

Musselroe Wind Farm Annual Environmental Review 2025-26

30 September 2026



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1. General Manager's Statement

This is the 15th Annual Environmental Review (AER), including the 2013, 2016, 2019 and 2022 and 2025 Public Environment Reports, published for the Musselroe Wind Farm (MRWF). The AER has been prepared according to condition G5 of the Environment Protection Notice (EPN) for the project (EPN 8657/2). According to G5, an Annual Environmental Review, that is also publicly available (www.woolnorthrenewables.com.au), must be submitted to the Director of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) within 3 months of the end of the reporting period each year.

I acknowledge and endorse this report.


Chris Sims (Sep 22, 2026 12:09:39 GMT+10)

Chris Sims
General Manager
Woolnorth Renewables

2. Reporting Requirements

This AER covers the period 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2026 and is provided to fulfil condition G5 of the MRWF EPN (8657/2) and relevant conditions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) approval number 2002/683. The report also provides a summary of additional work undertaken at the site to address any environmental issues and/or to improve environmental values of the site. 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 under Condition G5 of the EPN.

Sections of this report	Compliance details
1. Statement from General Manager of Woolnorth Wind Farm Holding Pty Ltd	In response to 1.1
2. This report	General information
3. Introduction 3.1 Background 3.2 MRWF	General information
4. General Environmental Management 4.1 Public complaints	In response to 1.2
4.2 Details of environment-related procedural or process changes	In response to 1.3
4.3 Summary of the amounts (tonnes or litres) of both solid and liquid wastes produced and treatment methods implemented. Initiatives or programs planned to avoid, minimise, re-use, or recycle such wastes	In response to 1.4
4.4 Non-trivial environmental incidents	In response to 1.5
4.5 Monitoring data and record keeping required by these conditions	In response to 1.6
4.6 Identification of breaches of limits	In response to 1.7
5. Other Environmental Actions and issues 5.1 Eagle Management 5.2 Collision Mitigation 5.3 Eagle nests	In response to 1.8
6. Environmental Management Plans	
7. State Environmental Management Plans	In response to 1.6 and 1.9
8. Commonwealth Environmental Management Plans	In response to 1.6, Information for the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
9. Community consultation and communication undertaken	In response to 1.10
10. Glossary	General inclusion
11. References	General inclusion

3. Introduction

3.1 Background

Musselroe Wind Farm (MRWF) is located in far north-east Tasmania (Figure 1) and is owned by Musselroe Wind Farm Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Woolnorth Wind Farm Holding Pty Ltd (now trading as Woolnorth Renewables). Woolnorth Renewables (WNR) is a joint venture between Hydro Tasmania and Shenhua Clean Energy Holdings (formed in 2012). WNR acquired the MRWF project in February 2013 and has been operating the site since it was commissioned in October 2013.

WNR manages the MRWF including compliance with its obligations under an Environment Protection Notice (EPN) and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* (EPBC Act) approval notice. The regulatory compliance obligations of MRWF are the focus of this report.

3.2 Musselroe Wind Farm Overview

The MRWF consists of:

- 56 Vestas (3MW) wind turbines.
- Underground 33kV power collection system.
- An electrical substation, control room and associated buildings.
- Roads, fences and other associated infrastructure.
- A 110kV single circuit transmission line (49km in length, Figure 2), connecting the wind farm to the national electricity grid at the Derby substation.
- 30 IdentiFlight (IDF) bird identification camera towers.

Construction of the wind farm commenced in March 2009 and completion of the wind farm was contractually executed on 9 October 2013. For the purposes of several EPN requirements bound by the term 'commissioning/ed', 1 July 2013 is used (as 55 of the 56 wind turbines were operating by that time).

MRWF has been issued a Municipal Planning Scheme Permit (PLN/03-0161 & PLN/08-0714), an EPN (8657/2, replacing conditions attached to PLN/03-0161) and an EPBC approval (2002/683). These regulatory instruments are administered by the Dorset Council, the EPA and the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEEW) respectively. Attached to these legal instruments are environmental conditions with which MRWF must comply. The preparation of this AER is a requirement of the EPN. Environmental Management Plans that have been approved in accordance with the EPN and EPBC Approval also outline reporting commitments and requirements. This report contains the relevant reporting requirements for the MRWF and the associated 110kV transmission line.

