



Cattle Hill Wind Farm – Annual Environmental Review 2026

Review period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026

Prepared in satisfaction of State EPN 10105/2 Condition G08

Date 24 August 2026





Document Information

Document Type: Cattle Hill Wind Farm – Annual Environmental Review 2026

Issue Date: 24 August 2026

Revision	Change Log	Author	Date
A	First draft	Jimmy Parascos	10 August 2026
B	Final draft	Jimmy Parascos	21 August 2026
1	Final for submission	Jimmy Parascos	24 August 2026



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Director's Statement

This is the ninth Annual Environmental Review (AER) for the Cattle Hill Wind Farm, located in Tasmania's Central Highlands.

The AER has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Condition G8 of Environment Protection Notice 10105/2 issued by EPA on 12 June 2024.

This AER will be made publicly available through publication on the Cattle Hill Wind Farm website:

(www.cattlehillwindfarm.com).

As required under Condition G8, this AER has been prepared for submission to the Director of the Environment Protection Authority within 3 months of the end of the review period (1 July 2024 – 30 June 2026).

I acknowledge and endorse the contents of this review.

Signed by:

Nick Learmonth

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Name Nick Learmonth

Title CFO

Date 02 September 2026



1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

This Annual Environmental Review (AER) 2026 has been prepared in accordance with Condition G8 of Environment Protection Notice (EPN) No. 10105/2, which requires annual reporting on Cattle Hill Wind Farm's (CHWF) environmental performance against applicable regulatory requirements and the implementation of relevant approved environmental management plans.

The AER has been prepared by Atmos Renewables (Atmos) on behalf of the proponent, Wild Cattle Hill Pty Ltd (WCHPL), and covers the reporting period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

This report provides a summary of environmental management activities, monitoring results, compliance outcomes, incidents, complaints, community engagement, and the fulfilment of environmental commitments during the reporting period.

The requirements of Condition G8 are addressed in Section 3, and the EPN in its entirety is available [here](#).

1.2 Proponent details

WCHPL is the proponent, and the 'Responsible Person' for the project under State EPN 10105/2 and EPBC Approval 2009/4839. Atmos has assumed direct responsibility of the environmental monitoring and compliance obligation from Q3 2025.

Atmos is a leading Australian renewable energy company with ownership in over 1.9GW of operating and in-construction wind, solar and energy storage assets and a number of development projects across Australia.

Atmos has engaged Goldwind Australia as the operator of CHWF and for provision of assistance with Development Services.



2. Project overview

2.1 Project description

CHWF has a total of 48 turbines with an installed capacity of approximately 148.5 MW and is permitted by the grid operator to export up to 144 MW to the network when wind conditions allow for maximum generation.

Since commencing operations in August 2020, CHWF has increased Tasmania's renewable energy generation capacity by approximately 5%, contributing to the State's achievement of its goal of being powered by 100% renewable electricity in the same year. Accreditation of CHWF as a power station in 2020 also contributed to the Australian Government exceeding its Large-scale Renewable Energy Target of delivering an additional 33,000 gigawatt-hours of renewable energy generation.

CHWF was the first wind farm in the Southern Hemisphere to deploy the IdentiFlight (IDF) eagle detection and collision avoidance system and received the Clean Energy Council Innovation Award in 2021 for successfully pioneering the technology in Australia. The project was also the first wind farm in Tasmania to utilise detection dogs for carcass monitoring.

During the review period, CHWF environmental personnel continued to share lessons learned from these and other initiatives with regulators and wind farm developers, supporting the advancement of environmental management best practices across the renewable energy sector.

2.2 Site location

CHWF is located 35kms south of Miena, in Tasmania's central highlands, immediately east of Lake Echo. The site is within a sparsely populated and relatively isolated part of the Central Highlands Council municipal area, on land which ranges from 700-920 metres above sea level.

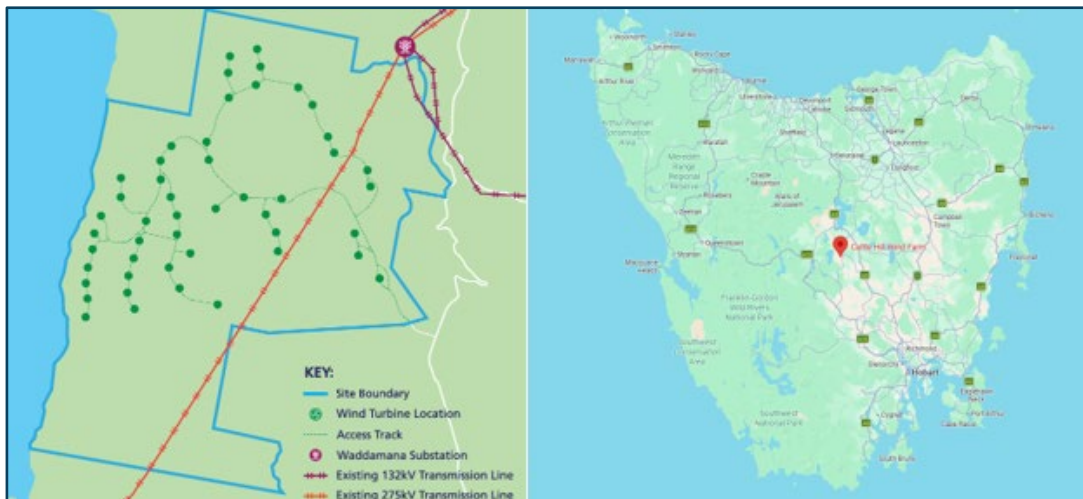


Figure 1 CHWF Layout & Location

Site access is via unsealed roads from the northeast, east and south. Power is exported to the Tasmanian electricity supply network via a short section (approximately 250 metres) of 220 kV overhead line which connects the wind farm substation to the TasNetworks high voltage electricity transmission network which crosses the site.



