As outlined in Section 5.11 of the Public Environmental Report 2022-2024 ([found here](#)), Woolnorth Renewables is investigating the redevelopment of BPWF and SBWF through repowering. Repowering will involve replacing the existing turbines and associated infrastructure with new, more efficient turbines with the overall benefits of extending the life of the wind farms. An additional benefit will be an increased energy production from the wind farms and achieved with fewer turbines.

In July 2024 the project commenced the process of new environmental approvals through the submission of a Notice of Intent with the Tasmanian Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and a Referral under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

The EPA released the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidelines in May 2025 ([Woolnorth Wind Farm Holding Pty Ltd, Woolnorth Wind Farm, Repowering of Studland Bay and Bluff Point | EPA Tasmania](#)). These guidelines outline all the requirements of the EIS, including the future studies to be completed. The EIS for the project will take several years to compile. During the 2025 reporting period the following studies/activities were undertaken:

- Bird Utilisation Surveys
- Orange-bellied Parrot targeted survey pilot study – to determine the optimum approach to detecting migrating OBPs that have been tagged as a part of the NRE OBP Migration Tracking Project.
- Preparation for 2025 activities including completion of a range of targeted surveys as specified in the EIS guidelines.

8. Glossary

AER	Annual Environmental Review
BPWF	Bluff Point Wind Farm
NRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Eagle	WTE or WBSE
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority
EPBC	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EPN	Environment Protection Notice
OBP	Orange-bellied Parrot (<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>)
SBWF	Studland Bay Wind Farm
TSPA	Tasmanian <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>
WBSE	White-bellied Sea-Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>)
WNR	Woolnorth Wind Farm Holding Pty Ltd
WTE	Wedge-tailed Eagle (<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>)

Species names referred to in text.

Plants

Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Fathen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Nettle-leaved goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Water buttons	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>
Wireweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

Birds

Wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>
White-bellied sea eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
Orange-bellied parrot	<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>

Mammals

Tasmanian Devil	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>
Eastern Quoll	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>
Bennetts Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>
Rufous Wallaby	<i>Thylogale billardierii</i>
Eastern Barred Bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>