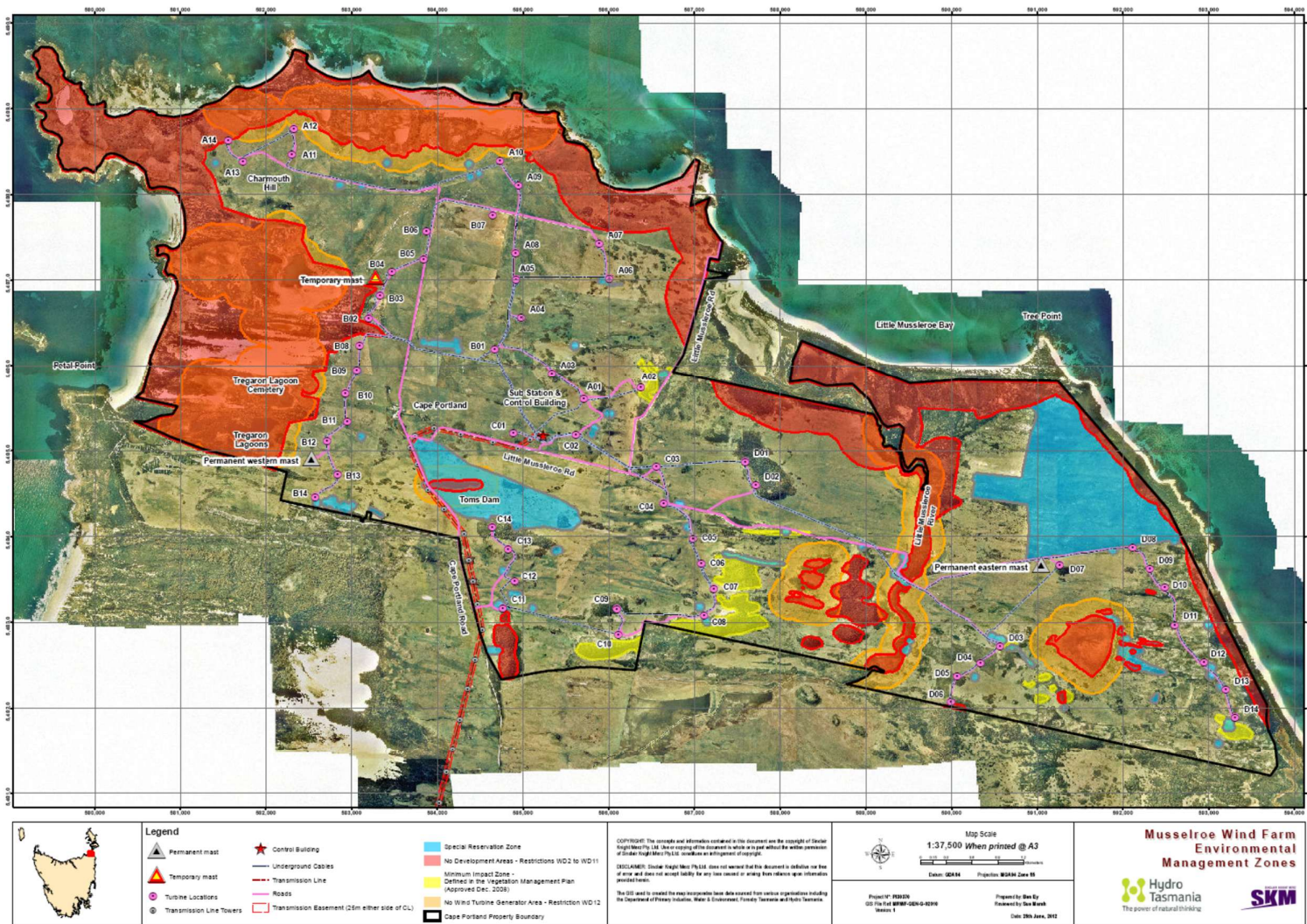


Figure 1. Musselroe Wind Farm layout

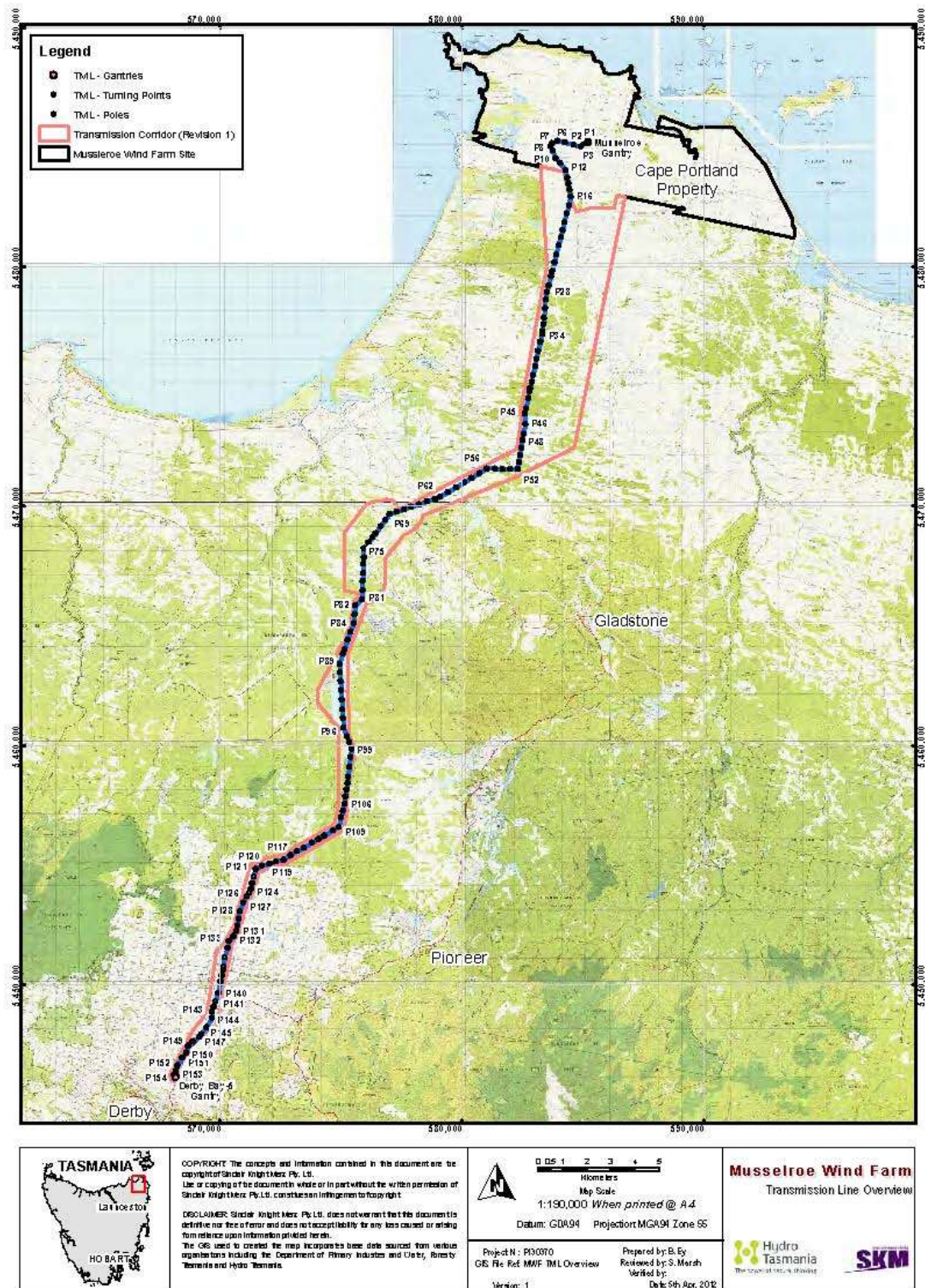


Figure 2. Musselroe Wind Farm to Derby Transmission Line Route, owned and operated by Woolnorth Renewables

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 2025-26 reporting period.

4.2 Environmental Procedure or process changes

No changes were made to environmental procedures or processes during the reporting period. The MRWF State Environmental Management Plan is currently under review in accordance with EPN condition G6 (1).

4.3 Solid and liquid wastes

Solid and liquid waste at MRWF primarily consists of the following:

- *General waste* – collected by Veolia Environmental Services (under contract).
- *Recyclable waste* – predominantly materials such as paper, cardboard, cans, and bottles.
- *Hydrocarbon waste* - predominantly oils, oily wastes and coolant from turbine servicing. All hydrocarbon waste is appropriately segregated and disposed of by an appropriately qualified and licenced contractor, and stock levels minimised on site where practicable.
- *Wastewater* - effluent from the control building (domestic wastewater) is disposed of onsite through a mini treatment plant and stormwater is directed to drinking water tanks or to the sites drainage system.

Volumes of general and recyclable waste at MRWF are relatively consistent during the operational phase, while hydrocarbon waste volumes vary in response to maintenance requirements. A breakdown of the types and quantities of wastes generated during the reporting period is provided in the table below.

Table 2. Solid and liquid waste generated at MRWF during the 2025-2026 AER reporting period

Waste Stream	Quantities
General rubbish (m ³)	60
Co-mingled recycling (m ³)	9
Cardboard and paper (m ³)	52
Hydrocarbon liquid (L)	2850
Hydrocarbon solid (m ³)	9
Filters (m ³)	20
Coolant (L)	13000

4.4 Non-Trivial Environmental Incidents and Non-Compliances

4.4.1 Environmental Incidents

There were four non-trivial environmental incidents identified at the MRWF during the 2025-26 reporting period. These include:

1. Wedge-tailed eagle collision, July 2025
2. Wedge-tailed eagle collision, November 2025
3. White-throated needletail collision, February 2026
4. Wedge-tailed eagle injury (non-turbine related, cause of injury unknown), June 2026

Other bird and bat collisions were recorded as incidents during the reporting period and managed according to the EPN and the approved Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan (see Section 7.4.1) and the equivalent DCCEW approved plan. Other 'trivial' environmental incidents were documented and managed by WNR.

4.4.2 Incident follow-up, mitigation and preventative measures

Wedge-tailed eagle (WTE) incidents were managed in accordance with the EPN and other approved management plans for the reporting of threatened species. Incidents were reported within the required time frames and corrective actions and offsets implemented where required (as outlined below and in Sections 5 and 7).

WTE IdentiFlight Investigations

IdentiFlight (IDF) was commissioned at MRWF in August 2024 to help mitigate WTE collisions (see Section 5.2 for further information on the system).

Analyses of the IDF system were undertaken as part of WTE collision incident investigations to confirm potential causes and identify measures that could potentially help prevent future collisions.

IDF analysis of the July 2025 incident found that the IDF system had successfully detected the eagle and initiated turbine curtailment (i.e. stopped the turbine), and the eagle appeared to have hit a stationary blade. This finding was consistent with the injury assessment, which did not find evidence of broken bones.

IDF analysis of the incident reported in November 2025 found that the IDF system was working at the time of the turbine collision, however further investigation revealed gaps in the coverage below the rotor sweep zone, which meant the IDF tower did not detect the eagle and initiate curtailment. Increased flex in the tower was identified as the possible cause of the non-detection, so guy wires were installed on towers where potential gaps in coverage was identified to help improve stability and detection capability in affected towers.

The third WTE incident that occurred in June 2026 was deemed to be non-turbine related given it was found 600m from the nearest turbine and had received only a light injury (dislocated elbow). Juvenile birds are prone to such injuries through the process of leaning to hunt or aggression from other older eagles. The injured juvenile was found during eagle nest surveys and taken to an avian specialist veterinary clinic, where it was later euthanised.

following a detailed assessment and consideration of the likelihood of being successfully returned to the wild.