2.3 Regulatory framework

CHWF operates in accordance with Commonwealth, State and Local Government approvals, along with their respective management plans, reports, and permits, which are summarised in Table 1, below:

Table 1 CHWF approvals summary

Approval Details	Approved Management Plans & Reports
EPBC Approval Notice 2009/4839 Issued by the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE) (now NEPA) - Issued: 15 December 2014 - Amended: 22 November 2022	- 22: Weed Management Strategy (14/12/17) - 23A: Flora Offset Management Strategy (12/03/18) - 23C: Flora Offset Management Plan (10/08/19) - 6A: Collision Avoidance & Detection Plan (29/05/18) - 27: Annual Compliance Review (annual) - Notifications & Reporting
State Environmental Protection Notice EPN10105/2 - Issued by the Tasmanian EPA - Issued: 12 June 2024 Prior Relevant EPN Approvals: - EPN 10105/1 – issued 13 March 2019 - EPN 9715/1 – issued 19 September 2017	EPN10105/2 - G8: Annual Environmental Review - Complaints Register - G7: Emergency Response Plan (03/04/20) - Notifications & reporting EPN10105/1 - G9: Operational Environmental Management Plan (06/08/19) - DC2: Decommissioning & Rehabilitation Plan (29/07/22) EPN9715/1 - Design Report - FF6: Post Commissioning Eagle Utilisation Monitoring Plan (06/02/18) - FF6 (1.1): Eagle Mortality Offsets & Plan (21/12/18) - FF6 (1.2): Bird & Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan (26/03/19) - FF6 (1.3): Eagle Nest Productivity Monitoring Plan (30/10/17) - FF6 (1.4): Hunting & Culling Management Plan (20/11/18)
Planning Permit DA2010/19 To use and develop land to establish wind farm and ancillary infrastructure, issued by Central Highlands Council (CHC) - Issued: 15 December 2011 - Amended: 25 October 2018	- Traffic Management Plan - Approval of Signage - Approval of Colours/Finishes - Building Permits (permanent)
Planning Permit DA 2017/56 To use and develop land to install 16 IdentiFlight (IDF) Stations - Issued 10 January 2018 - Amended March 2023 Amendment allowed for a 17th IDF Station.	- Location & Design in accordance with the Permit - Building Permits for IDF towers - Design Report - Eagle Nest Productivity Monitoring Plan
Nature Conservation Plans (NCP) - Three required under EPBC Flora Offset Management Plan - One required under Threatened Species Regulation, Permit to Take DA18293	- Bashan Ledge NCP (EPBC, on-site) - Stone Hut NCP (EPBC, off-site) - Wihareja NCP (EPBC, off-site) - Woman's Creek NCP (Tas TSA DA18293, on-site)



3. Annual environmental review objectives

3.1 Director's acknowledgment of the AER

"G8-1.1 a statement by the General Manager, Chief Executive Officer or equivalent for the activity acknowledging the contents of the Annual Environmental Review"

Condition G8-1.1 of State EPN 10105/2 is satisfied in the preface of this report.

3.2 Public complaints

"G8-1.2 subject to the Personal Information Protection Act 2004, a list of all complaints received from the public during the reporting period concerning actual or potential environmental harm or environmental nuisance caused by the activity and a description of any actions taken as a result of those complaints"

Enquiries and complaints in relation to CHWF are managed in accordance with a Complaints Management System designed to meet AS/NZS 10002:2014 – *Guidelines for Complaint Management in Organisations*, which outlines processes and associated timeframes for:

- registering all enquiries and complaints
- collecting information and responding to enquiries and complaints
- addressing and resolving complaints; and
- mediation if resolution is not reached.

The system includes a dedicated Customer Relationship Management (CRM) System which is used to store, track, and manage all complaints.

All complaints are managed in line with the Atmos Renewables [Enquiry and Complaint Procedure, January 2026](#).

During the review period a single complaint was received:

On 16 August 2025, the EPA forwarded a noise complaint relating to the operation of CHWF. The complainant, who was fishing on the western bank of Penstock Lagoon at approximately 3:30pm, reported hearing turbine noise that was perceived to be significantly above background levels. The noise was described as a "constant rumbling" and was likened to "all the turbines operating at full speed". The complainant also advised that they reside within the general vicinity of the wind farm.

An investigation into wind farm operations at the time of the complaint did not identify any abnormal operating conditions or unusual events that may have contributed to the reported noise. A change in wind conditions did pass through the area with increase in hub height wind speed to almost 11 m/s for the last 20 minutes of the two-hour window reviewed (14:30 to 16:30). It is possible that the increased wind speed in the Ouse River valley escarpment west of the Penstock area may have raised background noise and the noise of wind through the trees may have been similar to wind farm noise.



Following completion of the investigation, the findings were provided to EPA Tasmania for review. EPA Tasmania concurred with the assessment that wind-induced background noise was the likely cause and confirmed no further noise complaints had been received from the community, indicating the matter was an isolated concern. As the complaint was received anonymously via EPA, formal close out communication was directed to EPA Tasmania as the receiving regulatory authority, rather than directly to the complainant.

3.3 Environmental procedural changes

“G8-1.3 details of environment-related procedural or process changes that have been implemented during the reporting period”

There have been no changes to environmental procedures or processes during the reporting period, however, there are several changes that are being considered for adoption over the next reporting period. These are explored in Sections 3.8 & 4.2.

3.4 Waste management

“G8-1.4 a summary of the amounts (tonnes or litres) of both solid and liquid wastes produced and treatment methods implemented during the reporting period. Initiatives or programs planned to avoid, minimise, re-use, or recycle such wastes over the next reporting period should be detailed”

Waste summaries

Waste volumes generated during the review period were comparable to the previous year and remained low, reflecting the small operational team typically present on site. Waste generation is expected to remain low for the remainder of the wind farm’s operational life.

Short-term increases in packaging waste may occur during major maintenance activities. Packaging waste is managed through GWA’s participation in the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation (APCO) framework, which includes:

- annual reporting to APCO on packaging waste, based on the calendar year; and
- submission of an annual APCO action plan that sets objectives for further reducing packaging waste.