4.4.3 Non-compliances

During the reporting period there were no non-compliances identified with the EPN or other approval conditions. Internal and external audits conducted during the reporting period evaluated and examined compliance with EPN and other approval conditions with the objective of validating compliance.

4.5 Monitoring data and record keeping

Monitoring and records of various parameters and activities are maintained by MRWF. These include (but are not limited to):

- Energy consumption and generation.
- Waste (including movements and disposal of controlled waste).
- Audits and emergency exercises.
- Incidents and non-compliances.
- Chemical inventory.
- Training and competencies (including inductions).
- Database of EPN and Approval conditions.
- Weed management activities.
- Records of wind turbine bird mortality survey effort.
- Records of any dead birds found on the land (as defined in EPN 8657/2).

4.6 Identification of breaches of limits

There were no breaches of limits identified during the reporting period.

5. Other Environmental Actions and Issues

5.1 Eagle Management

WTE mortalities at MRWF are recognised by WNR as a significant environmental and business concern. Woolnorth, as an experienced wind farm operator, understands the complexity of the issue, the difficulties in understanding it and the various aspects and pitfalls of trying to establish mitigation solutions that have, or are likely to have, tangible and successful outcomes. Various technologies and mitigation options have been tested or implemented by WNR at MRWF and at the company's other assets, including Bluff Point and Studland Bay wind farms.

Since the wind farm was commissioned in mid-2013 several measures have been developed, implemented or tested and these have been described in previous reports. During this reporting period, no new strategies were developed, however a significant investment was made in 2024 to minimise risks to eagles through the implementation of IDF. Further information on IDF and issues/actions relevant to the 2025/26 reporting period are described below.

5.2 Collision Mitigation

5.2.1 Implementation of IdentiFlight (IDF)

IDF is an aerial detection system that was commissioned at MRWF in August 2024 and replaced the WTE observation and turbine shutdown program which was implemented in 2019 to help minimise the risk of eagle collisions¹.

The IDF system (Figure 3) works by blending artificial intelligence with high precision optical technology to detect eagles and other avian species and minimise the risk of turbine collision. The system consists of monopole towers with high precision optical cameras at the top of each tower, coupled with Artificial Intelligence (AI) networks that rapidly analyse image data collected. IDF stations are strategically located across a wind farm with approximately one IDF tower for every two wind turbines. Each IDF has visibility of an approximate one-kilometre hemisphere, and all cameras have overlapping fields of view, providing coverage of the entire airspace above and around the wind farm. Each IDF station is connected to a nearby turbine by power and communications cables which link the IDF stations to an IDF Base Station located at the wind farm control building.

The IDF System tracks the movement of objects in the sky around the wind farm and quickly determines whether the bird is an eagle. If a bird is identified as an eagle, IDF commences tracking the eagle, recording its position, and trajectory in real time relative to turbines. Pre-defined curtailment conditions are then used to shutdown (curtail) turbines if the trajectory of the bird indicates it would cross the rotor swept area of a turbine.

When an eagle is at risk, the IDF Base Station issues a signal to the wind farm SCADA system, which sends control signals to curtail one or more turbines to avert risk of eagle collision. When the eagle is no longer at risk, another signal is sent to restart the turbine. The IDF system

¹ Detailed information on IdentiFlight and the WTE observation and turbine shutdown program is provided in the MRWF 2023/24 AER and the 2022 to 2025 Public Environment Report.

can track multiple eagles simultaneously and shut down any number of turbines required to avoid a collision.

Studies have found the IDF system to be highly accurate and capable of distinguishing between eagles and other birds on site and only issuing curtailment signals for target species. Other studies have also demonstrated collision reduction, shutdown operation and effectiveness. In all cases, IDF demonstrates a high degree of precision and accuracy with low rates of non-detections and other false negatives. Installations in Wyoming (Top of the World Wind Farm) and Cattle Hill Wind Farm (CHWF) demonstrate an effective lowering of the collision rate (or numbers of mortalities).

While an ongoing optimisation program continues, the current operation of the system has seen a substantial increase in the number of wedge-tailed eagles being identified and an increase in the associated number of curtailments, when compared to the observer-based program that ran from late 2019 (Figure 4).

Information on the outcomes of WTE collision incident investigations and effectiveness of the IDF system in preventing collisions during the reporting period is provided in Section 4.4.2. WNR will continue to monitor data to assess the effectiveness of the IDF system and provide updates in the AER and PER.

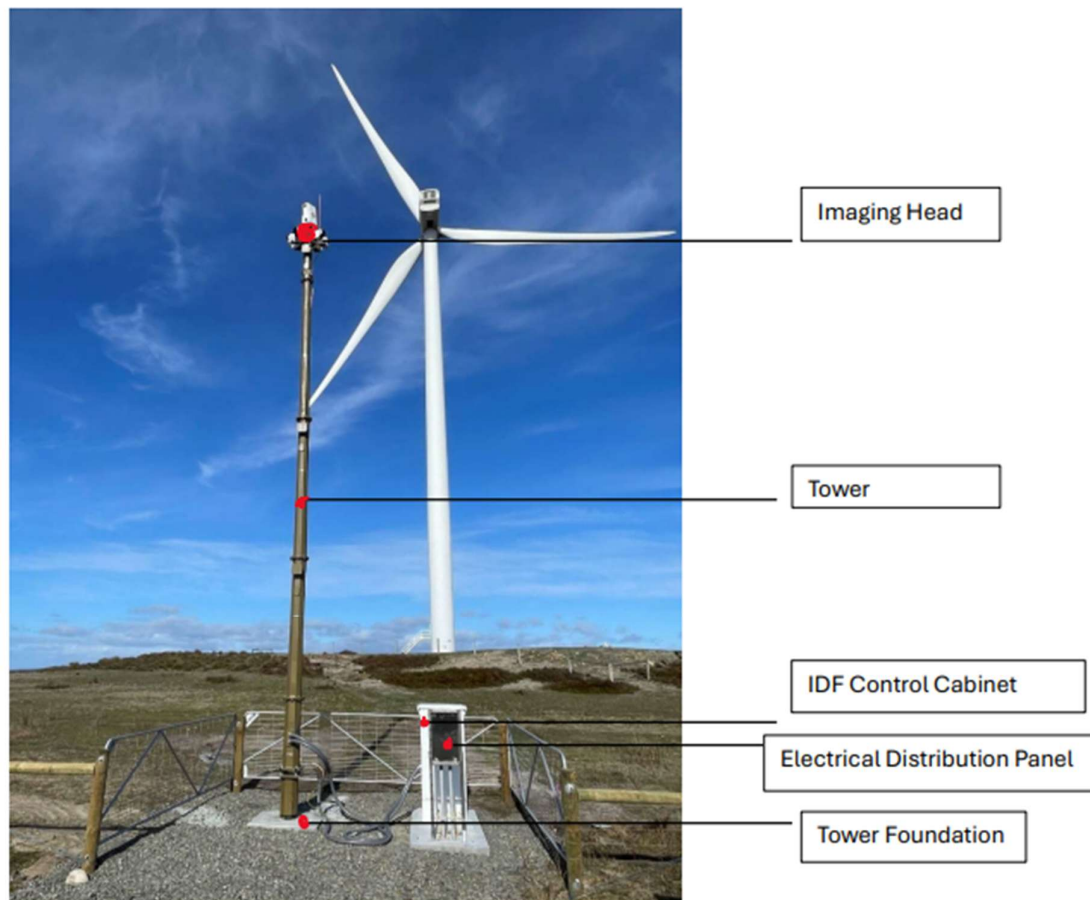
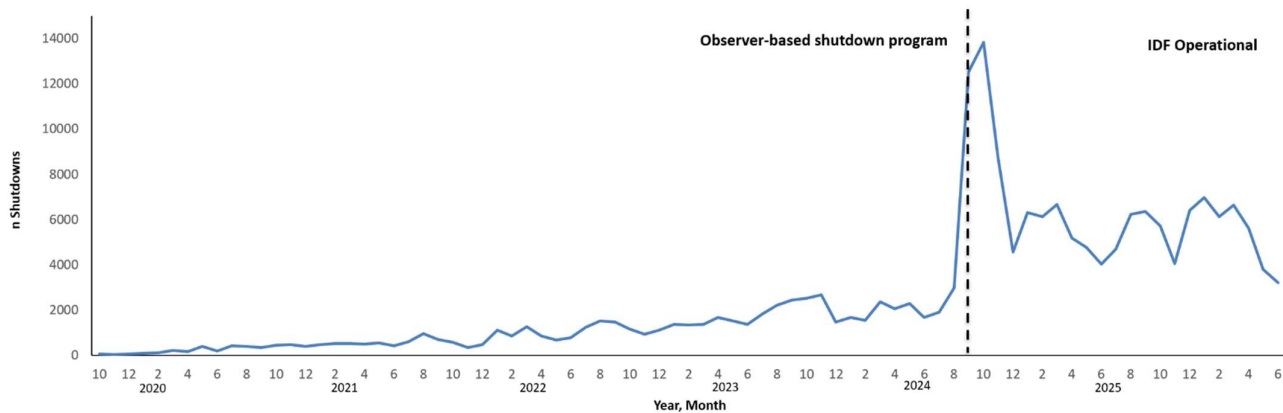