Due to the remote location of CHWF, options for diverting waste from landfill remain limited.

Table 2 below summarises waste volumes generated during the review period.



Table 2 CHWF waste summary

Category	Volume	Treatment / Disposal Method
Solid wastes		
General waste	26 cubic metres	Launceston Landfill
Liquid wastes		
Sewerage (amenities)	N/A	AWTS System serviced and maintained by Professional Plumbing
Controlled wastes		
Hydrocarbon (total)	1600 L	Collected by Tasmanian Oil
Empty oil drums	Zero	N/A
Waste grease	Zero	None removed for report period

Next reporting period waste programs

Due to the low volumes of waste generated on site, it is not anticipated that there will be any modification of existing, or implementation of any new waste management initiatives or programs at CHWF.

3.5 Environmental compliance

“G8-1.5 details of all non-trivial environmental incidents and/or incidents of non-compliance with these conditions that occurred during the reporting period, and any mitigative or preventative actions that have resulted from such incidents”

Wedge-tailed Eagle

A single Wedge-tailed Eagle (WTE) mortality was recorded during the reporting period. The deceased WTE was identified during routine carcass monitoring on 28 September 2025.

The bird was found approximately 5 m west of turbine T18, within the western section of the wind farm east of Lake Echo. The location is characterised by complex terrain, which may reduce IDF detection capability to varying degrees, particularly for low-flying birds. As such, the incident appears to be associated with site-specific topographic limitations affecting IDF coverage.

Notifications were provided to EPA and DCCEEW on 29 September 2025, in accordance with the relevant approval conditions requiring notification within 24 hours of the discovery of a deceased WTE. The incident investigation determined that the WTE was struck following a late detection trigger by the IDF system, with the bird flying below the rotor-swept zone where detection coverage is reduced.

CHWF is currently upgrading the IDF system to the V5 model. This upgrade is expected to improve detection coverage and further reduce impacts to WTEs.

No other non-trivial incidents occurred during the reporting period.



3.6 Monitoring summaries

G8-1.6 a summary of the monitoring data and record keeping required by these conditions. This information should be presented in graphical form where possible, including comparison with the results of at least the preceding reporting period. Special causes and system changes that have impacted on the parameters monitored must be noted. Explanation of significant deviations between actual results and any predictions made in previous reports must be provided”

3.6.1 Eagle Mortality Offset Plan – Monitoring Summary

The objective of the Eagle Mortality Offset Plan (EMOP) is to offset the impact of WTE mortalities (or injured WTE that cannot be released into the wild) due to collisions with wind turbines at CHWF. It does this via a process for establishing covenants on WTE nests and the alternative, establishing a Tasmanian Wedge-tailed Eagle Research Fund to support critical studies into the sub-species. The Fund is designed to allow other proponents or organisations to contribute to it.

NRM South has been engaged to administer the fund as per the EMOP, details of financial contributions to the fund and further information are as follows:

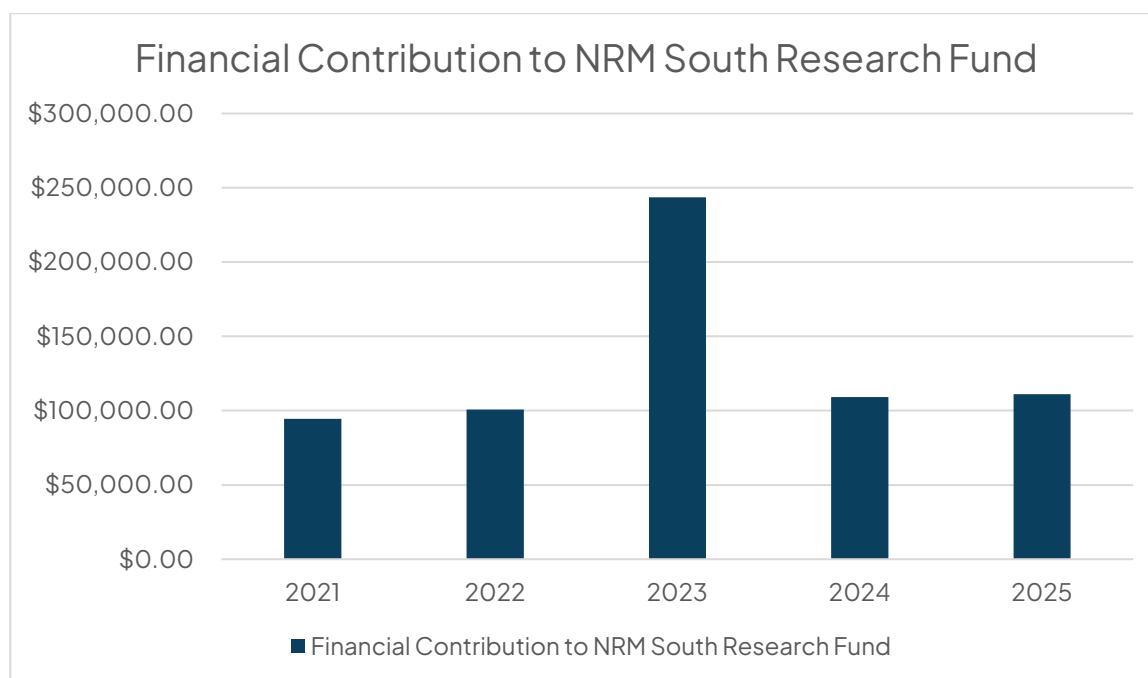


Figure 2 Financial contributions to NRM South research fund

The NRM South 2025 Annual Research Fund report is available [here](#).

Further details can be found at: <https://www.nrmsouth.org.au/wedge-tailed-eagle-research-fund/>

The Eagle Mortality Offset Plan is available [here](#).



3.6.2 Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan – Monitoring Summary

The Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan (BBMMP) presents the methodologies to be used at the Cattle Hill Wind Farm site to document bird and bat fatalities due to collisions with wind turbines and wind monitoring towers. CHWF uses two broad approaches for monitoring bird and bat collisions; post-collision monitoring (conducted using ground searches looking for evidence of collisions) and automated monitoring, using the IdentiFlight System, that documents collision events.