Figure 3. MRWF (July 2024) IDF 23 at wind turbine D07.



tracking, observational studies, nest activity monitoring, strategically placed perching poles, genetic testing of collision victims, remote camera trials on nests and at feed stations. These actions have improved understanding of eagle use of the site, local population dynamics and collision risk factors, while supporting practical mitigation measures and ongoing adaptive management.

5.3 Eagle nests at MRWF

Nest observations were conducted during the AER period where nests were capable of being viewed from a distance (using binoculars).

Six of the known nest sites were deemed active during the reporting period. Three of the active nests belonged to WTEs while the remaining belonged to WBSEs. Table 3 summarises the status of the known nest sites during the current reporting period. Nest locations are shown in Figure 5.

Table 3 Summary of nest sites on (and immediately adjacent) the MRWF site

Nest ID	Comment	Status
2838	This nest site was damaged during storms in 2024 and is no longer present. It was actively used by 'Malu', one of the GPS tracked individuals.	No longer present
3498	This nest was identified in 2025 and is being used by 'Malu' as a replacement nest for 2838.	Active (WTE)
2466	This nest originally belonged to a WTE but fell down a few years ago. The nest ID now refers to a tree a few metres away which is being used by WBSEs.	Active (WBSE)
2836	Constructed by the GPS-tracked bird 'Bob', this nest was discovered in 2021 through the data provided from the tracking program. It was constructed in a small tree and was relatively exposed. The nest could not be found during 2025 and 2026 surveys, so the nest is no longer considered present.	No longer present
2322	The nest site is no longer present. The nest tree was severely damaged during a storm event and prolonged rain.	No longer present
2699	The nest was discovered during the trapping campaign for the GPS tracked bird program. The nest is within the territory of 'Bob'. It was possibly used in the 2020/21 breeding season however in late 2021/early 2022, the nest was lost from the tree. The nest was constructed in a small, dead eucalypt. In the lead up to the 2024/25 breeding season, 'Bob' was regularly seen in the area by IdentiFlight, but despite searches in 2025 and 2026, no new nest has been identified.	No longer present
2535	This is an inactive WBSE nest site, which has not been used for a few years.	Inactive (WBSE)
2323	This is an active WBSE nest site. Ecologists plan to survey the nest outside of the breeding season to verify its exact location as they noted the location shown in Figure 5 does not appear to be correct.	Active (WBSE)
2058	This nest site is no longer present. The tree was severely damaged in a storm event.	No longer present

2835	Constructed by 'Bonnie', this nest was the replacement nest for 2058 and was confirmed active in 2026.	Active (WTE)
2837	The nest was discovered in 2021 during the GPS tracked bird program and was used by 'Stella'. The nest was confirmed inactive during the 2026 breeding season.	Inactive (WTE)
Unverified WBSE	This nest site was identified in the 2020/21 breeding during the eagle observer program. WBSEs were observed carrying sticks to the mapped location. The nest is yet to be visited (largely due to access difficulties) and it is yet to be recorded on the NVA.	Active (WBSE)
3326	Status of this WTE nest is unknown.	Unknown (WTE)
Unverified WTE nest	This nest located in the pine tree patch 260 m northeast from turbine AO3. Coordinates: 55G 585562 5486031, position accuracy 30m. Produced a chick in 2025 and confirmed active during the 2026 breeding season.	Active (WTE)
2321	Inactive WBSE nest.	Inactive (WBSE)



Figure 5. Activity status and current species usage of wedge-tailed eagle (WTE, red dot) and white-bellied sea eagle (WBSE, blue dot) nests at MRWF (numbers correspond with Nest ID in the Natural Values Atlas).

5.4 Other actions and issues

Roadkill removal program

The roadkill removal program was initiated in 2015 in response to several WTE being killed in the area due to vehicle collisions (n. 3 in 2014/15) and numerous observations of WTE/WBSE feeding on roadkill. The program involves a dedicated technician (whilst travelling to and from MRWF) relocating roadkill to safer area, such as the non-roadside of an adjacent farm fence or to the edge of the bush line. An average of 46 carcasses per month were removed from the road during the reporting period. The highest roadkill numbers were reported in March (80), May (56), and June (63).

The roadkill removal program along the Cape Portland Road was maintained throughout the reporting period.

Ecological burning

An ecological burning plan was approved by NRE Tas in 2021, following considerable consultation and research by Pinion Advisory, on behalf of Musselroe Wind Farm. Preparatory works for small burns have started at different sites across the property, in close consultation with aboriginal elders and burn technicians. The priority for the plan is the longevity of threatened native orchid populations in the area, but also the maximisation of biological values across the property, where traditional burning was once prevalent prior to settlement. No burns were conducted on the property through the current reporting period as we wait for capability to develop within the local Aboriginal community (mtwAC) who will be driving this initiative in the future.

Analysis of blue-winged parrot collision risk

An opportunistic study was undertaken in late May and June 2026 to quantify the potential collision risk between blue-winged parrots and wind turbines, following observations of large numbers of blue-winged parrots on the property. The study involved two technicians from Wildspot Consulting observing parrot movements, primarily between the A and B circuits. Observations were undertaken three days per week over a four-week period. At the end of each weekly survey period, the four turbines with the highest number of observed blue-winged parrot movements were searched for evidence of mortality. In total, 451 parrot flights were recorded, with additional birds also observed. No blue-winged parrot mortalities were identified during the corresponding turbine mortality surveys. The short interval between flight observations and mortality surveys reduced the likelihood that predation influenced the mortality survey results. This result, together with the absence of blue-winged parrot records throughout the life of the wind farm and its ongoing mortality monitoring program, provides strong evidence that the species has a negligible risk of collision with wind turbine blades.

Other collaborations

In addition, a number of collaborative relationships have been developed with organisations such as the Save the Tasmanian Devil Program, Wombats Rescue Tasmania, Dorset Coast Care Working Group, Threatened Plants Tasmania, Field Naturalists Society, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery with the Tasmanian Herbarium, Threatened Species Unit (Flora), the University of Tasmania and NRE Tas officers studying feral cats, forester kangaroos and wombats. In all cases WNR supports these agencies and organisations by facilitating land access, through to in-kind and financial support. Wombat mange management has been a key area of collaboration in this reporting period with a workshop involving Wombat Rescue Tasmania, NRE and the Tebrakunna Rangers being supported, followed by cydectin treatment of sick wombats across the property.

6. Environmental Management Plans

All necessary Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for MRWF were prepared and approved prior to commissioning of the wind farm, as required by the approval conditions, permit and/or EPN. WNR reviewed and consolidated the State approved environmental management plans into one plan in November 2016 ('State Environmental Management Plan 2016') which was approved by the EPA in July 2017. The review and consolidation of the Plans, primarily focussed on removing information and commitments relating to the planning, and conditions that were no longer relevant to the activity such as the construction and commissioning phases.

The State Environmental Management Plan was updated in February 2020 in response to a request from the EPA to vary the Plan pursuant to condition FF7 (1) of the EPN. Other minor amendments were made, however there were no other significant updates to the document. The EMP is due for review by November 2026.

The following tables (Table 4 & Table 5) summarise the relevant management plans and their details (the current Departmental names are used).

Table 4. Status of State Environmental Management Plans for the MRWF.

Environmental Management Plan and relevant permit condition	Authority	Year last approved	Status	Reporting required in AER?*
Wader Monitoring Plan	EPA	2020	Active, but all requirements completed	Yes (section 7.1)
Fauna Monitoring Report	EPA	2007	Requirement completed	No
Avian Collision mitigation Report (Transmission line)	EPA	2007	Requirement completed	No
Schayer's Grasshopper surveys	EPA	2007	Requirement completed	No
Construction Rehabilitation Plan	EPA	2008	Requirements completed	No
Weed and Disease Management Plan	EPA	2020	Active	Yes (section 7.2)
Construction Solid Waste Management Plan	EPA	2009	Requirements completed	No, internal auditing
Hazardous Materials Management Plan	EPA	2020	Active	No, internal auditing
Eagle Impact Offset Plan	EPA	2020	Active	Yes (section 7.3)
(Wind Farm) Vegetation Management Plan	EPA	2020	Active	No, general comments included (section 7.5)

Environmental Management Plan and relevant permit condition	Authority	Year last approved	Status	Reporting required in AER?*
Transmission Line Vegetation Management Plan	EPA	2020	Active	No, general comments included (section 7.6)
Wind Monitoring Tower Avifauna Management Plan	EPA	2012	Requirements completed	No
Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan	EPA	2020	Active	Yes (section 7.4)
Final Wind Farm Design Report	EPA	2012	Requirements completed	No
Final Transmissions Line Design Report	EPA	2012	Requirements completed	No
Construction and/or Operational Environmental Management Plan	Internal	Not Required	Active	Internally approved
WTE Collision Mitigation Adaptive Management Protocol	EPA	2023	Active	No, general comments included in section 8.2.5

Table 5. Status of Commonwealth Environmental Management Plans for the MRWF.

Environmental Management Plan and relevant permit condition	Authority	Year last approved	Status	Reporting required in AER?*
CEM2 Turbine 6 Migratory Bird Impact Mitigation Plan	DCCEEW	Not approved	Not Required	Turbine 6 on Tank Hill was not constructed
CEM3 Wind Farm Listed Species Impact Mitigation Plan#	DCCEEW	2012	Active	No, summary and general comments included (some monitoring is reported as part of the Bird behaviour, Utilisation and mortality Monitoring Plan)
CEM4 Bird Utilisation, Behaviour and Mortality Monitoring Plan#	DCCEEW	2017	Active	Yes

Environmental Management Plan and relevant permit condition	Authority	Year last approved	Status	Reporting required in AER?*
CEM5 Transmission Line Listed Species Impact Mitigation Plan#	DCCEEW	2009	Active	No, general comments included.
CEM6 Wedge-tailed Eagle Impact Offset Plan#	DCCEEW	2009	Active	No, general comments included
WTE Collision Mitigation Adaptive Management Protocol	DCCEEW	2020	Active	No, general comments included

#compliance reporting is also conducted in accordance with Condition 7 of the EPBC Approval, e.g. "On 1 July of each year after the date of this approval, the person taking the action must provide a certificate stating that the conditions of this Approval have been complied with".

In summary, the following Sections of the State Environmental Management Plan 2020 require reporting are:

- Wader Monitoring Plan (section 7.1).
- Weed and Disease Management Plan (section 7.2).
- Eagle Impact Offset Plan (a consolidated version of the Wedge-tailed Eagle Impact Offset Plan and the White-bellied Sea Eagle Impact Offset Plan) (section 7.3).
- Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan (section 8.2).

Relevant aspects of the Commonwealth Bird Utilisation, Behaviour and Mortality Monitoring Plan are also reported in this AER.

Summary and general comments for the following plans/documents are provided in section 7 and 0 of this report:

- (State) Wind Farm Vegetation Management Plan.
- (State) Transmission Line Vegetation Management Plan.
- (Commonwealth) Wind Farm Listed Species Impact Mitigation Plan.
- (Commonwealth) Transmission Line Listed Species Impact Mitigation Plan.
- (Commonwealth) Wedge-tailed Eagle Impact Offset Plan.
- (Commonwealth/State) Adaptive Management Protocol.

7. State Environmental Management Plan

7.1 Wader Monitoring Plan

7.1.1 Bird Utilisation studies

The required post construction bird utilisation surveys have been completed. A summary of the results was included in the 2016/17 AER and reported separately to the EPA and DCCEEW.

7.1.2 Crepuscular and nocturnal movements

Monitoring of bird and bat collisions (see Section 7.4) has not detected a significant impact to priority species (or any species) known to be crepuscular or nocturnal in behaviour. As such no action was required during the reporting period.

7.1.3 Avoidance behaviour around turbines

The 2016/19 Public Environment Report provided a summary of the findings of the eagle avoidance study.

7.2 Weed and Disease Management Plan

7.2.1 Operational Phase Commitments

All areas of disturbance associated with the wind farm footprint are regularly surveyed for the existence of weeds. This is generally conducted throughout the reporting period as a part of the farm wide weed control program and routine road and hardstand maintenance. Herbicide treatment is the most common control technique utilised, but mechanical removal is also used on larger stands.

Monitoring of the transmission line for various issues, including weeds, is ongoing and conducted on a regular/annual basis. Sections of the transmission line corridor have previously been managed for the presence of any weed species through chemical application and mechanical removal. No weed management was required through this reporting period.

7.2.2 Controlling the spread of weeds

As the wind farm and transmission line are in the operational phase, most works undertaken on either the wind farm or on the transmission line infrastructure are accessed via formed, all weather roads. As such there are no significant controls required to manage the spread of weeds and soil borne diseases. The exception to this is weed management works, vegetation management works and bird mortality surveys, where off-road access is required. Standard wash-down guidelines, as per the *Tasmanian Wash-down Guidelines*, and internal environmental management procedures are applied to these tasks where required.

Weed management works across the property (farm wide weed control program) have continued during the reporting period (outside of the footprint of the wind farm). Works have continued to focus on gorse, to a lesser extent boxthorn, with a long-term view to visually-eradicating both noxious weed species. A paddock-by-paddock approach has been implemented since construction, which involves handing-over weed free paddocks to the

property farm licensee, for ongoing maintenance. Figure 6 shows the paddocks that have been declared noxious weed free and those paddocks still undergoing weed treatment as of June 2026.