Throughout the review period, detailed 'Phase 2' surveys of 24 turbines per month continued to be carried out using trained detection dogs, searching the Carcass Monitoring Zone (CMZ) around each turbine, out to 120m. Within three days of each full survey, 'Pulse' surveys were undertaken, searching the inner 60m CMZ around each turbine.



Bird detection results

Detection decreased from 113 last year to 102 this year (-11, -10%). The largest drops were in unidentified birds (from 11 to 2), raven/currawong (from 14 to 7). Increases were led by Australian magpie (from 5 to 11) and Green Rosella (from 4 to 8). European starling remained the most frequently recorded bird species, though it fell slightly (from 24 to 20).

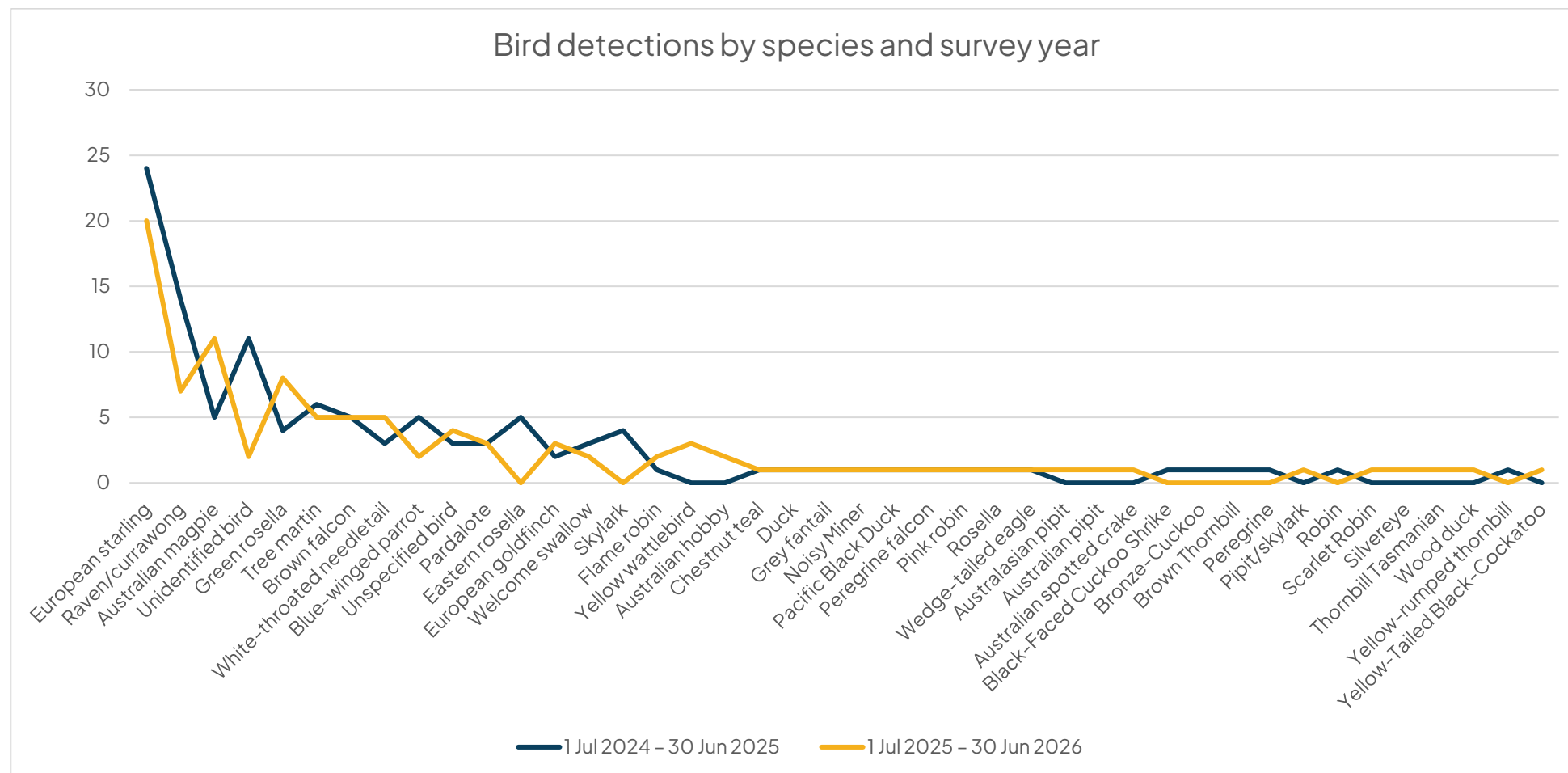


Figure 3 Bird detections by species and year



Bat detection results

Detections decreased from 28 last year to 18 this year (-10; -36%). The largest decline was in Gould's wattled bat (from 7 to 3). Large forest bat remained the most frequently detected species overall and was unchanged year-on-year (6). Increases were only observed in the Eastern false pipistrelle (from 1 to 2) and the Little Forest bat (from 0 to 1). Several low-count species recorded last year were not recorded this year, including Forest bat, Southern Forest bat, Lesser long-eared bat, and Wattled bat.