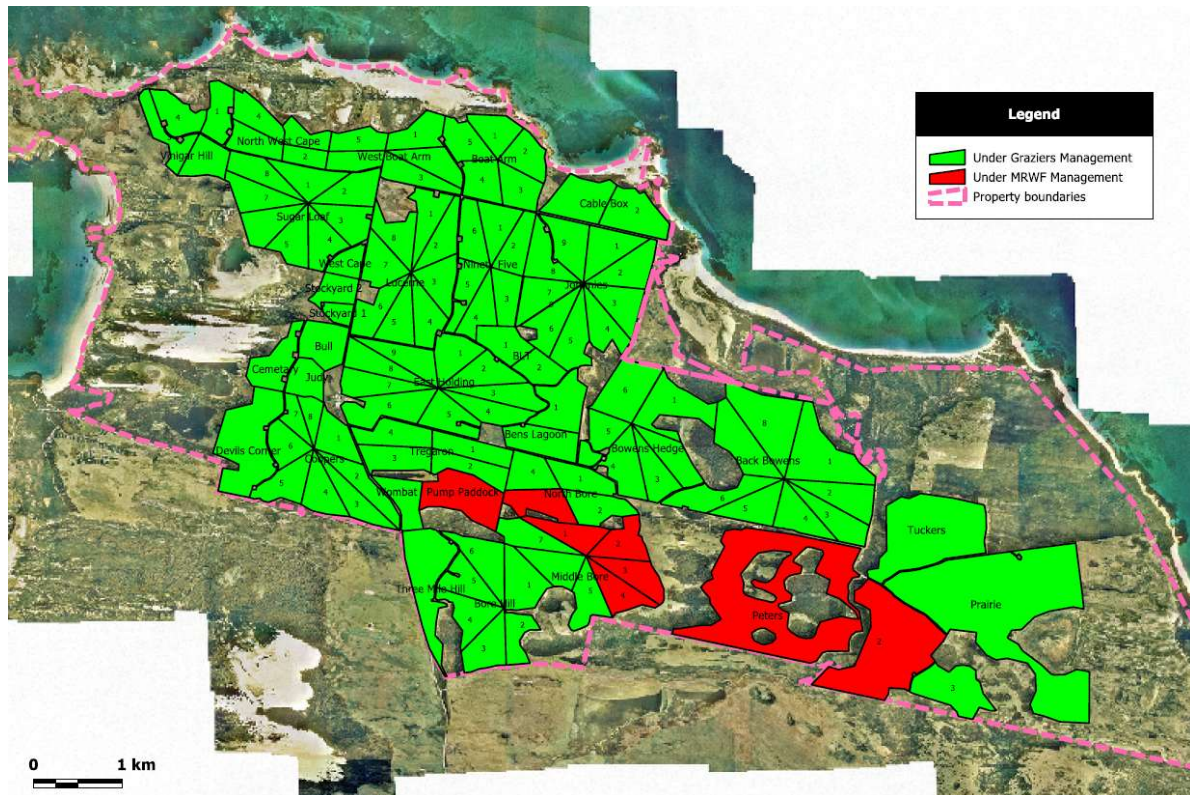


Figure 6. Paddock weed status, where red indicates paddock undergoing weed treatment and green indicates paddocks handed over to the grazing licensee for maintenance.

Weed management works have also been undertaken across areas of the property outside of the paddock areas, however, the priority at this stage is to see all paddocks handed to the licensee. This is expected to be completed within the next few years. Other weed species on the property that have received attention, from time to time, include slender thistle, horehound and Patterson's curse.

7.3 Eagle Impact Offset Plan

All initial actions outlined in this Plan (relating to both WTEs and white-bellied sea eagles) have been completed. This includes the nest protection program and the study into the effectiveness of nest protection management prescriptions. The objectives and outcomes of these actions are detailed in the MRWF Public Environment Report 2013 (available on request). The plan remains active for the purpose of providing guidelines for offsetting eagle collisions.

Since the commissioning of the wind farm through to the end of the current reporting period, 36 WTEs and two white-bellied sea eagles (WBSE) have been identified as turbine collision victims. The 'base' offsets that were required in accordance with the initial state and commonwealth WTE Offset Plans were designed to mitigate the impacts of six WTE

mortalities. WBSE offsets to mitigate the impacts of three mortalities were also required pursuant to the State permit conditions.

The first revision of the Eagle Impact Offset Plan revised in 2016 committed to maintaining the offset arrangements (inherent in the original approval) of one offset for each mortality. The latest revision of the Plan in 2020 (as of January 2020) increased MRWF's offset commitment from one offset per mortality to two offsets (equivalent nest protection offsets). The Plan commits to either the nest protection (and surrounding habitat) through a conservation covenant, or an alternative project approved by the Director (EPA).

With respect to the EPBC Approval obligations for WTE mortalities over the 'base' offset of six, these requirements are outlined in the Bird Utilisation Behaviour and Mortality Monitoring Plan (BUBMMP) as 'corrective actions'. According to the Plan, the corrective action required for mortalities over the original 'base' (or at a higher rate than anticipated) is the protection of two WTE nest sites (and surrounding habitat) through a conservation covenant, or an alternative project approved by the DCCEE. This therefore means that the obligations of the EPBC Approval resulting from a WTE mortality up until January 2020 were significantly greater than those specified in the State Environmental Management Plan, 2020.

The following projects/actions have been implemented in response to the offset requirements (both State and Commonwealth) over and above the 'base' offset projects.

- Protection of 2 nest sites.
- Financial contribution, equivalent value to 2 nest sites, to UTAS eagle research project.
- Financial contribution, equivalent value to 2 nest sites, to Bookend Trust/Nature Trackers citizen science project 'Where, Where, Wedgie?'
- Protection of 1 nest site.
- Financial contribution to UTAS eagle research project – 'Co-ordinating Conservation and Research Priorities'.
- Implementation of project 'Using Robin (MAX) Radar to develop an eagle collision risk reduction Strategy at Musselroe Wind Farm'.
- Financial contribution to UTAS project 'Identifying risk to Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagles from wind Energy Development: A state-wide model of collision risk'.
- Financial contribution to Raptor Refuge to assist with the operation of the facility.
- Financial contribution to Tasmanian Museum Art Gallery (TMAG) project 'The Health and Mortality of Tasmania's Bird of Prey'.
- Implementation of IdentiFlight – approximately \$8.0 m (AUD) avian detection system commissioned in 2024 to minimise WTE collision risk (as described in section 5.2.1).

As there has only been two WBSE mortalities recorded, no further offset actions have been required.

7.4 Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan

7.4.1 Operational Phase Wind Turbine Mortality Monitoring

The monitoring regime for detecting bird and bat collisions with the wind turbines remained unchanged during the 2025/26 reporting period. A total of 369 formal turbine surveys were undertaken during the reporting period, with a summary of the findings provided in the table below.

Table 6. Summary of mortality search finds across all survey years

Year	Bat mortality	Bird mortality	Feather spot
13/14	2	26	4
14/15	1	28	4
15/16	1	33	5
16/17	0	20	4
17/18	0	24	5
18/19	0	30	6
19/20	0	19	3
20/21	0	21	6
21/22	0	13	0
22/23	0	16	7
23/24	0	10	3
24/25	0	10	6
25/26	0	10	1
Av yr*	0	20	4

* rounded

During the reporting period, ten carcasses and one feather spot belonging to a brown falcon (*Falco berigora*) were found during formal bird surveys (Table 7), while seven deceased birds and one injured bird were recorded outside of formal bird surveys (Table 8). Four threatened species collisions were recorded, including two deceased and one injured WTE, and one deceased white-throated needletail (refer to section 4.4.2 for information on threatened species incidents).

Table 7. Species identified during 2025-26 formal bird mortality surveys.

Common name	Number Found	
	Deceased	Injured
Australian pelican	1	
Brown falcon	3	
Common diving petrel	1	
Unknown	2	
Wedge-tailed eagle	1	
White-faced storm petrel	2	
White-throated needletail	1	
TOTAL	11	0

Table 8. Species identified outside of the formal bird mortality surveys during the 2025-26 reporting period.

Common name	Number Found	
	Deceased	Injured
Australian pelican	1	
Brown falcon	1	
Pacific gull	2	
Swamp harrier	1	
Unknown	1	
Wedge-tailed eagle	1	1*
TOTAL	7	1

**Non-turbine related injury (details provided in section 4.4.2).*

As highlighted in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the number of mortalities recorded was slightly lower than previous reporting period, but generally comparable. Injuries remain consistent, with on average, less than one injury reported per year.

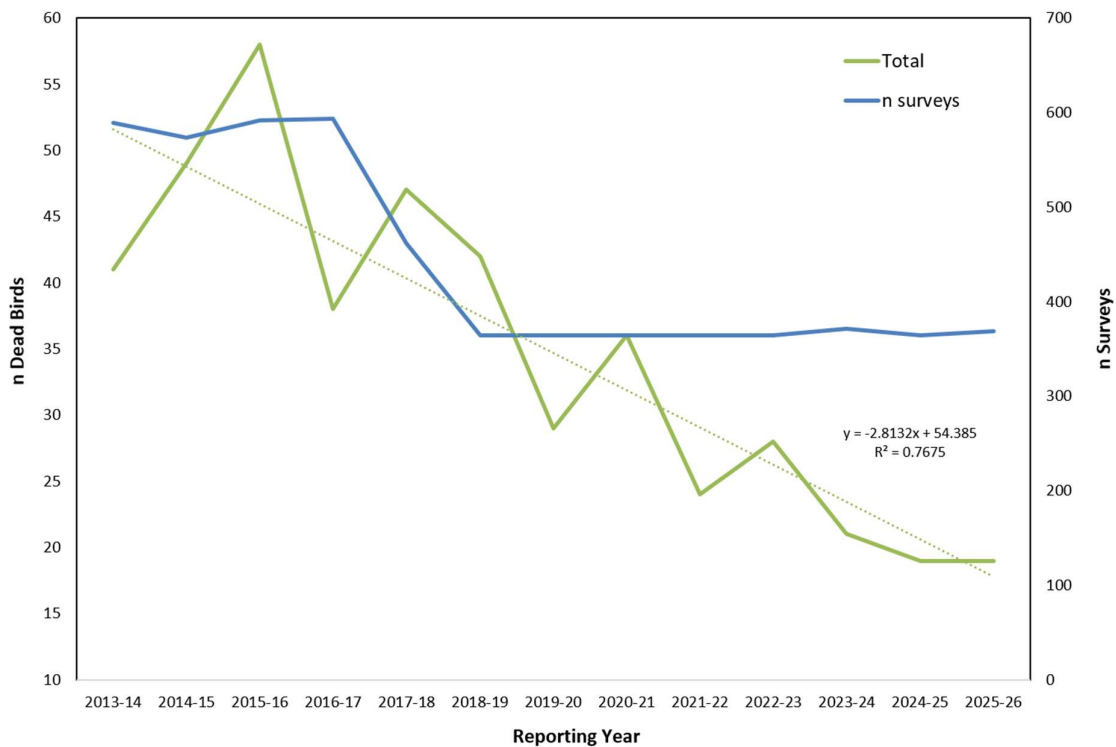


Figure 7 Total bird collisions from 2013 to 2026. ²

² The graph describes the mortalities identified through both formal monitoring and ad hoc findings. The secondary axis shows the number of surveys completed each year, with a step-change in frequency in early 2018 due to the cessation of the NW wader zone surveys due to wader birds not being identified at risk of collision. Despite this step change, bird collisions appear to have declined linearly, rather than abruptly, over the operational life of the wind farm.

Reporting

All birds and bats detected in the monitoring (formal and informal finds) were reported as required in the Plan, by:

- Any birds and bats listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* were reported to the Director of the EPA by telephone within 24 hours of their discovery, and to the EPA Project Officer and Manager of the Threatened Species Unit by email or telephone within 24 hours of their discovery.
- Submitting a Bird/Bat Strike Report Form to the Director of the EPA within three days of discovering a dead or injured threatened species.
- For all dead or injured EPBC listed bird species, a Bird/Bat Strike Report Form was submitted to the Commonwealth DCCEW within seven days of discovery.

As agreed with NRE all WTE carcasses are submitted to TMAG.

7.5 Wind Farm Vegetation Management Plan

Beyond the initial clearing of the site for construction of the wind farm no additional clearing has been necessary. From time to time, some vegetation slashing for the purposes of property level fire management is undertaken. rehabilitation of disturbed areas has been successful.

7.6 Transmission Line Vegetation Management Plan

Similarly to the wind farm, no further clearing of vegetation has been required in the transmission line easement during the 2025-26 reporting period other than a small amount of roadside and hardstand slashing.

8. Commonwealth Environmental Management Plans

8.1 Wind Farm Listed Species Impact Mitigation Plan

This Plan covers requirements relating to mitigating impacts on the habitats of listed migratory birds and listed threatened species during construction and maintenance of the wind farm (condition CEM3). There are no specific reporting requirements for the Plan beyond the requirements of Condition 7 of the EPBC Approval (*"On 1 July of each year after the date of this approval, the person taking the action must provide a certificate stating that the conditions of this Approval have been complied with"*). The only relevant information to report is included below:

- Bird and Bat collisions with turbines, identified during the reporting period, are summarised in Section 7.4 of this report.
- Discussion of activities relating to soil, vegetation and weed management are reported in Section 7.

8.2 Bird Utilisation Behaviour and Mortality Monitoring Plan

This Plan covers requirements relating to the monitoring of utilisation, behaviour and mortality of Commonwealth listed threatened and migratory bird species at the MRWF site (condition CEM4). The sections of the Plan that require reporting (beyond the requirements of Condition 7 of the EPBC Approval *"On 1 July of each year after the date of this approval, the person taking the action must provide a certificate stating that the conditions of this Approval have been complied with"*), are detailed below. The Plan was re-approved in September 2017, following a long review. The only noteworthy change was the removal of the intensive surveys of the NWWZ.

8.2.1 Bird utilisation and behaviour surveys

The post-commissioning bird utilisation surveys have been completed and a summary included in the 2016/17 AER.

8.2.2 Mortality surveys for listed birds

As outlined in section 7.4, four threatened species deaths and injuries were recorded during the reporting period. These included two deceased WTEs, one injured WTE, and one deceased white-throated needletail. The injured WTE was deemed to be non-turbine related and was euthanised after being assessed by avian specialists (further information provided in section 4.4.2). These incidents and any follow up investigation were reported to DCCEEW in the manner required by the Plan.

8.2.3 Management responses and mitigation

A component of this plan is to outline the corrective action (offset) obligations associated with any wind turbine related mortality impacts on Commonwealth listed species. Over the life of the MRWF two EPBC listed species have been identified through the mortality monitoring program (both formal and informal), the white-throated needletail (n = 8) and the wedge-tailed eagle (n = 36). No corrective actions have been implemented for the white-throated

needletail incidents given on average, less than one bird has been impacted annually since the commissioning of the wind farm in 2013.

For the 2025-26 reporting period two WTE mortalities were recorded at MRWF, one of which were found outside of formal monitoring. Over the operating life of the wind farm (to the end of the 2025-26 reporting period), 36 WTE mortalities have been recorded. These numbers are consistent with the modelled estimates for a 90% avoidance rate presented in the assessment documentation and later the Plan but exceed the modelled estimates for a 99% avoidance rate on which corrective action benchmarks are based. Because of this exceedance, the benchmark requiring an Adaptive Management Protocol (AMP) as an additional corrective action was reached. On this basis an AMP was developed and provided to the DCCEEW in November 2019. The AMP is discussed in Section 8.2.5. Regarding corrective actions in response to WTE mortalities, Section 7.3 includes a summary of the offset projects/actions.

8.2.4 Benchmarks

As stated above the number of collisions of WTEs has exceeded the base threshold described in the Plan. The threshold was exceeded on the basis that the rate of mortality exceeded the expected rate as well as the total number. The final level outlined in the Plan has been reached.

8.2.5 Adaptive Management Protocol

An Adaptive Management Protocol (AMP) was developed in response to reaching the final corrective action benchmark described in the Bird Utilisation, Behaviour and Mortality Monitoring Plan. Named the Wedge-tailed Eagle Collision Mitigation Adaptive Management Protocol, this document is implemented in addition to corrective actions/offsets. The objective of the protocol is to:

- Develop an understanding of why there are higher than expected levels of collisions, and
- Use this understanding to formulate, test and refine management responses aimed at reducing these levels.

Adaptive management is a process of identifying an environmental impact, obtaining relevant information and data, evaluating this for evidence of effects or the requirement for modifications to monitoring, preparation of trials and tests of potential mitigation strategies and the review and implementation of successful findings or other potential strategies for testing. The framework is illustrated in Figure 8.