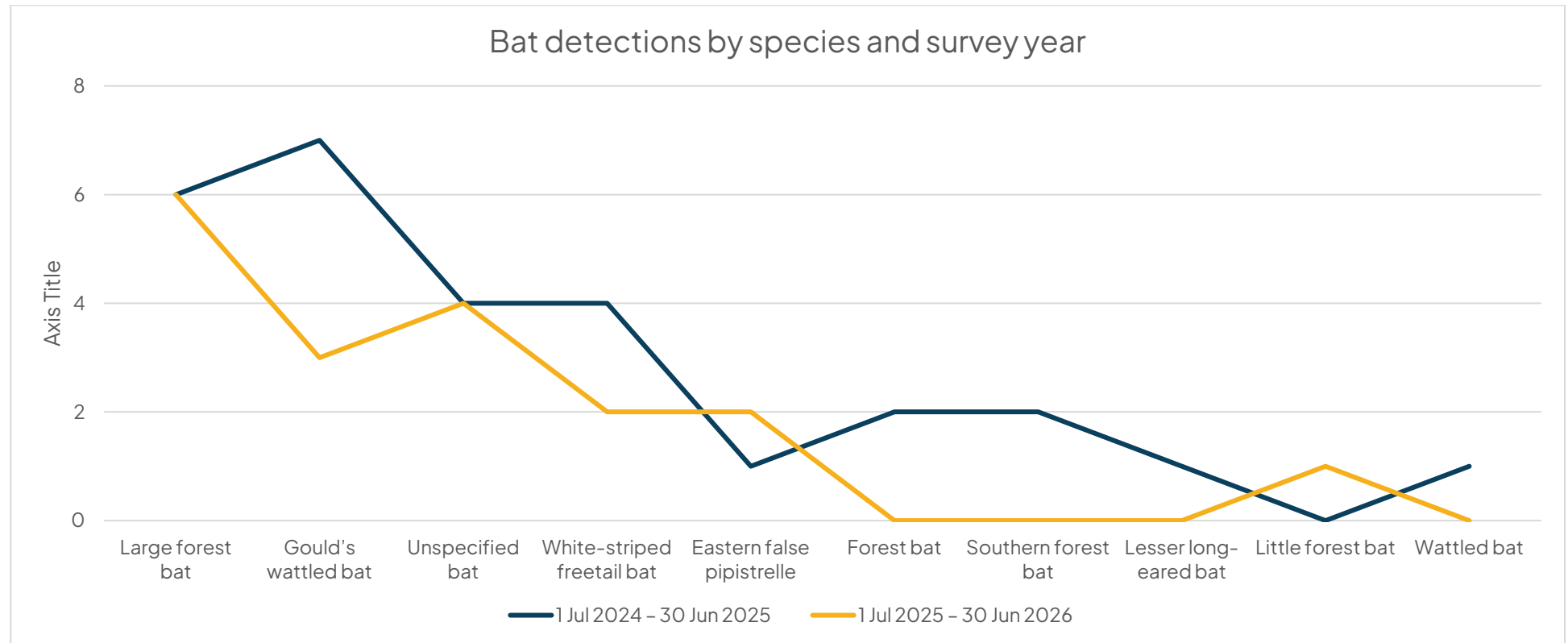


Figure 4 Bat detections by species and survey year

Overall, the monitoring shows a year-on-year reduction in recorded bird and bat detections during the 2025-26 reporting period, with most changes concentrated in a small number of commonly recorded species.



3.6.3 Eagle Nest Productivity Monitoring Plan – Monitoring Summary

The Eagle Nest Productivity Plan (ENPP) is a management and monitoring framework with the primary purpose to monitor the breeding activity (productivity) of the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle and the white-bellied sea-eagle within and around the wind farm site, specifically within a 10 km radius. The ENPP aims to determine whether eagles continue to breed and produce chicks at the site after the wind farm becomes operational, and whether the level of breeding activity is comparable to other areas in the State. This is achieved through annual surveys of known eagle nests and analysis of breeding success. The plan is designed to detect any indirect impacts of the wind farm on eagle breeding, separate from direct impacts such as collisions.

Van Dieman Consulting Pty Ltd undertook the nest status check in accordance with *Forest Practices Authorities Fauna Tech Note No. 1 - Eagle nest searching, activity checking and nest management*. The survey found two active nests and two inconclusive nests; all others are either inactive or gone.

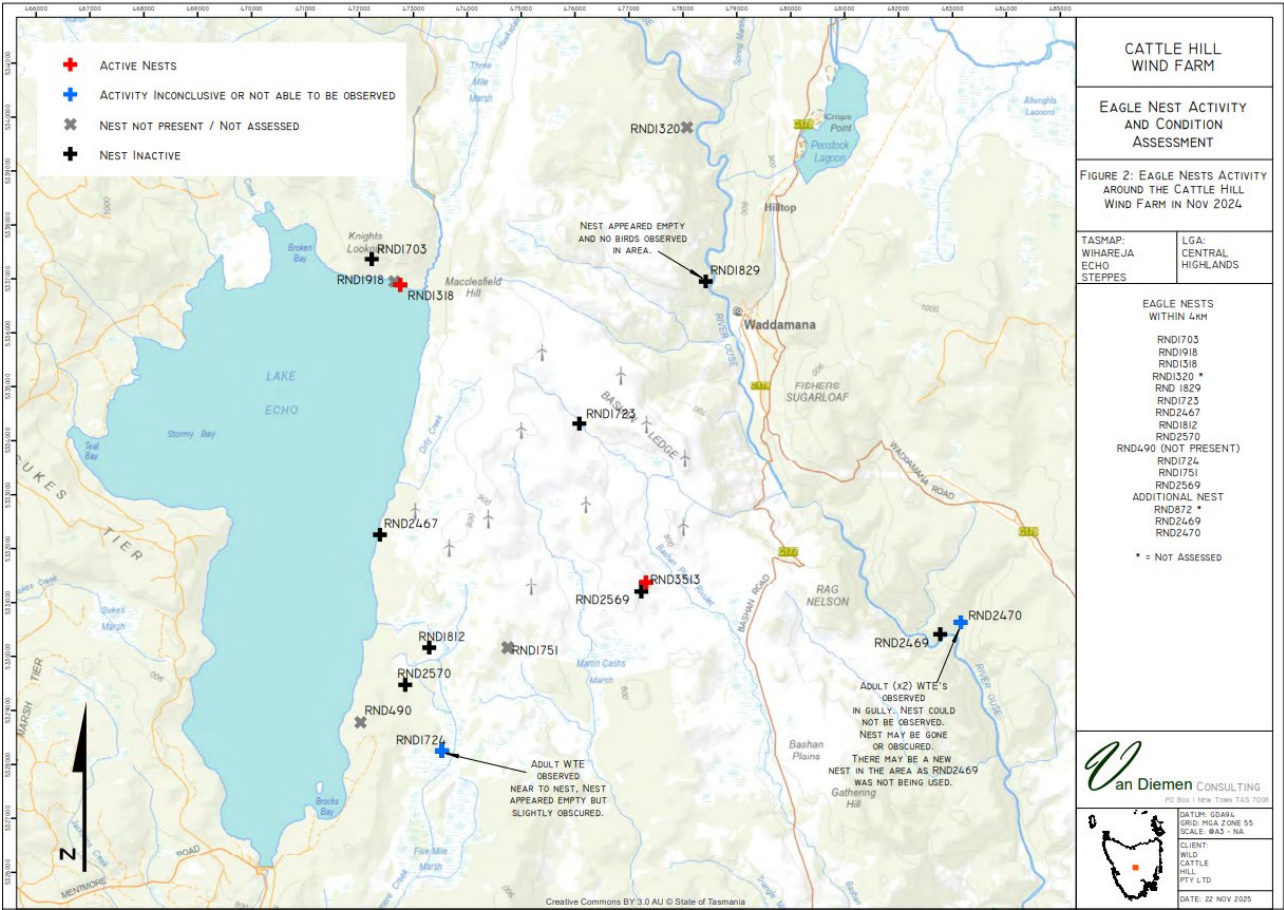


Figure 5 Eagle nest location in and around CHWF

The ENPP report available online [here](#).



3.6.4 Hunting and Culling Management Plan – Monitoring Summary

The Hunting and Culling Management Plan provides a framework for managing hunting and culling activities within the Cattle Hill Wind Farm site. Its primary purpose is to ensure these activities are undertaken safely, legally, and consistently with environmental and planning approval requirements. The plan aims to control game species while protecting wind farm infrastructure, managing carcass disposal, maintaining appropriate safety controls, and supporting broader wildlife management obligations, including those relating to wedge-tailed eagle food availability. This is achieved through approved shooter requirements, exclusion zones around turbines and conservation areas, carcass removal protocols, and regular record keeping and reporting.

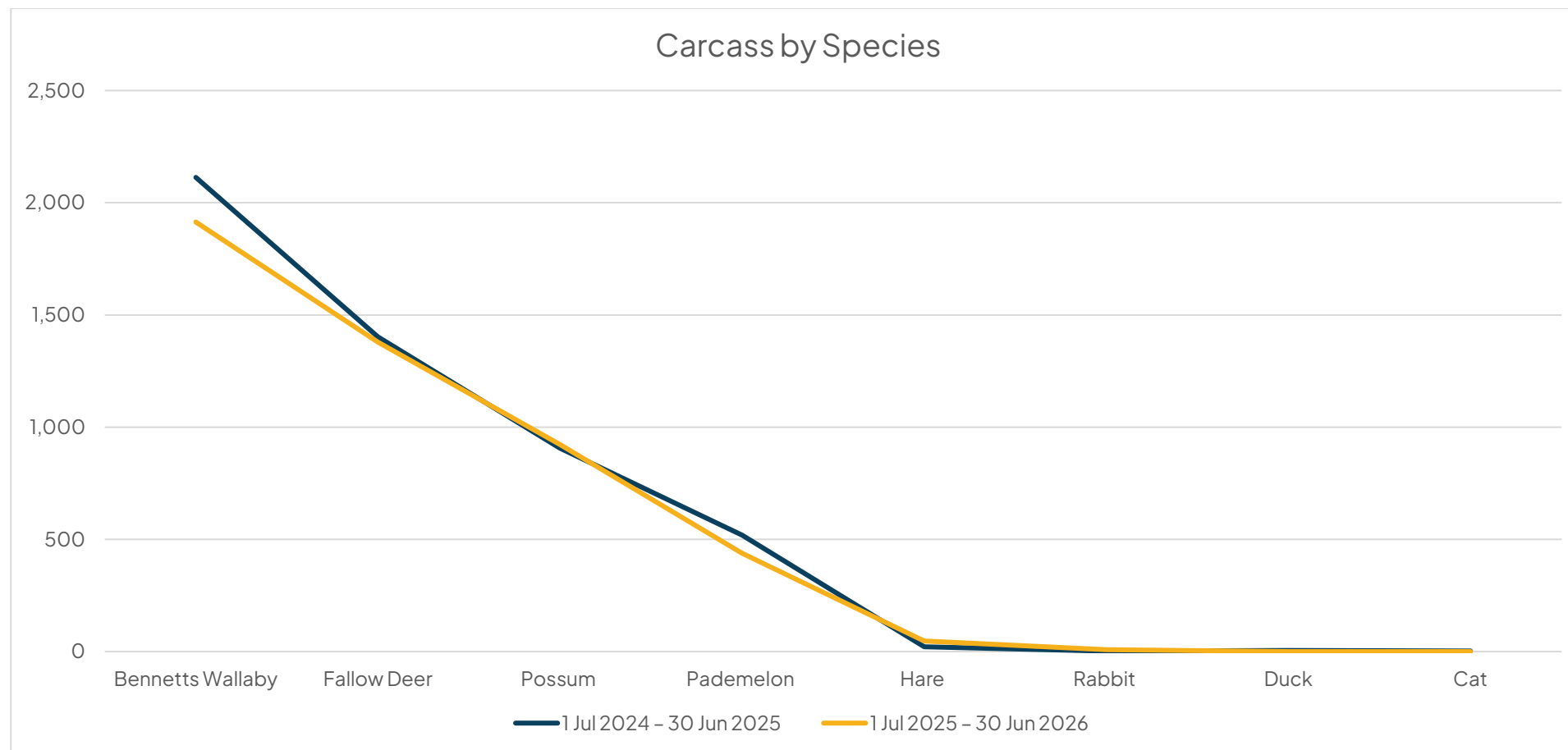


Figure 6 Carcasses by type & disposal

Across the two review periods, total carcass removals decreased from 4,972 in 2024–2025 to 4,709 in 2025–2026, representing a decline of 263 carcasses (approximately 5.3%). Bennett’s wallaby remained the most common carcass type in both periods, followed by deer.