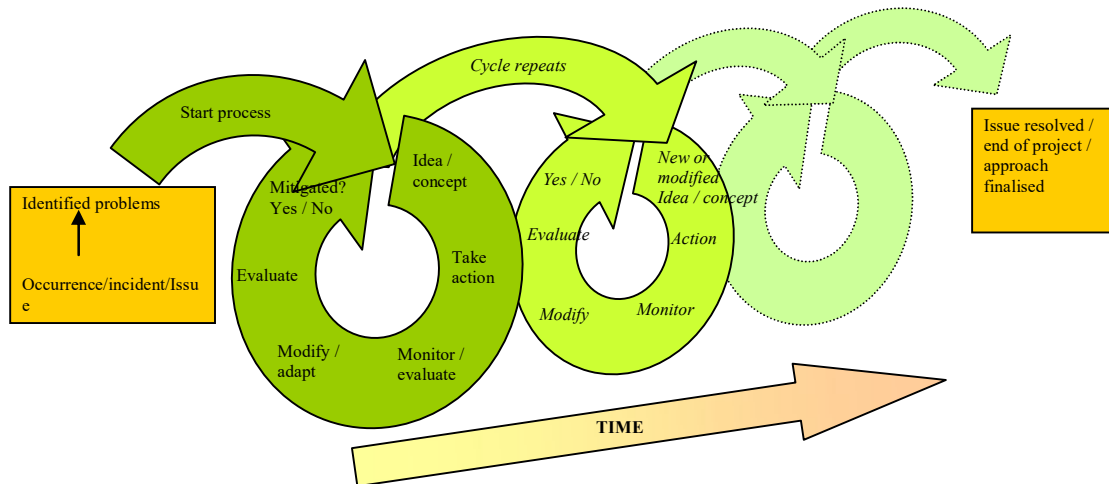


Figure 8. Schematic of the adaptive management approach used by WNR

The application of the adaptive management framework to address WTE impacts commenced more than a decade ago at the two other wind farm sites owned and operated by WNR (Bluff Point and Studland Bay Wind Farms). The application of the process has led to numerous observational studies, implementation of practical control measures and field trials of various technologies. At various stages, consultation exercises have also been conducted with species experts and general environmental managers about mitigation measures and options to trial.

Based on the work conducted to date, several summary points can be made:

- Observational studies indicate that eagle collisions are not easily predictable events. There appears to be no one variable (or collection of variables) that will always result in an increased level of risk.
- The effects of practical measures to reduce the overall attractiveness of our wind farm sites to eagles has been implemented based on general logic.
- Noise deterrent trials have proved the technique is ineffective.
- Observer based and rule orientated turbine shutdown programs have resulted in mixed degrees of success.
- Nest activity and success studies and genetic studies have provided small insights but provided little to assist in providing a tangible solution to the issue.

The AMP also outlines several recent studies, actions and trials conducted at MRWF and some of these are reported in Section 5.1 Eagle Management.

The primary area of focus of the AMP is a technological solution designed specifically for bird detection, understanding utilisation, flight path monitoring and finally integration with the wind turbine control system to implement turbine shutdowns. This solution is discussed in detail in Section 5.2.1.

The last version of this plan was updated in 2023 with the EPA, and with the commonwealth regulator in 2025.

8.3 Transmission Line Listed Species Impact Mitigation Plan

This Plan covers requirements relating to mitigating impacts on the habitats of listed migratory birds and listed threatened species during construction and maintenance of the Transmission Line (condition CEM5). There are no specific reporting requirements for the Plan beyond the requirements of Condition 7 of the EPBC Approval (*“On 1 July of each year after the date of this approval, the person taking the action must provide a certificate stating that the conditions of this Approval have been complied with”*). The following information is provided to summarise activities and actions, relevant to the plan, undertaken during the reporting period.

8.3.1 Management of listed threatened fauna

The construction of the transmission line was completed in 2013 including installation of the avian collision mitigation (as outlined the MRWF Public Environment Report 2010-13).

8.3.2 Avian collision and electrocution mitigation

All avian collision mitigation has been installed as outlined in the MRWF Public Environment Report 2010-13.

8.4 Wedge-tailed Eagle Impact Offset Plan

This Plan satisfies the requirements of condition 6 (CEM6), which requires that a Plan be prepared to offset the impacts of the proposal on WTEs. The sections of the Plan that require reporting (beyond the requirements of Condition 7 of the EPBC Approval *“On 1 July of each year after the date of this approval, the person taking the action must provide a certificate stating that the conditions of this Approval have been complied with”*), are detailed below.

All the actions in this Plan (nest protection, aerial searches and the study into the effectiveness of nest protection management prescriptions) have been completed. Details of these studies were reported in the MRWF 2010-13 Public Environment Report.

9. Community Consultation and Communication

9.1 Environmental Management activities and meetings

A summary of environmental management activities and meetings for the reporting period is provided in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary of environmental management activities and meetings during the reporting period 2025-2026.

Date	Activity/Meeting	Comment
Oct 2025	NRE wombat population survey	Annual event that has taken place since 2017
Nov 2025	External Audit	External audit by BSI for ISO 14001 certification
Feb 2026	Wombat mange workshop on site	Attendees included NRE, Wombat Rescue Tasmania and Tebrakunna Rangers
Feb 2026	EPA marine pollution team visit	Onsite planning workshop for practical training
May 2026	EPA site visit	EPA Assessments team to discuss project learnings and view IDF installation progress
Jun 2026	IdentiFlight CTO visit to Launceston Office	Founder CEO and avian specialist from Boulder Imaging
Throughout	Discussions with Poulsen & Co	Discussions with the farming licensee were conducted regularly throughout the year to discuss and action a range of topics.
Throughout	Discussions with IdentiFlight	Regular project meetings on the IdentiFlight project
Throughout	mtwAC	Regular meetings on property management

9.2 Other stakeholder activities

Table 10 below provides a summary of other community-based engagement activities undertaken in relation to the MRWF during the reporting period.

In December 2023, a long-term license was signed with melythina tiakana warrana aboriginal corporation (mtwAC), providing access to 84 ha of the Cape Portland property. This is a significant step that provides the opportunity for the organisation to develop community and cultural land management practices in the area, and greater opportunity to access funding programs. This step reflects the long-term constructive relationship between Musselroe Wind Farm and mtwAC, that is hoped to develop even further in years to come.

Table 10. Summary of other community-based engagement activities undertaken during the reporting period.

Event and comments	Event Date
Bridport Scallop Fiesta	Aug 2025
Rail Trail Run Ride	Sep 2025
Ringarooma Show	Nov 2025
Scottsdale Show	Nov 2025
Mannalargenna Day	Dec 2025
Gladstone Christmas Stocking	Dec 2025
Scottsdale High School – Education bursary presentation	Dec 2025
Bridport Surf Lifesaving Club Inc. Nippers summer program and Junior Carnival	Dec 2025 to Feb 2026
Dorset Council Business Awards	Mar 2026
Moorina Golf Club Tournament	Apr 2026
Scottsdale Football Club Volunteer Recognition	Jun 2026

10. Glossary

AER	Annual Environmental Review
AMP	Adaptive Management Plan
BUBMMP	Bird Utilisation Behaviour and Mortality Monitoring Plan
CHWF	Cattle Hill Wind Farm
DAWE	Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Now DCCEEW)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Formerly DAWE)
DPIPWE	Tasmanian Department of Primary Industry Parks Water and Environment (Now NRE Tas)
IDF	IdentiFlight (Avian Detection System)
NRE Tas	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (Formerly DPIPWE)
Eagle	WTE or WBSE
EIR	Eagle Impact Review
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Tasmanian Environment Protection Authority
EPBC	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EPN	Environment Protection Notice
GPS	Global Positioning System
MRWF	Musselroe Wind Farm
MTWAC	Melythina tiakana warrana Aboriginal Corporation
NWWZ	North West Wader Zone
PER	Public Environment Report
SBWF	Studland Bay Wind Farm
WBSE	White-bellied Sea-Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>)
WNR	Woolnorth Renewables Pty Ltd
WTE	Wedge-tailed Eagle (<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>)

Species names referred to in text

Birds

Australian pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Brown falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
Common diving petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>
Swamp harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>
Pacific gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>
Wedge-tailed eagle	<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>
White-bellied sea eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
White-faced storm petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>
White-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>

Mammals

Cat (feral)	<i>Felis catus</i>
Tasmanian devil	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>
Wombat	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>

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Final Audit Report

2026-09-22

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