In terms of disposal, the number of carcasses removed from the property declined substantially, while disposal to bottom Mushroom Pit increased slightly, indicating a modest shift in disposal practices between the two years.



3.7 Breaches of limits or variations from DPEMP/EMP

“G8-1.7 identification of breaches of limits specified in these conditions and significant variations from predicted results contained in any relevant DPEMP or EMP, an explanation of why each identified breach of specified limits or variation from predictions occurred and details of the actions taken in response to each identified breach of limits or variance from predictions”

As CHWF is now an operating asset, assessment of G8-1.7 has been limited to the Environmental Management Plan – Operations (OEMP). The Development Proposal and Environmental Management Plan (DPEMP) is considered superseded for operational compliance assessment purposes.

The current OEMP was prepared by Goldwind Australia in July 2025 and will remain valid until Q2 2028, as per EPN 10105/2 Condition G9.

Section 4 of the OEMP summarises key environmental issues and potential impacts relating to the operation phase of the wind farm, and how these are to be managed, whilst Section 5 provides a consolidated summary of specific commitments referred to in OEMP Version 2.

No breaches of limits or exceedance of predicted results occurred during the review period.

3.8 Identified opportunities

“G8-1.8 List of any other issues that must be addressed to improve compliance with conditions”

Increasing natural values

Discaria pubescens (spiky anchorplant) is an endangered species in Tasmania and is of particular conservation significance at the Womans Creek offset site, which was established to offset impacts to the species associated with the construction of CHWF. The Womans Creek population is considered a key population, with plants occurring across the site in various age classes and contributing to the long-term persistence of the species in the Central Highlands. The site’s eastern alpine heathland provides important habitat, with associated rocky outcrops and steep inclines offering protection from grazing and physical disturbance. Given that many Tasmanian populations are small, fragmented and exhibit limited natural recruitment, the protection and active management of the Womans Creek

population is critical to supporting the broader conservation of the species.



Figure 7 *Discaria pubescens* (image by Greg Jordan)

Recognising the challenges associated with maintaining and improving recruitment of *Discaria pubescens*, Atmos has been proactively engaging with NRE Tasmania to investigate innovative management approaches that could enhance conservation outcomes while minimising environmental disturbance. Discussions have included the potential application of virtual fencing technology as an alternative to conventional electrified exclusion fencing, which can fragment habitat and introduce additional infrastructure into the conservation area. In parallel, Atmos has commenced discussions with the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria to explore research and trial opportunities aimed at improving understanding of the species' ecology, recruitment requirements and long-term management options. These initiatives reflect a commitment to adaptive management and continuous improvement to support the ongoing viability of this important threatened species.

Upgrading infrastructure to support conservation

The IdentiFlight (IDF) system is an automated avian detection and turbine curtailment system used at CHWF to reduce the risk of eagle collisions with wind turbine generators. The system uses optical detection, stereoscopic imaging and automated species recognition to identify target eagle species, assess their position and flight path in relation to nearby turbines, and issue curtailment signals where a collision risk is detected. At CHWF, the IDF system is a core environmental control required to support compliance with the project's approval framework.

Atmos is constantly considering avenues for conservation improvement, and one such avenue is to upgrade the IDF system to the newest system (V5) to improve the effectiveness of the environmental outcomes whilst simultaneously increasing the operational output of the wind farm.

The V5 upgrade provides a material improvement in conservation performance by increasing detection range to approximately 1.5 km, improving visibility in the below rotor swept zone, and reducing the likelihood of late detections in higher-risk areas. These improvements are expected to strengthen protection for wedge-tailed eagles by improving the system's ability to detect birds earlier, track flight paths more accurately, and trigger more effective turbine curtailment before collision risk becomes critical.



Identifying opportunities via Commonwealth processes

Separate to the Tasmanian State approval framework, CHWF has also been subject to independent audit at the Commonwealth level under the EPBC Act. While the Commonwealth audit process is not directly tied to EPN 10105/2, it provides an additional layer of external review and assurance over the way environmental obligations are implemented, documented and reported across the site.

The audit process has assisted Atmos in identifying opportunities to improve the consistency, accessibility and traceability of environmental data and compliance records, particularly where obligations are spread across multiple approvals, management plans and reporting pathways. These improvements are expected to strengthen the overall environmental management system for CHWF by supporting more reliable evidence capture, clearer reporting processes and more efficient demonstration of compliance.

Although these improvements arise from a Commonwealth approval process, they are directly relevant to the ongoing administration of the State-level approval framework. Improved data and reporting management will support better oversight of CHWF's environmental performance, reduce the risk of duplication or inconsistency between approval streams, and better enable Atmos to meet both Commonwealth and State environmental obligations in a coordinated and transparent manner.

In this way, the Commonwealth audit process has provided a practical opportunity to strengthen the systems that underpin compliance with both EPBC Act requirements and the State EPN conditions of approval.

3.9 Environmental commitment summary

“G8-1.9 summary of fulfilment of environmental commitments made for the reporting period. This summary must include indication of results of the actions implemented and explanation of any failures to achieve such commitments”

CHWF is committed to operating entirely within the parameters of its environmental and planning approvals. Chapter 3 of the AER describes each commitment relevant to the EPN and its progress this reporting period compared to the last. They are briefly summarised in Table 3 below:

Table 3 Environmental commitment summary

Commitment	Summary of fulfilment & actions implemented	Shortcomings
G81.1 – Director’s acknowledgement	CHWF Director has reviewed the AER, acknowledged its contents, and provided signature in the preface of this document.	N/A
G81.2 – Public complaints	- CHWF complaints are managed in line with AS/NZS 10002:2014, and Atmos’ enquiry and complaint procedure. - A dedicated CRM system is utilised	N/A

	- A single noise complaint was received on 16 August 2025	
G8 1.3 – Environmental procedural changes	- Any environmental procedural changes must be confined to the parameters of EPBC Approval 2009/4839, EPN No. 1015/2, and all associated management plans - No environmental procedural changes were proposed during this reporting period	N/A
G8 1.4 – Waste management	- Onsite waste is managed as per the APCO framework, and records are updated regularly - No waste limit volumes were exceeded during this reporting period	N/A
G8 1.5 – Environmental compliance	- A single WTE mortality occurred and was reported to EPA Tasmania and DCCEEW. - V5 IDF system upgrade received approval to proceed, with installation in Q3 2026 - Post reporting note: Outbreak of H5N1 was reported nationally, CHWF responded by requesting the variation of condition requirements in both State and Federal approval frameworks which contravene safety	Current IDF System is reaching end of life.
G8 1.6 – Monitoring summary	- EMOP contribution of \$111,078.95 was made - BBMP detected 102 birds & 18 bats - ENNP detected 2 active eagle nests & 2 inconclusive nests - H&CMP culled 4,709 animals	N/A
G8 1.7 – Breaches or variations	- Breaches were assessed against the OEMP - No breaches or variations occurred during this reporting period	N/A
G8 1.8 – Identified opportunities	- Exploring research opportunities in consultation with NRE and the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria for protected species on site - Upgrading infrastructure to improve conservation ability via the IDF V5 system - Applying identified improvements from Commonwealth processes to State approvals	N/A
G8 1.9 – Environmental commitments	- This table	N/A
G8 1.10 – Community consultation	- Cattle Hill Community Fund Leaflet Drop/Promotion occurred 23 July 2025 - Online follow-up session occurred 11 August 2025	N/A



3.10 Community consultation summary

“G8-1.10 a summary of any community consultation and communication undertaken during the reporting period”

During the reporting period, a community engagement activity was undertaken on 23 July 2025 to promote the CHWF Community Fund.

Information leaflets outlining the purpose of the Community Fund, eligibility criteria, and application process were distributed at a range of community locations, including Poatina Library and Café, Cressy IGA and Post Office, Longford IGA, Deloraine Café, and Deloraine Library.

This was followed up with an online information session on 11 August 2025 to walk interested parties through the application process.

The promotion aimed to raise awareness of the Community Fund and encourage applications from local community groups and organisations for projects that provide lasting benefits to the surrounding communities. The Community Fund forms part of CHWF’s ongoing commitment to sharing the benefits of the project with local communities through annual financial support for eligible community initiatives.

More information regarding the CHWF community fund is available [here](#).



4. Conclusions and action plan

4.1 Overall environmental performance

Overall, CHWF demonstrated sound environmental performance during the 2025–2026 reporting period, with environmental management activities continuing to be implemented in accordance with the project's State and Commonwealth approval frameworks, approved management plans and operational procedures. Monitoring, record keeping and reporting obligations were maintained, and no breaches of limits or exceedances of predicted results were identified against the operational environmental management framework.

Environmental risks continued to be actively managed across the site through established monitoring programs, including bird and bat mortality monitoring, eagle nest productivity monitoring, hunting and culling controls, waste management and complaints management. Waste volumes remained low and generally consistent with the scale of site operations, and only one public complaint was received during the reporting period. That complaint was investigated, with no abnormal operating conditions identified at the time of the reported concern.

A single wedge-tailed eagle mortality was recorded during the reporting period and was notified to EPA Tasmania and DCCEEW in accordance with the relevant approval requirements. The incident was investigated and appears to have been associated with site-specific topographic limitations affecting IdentiFlight detection coverage in the vicinity of turbine T18. The planned upgrade of the IdentiFlight system to the V5 model is expected to improve detection coverage and strengthen the effectiveness of this key environmental control.

The review period also demonstrated CHWF's continued commitment to adaptive management and environmental improvement. This included ongoing financial contributions to the Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle research fund, continued implementation of fauna monitoring programs, active consideration of improved management approaches for *Discaria pubescens* at the Womans Creek offset site, and the identification of opportunities to improve environmental data management and compliance traceability through Commonwealth audit processes.

In summary, CHWF continued to operate with a high level of environmental oversight during the reporting period. While opportunities for improvement have been identified, particularly in relation to avian detection infrastructure, threatened flora management and compliance record systems, the overall environmental performance of the wind farm remained consistent with the intent of its approval conditions and management plans.



4.2 Key actions for the next reporting period

The next reporting period will focus on implementing the key improvement actions identified through the 2025–2026 review period, while continuing to maintain compliance with CHWF’s State and Commonwealth approval requirements. These actions will centre on strengthening avian risk controls, improving threatened flora management, maintaining core monitoring and reporting programs, and enhancing the systems used to demonstrate compliance.

The actions will comprise the following:

- Install and commission the IdentiFlight V5 upgrade to improve eagle detection coverage, particularly in areas where topography may limit existing system performance.
- Review the effectiveness of the upgraded IdentiFlight system through routine monitoring, incident investigations and operational performance assessment.
- Continue engagement with NRE Tasmania and the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria to identify practical management, research and trial opportunities for *Discaria pubescens* at the Womans Creek offset site.
- Investigate management options for *Discaria pubescens* that support recruitment, reduce grazing pressure and improve long-term conservation outcomes.
- Maintain, review, and where appropriate update core environmental monitoring programs, including the Bird and Bat Mortality Monitoring Plan, Eagle Nest Productivity Monitoring, Hunting & Culling Management Plan, waste management, complaints management and community engagement.
- Continue incident notification and regulatory reporting processes to ensure environmental matters are communicated in accordance with State and Commonwealth approval requirements.
- Improve compliance data management and record traceability by applying lessons identified through Commonwealth approval requirements.
- Reduce duplication between State and Commonwealth approval streams by strengthening the consistency, accessibility and transparency of environmental compliance records.

Together, these actions will support continuous improvement in CHWF’s environmental management system and help ensure that environmental performance during the next reporting period remains consistent with the intent of the project’s approval conditions, management plans and broader conservation commitments.



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