ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT EPBC 2013/6810
Bango Wind Farm

SQUADRON ENERGY

14 August 2025 - 13 August 2026



Final

2 November 2026

Revision Control

Revision	Date	Issue	Author	Reviewed	Approved	Signature
1	02/11/2026	Final/Issued	M Gouws	C Somerville	C Somerville	

Confidentiality

This document contains proprietary and confidential information, which is provided on a commercial in confidence basis. It may not be reproduced or provided in any manner to any third party without the consent of Squadron Energy Pty Ltd.

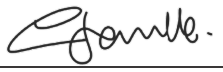
© Copyright Squadron Energy 2026. This work and the information contained in it are the copyright of Squadron Energy Pty Ltd. No part of this document may be reprinted or reproduced without the consent of Squadron Energy Pty Ltd.

Disclaimer

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, the publisher accepts no responsibility for any discrepancies and omissions that may be contained herein.

Declaration of Accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed: 

Full name (please print): Candice Somerville

Position (please print): Environmental Manager

Organisation: Squadron Energy

Date: 2 November 2026

Contents

1 Project Description 1
2 Description of Activities 1
3 Compliance Report 2
4 New Environmental Risks 15
5 Report Summary 15

Appendix A BBAMP Monitoring Results

Tables

Table 1 Compliance report as per the conditions of the EPBC Act Approval 2013/6810 2

1 Project Description

The Bango Wind Farm (BWF) is located in the Hilltops and Yass Valley Local Government Areas, approximately 8km southwest of Rye Park and 20km north of Yass. The nearest township is Boorowa, which is located approximately 12 km to the north along Lachlan Valley Way. The site is characterised by a mix of native woodland and open-forest, native pasture, exotic pasture and cleared land.

BWF was granted State Significant Development Approval (SSD 6686) by the Independent Planning Commission on 1 May 2018. On 25 May 2018, a third-party appeal was made to the Court by several landowners challenging the granting of the IPC consent. On 6 December 2018, an agreement was reached during a conciliation conference ordered pursuant to s 34 of the *Land and Environment Court Act 1979* (LEC Act).

A Modification (SSD 6686 MOD 1) was granted on 7 June 2019 to approve the subdivision of land (to create one freehold lot for the construction of the collector substation) and amend the description of the Land to include two additional parcels of land to accommodate the oversail of three wind turbine blades onto these two lots.

The Minister for Environment and Energy granted approval on 9 August 2018 with conditions covered by the Commonwealth EPBC Approval (EPBC 2013/6810). The Approval holder is BWF Nominees Pty Ltd (ACN 633 105 405). Variations to the EPBC Approval were granted on 4 April 2019, 19 November 2020, 27 July 2021, and 13 September 2022.

BWF involves construction, operation and decommissioning of the wind farm. Construction on the site commenced on 14 August 2019 (commencement of the action). Practical completion of the Wind Farm was reached on the14 December 2023, and the project is currently in the Operational Phase.

This report has been prepared to meet the requirements of condition 17 of EPBC 2013/6810, for the reporting period of 14 August 2025 to 13 August 2026.

2 Description of Activities

Activities undertaken at BWF during the reporting period included:

- Operation of 46 WTGs;
- Regular maintenance of the WTGs; and access track
- Land management including weed control, bird and bat monitoring, and biodiversity offset management.

3 Compliance Report

Table 1 Compliance report as per the conditions of the EPBC Act Approval 2013/6810

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
1	The **approval holder** must:		
1a	Implement conditions 8, 9, 11 and 12 of Schedule 2 and conditions 16, 17, 18, 19 (a) and (c), 20 and 21 of Schedule 3 of the **NSW Development Consent** as they relate to impacts on **protected matters**	Compliant	Measures for managing impacts to protected matters are contained within the approved Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), Environmental Management Strategy (EMS) and Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP). BWF has implemented and complied with all referenced conditions from the NSW development consent.
1b	Notify the **Department** in writing of any proposed change to the conditions of the **NSW development consent** for which Condition 1a applies no later than 5 **business days** after proposing a change or becoming aware of the NSW Government proposing a change.	Compliant	During this reporting period, there have been no changes proposed to the NSW development consent. Previously, on 28/11/2018, changes were proposed to the conditions of the NSW Development consent. Subsequently, a written notification was provided to the Department on 02/12/2018 (2 business days after the changes were proposed). The written notification outlined the proposed changes against each relevant condition.
1c	Notify the **Department** in writing of any change to the **NSW development consent** for which **EPBC** sub-condition 1a applies within 5 **business days** of a change being finalised.	Compliant	During this reporting period, there have been no changes to the NSW development consent for which EPBC sub-condition 1a applies. Previously, on 6/12/2018, an agreement was reached during the s34 conciliation conference. The updated Conditions of development consent then became available on 12/12/2018. Two business days later, on 14/12/2018, CWP issued an email to the Department advising of the updated Conditions of the development consent.
2	The **approval holder** must not clear more than:		
2a	39.54 ha of **Golden Sun Moth** habitat (as marked in pink and purple on the map at Annexure B)	Compliant	No new clearing was undertaken during the reporting period. A total of 37.93 ha of Golden Sun Moth habitat has been cleared on the Project. The Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water conducted an audit on the Compliance status of EPBC 2013/6810 (final report dated 29 September 2025). Spatial data and clearing information for the project was provided and was deemed compliant with this condition.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
2b	9.54 ha of **Superb Parrot** habitat (as marked in brown on the map at Annexure C)	Compliant	No new clearing was undertaken during the reporting period. A total of 5.65 ha of Superb Parrot habitat has been cleared on the Project. The Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water conducted an audit on the Compliance status of EPBC 2013/6810 (final report dated 29 September 2025). Spatial data and clearing information for the project was provided and was deemed compliant with this condition.
2c	0.32 ha of **Box Gum Woodland** (as marked in red on the map at Annexure D)	Compliant	No new clearing was undertaken during the reporting period. A total of 0.3 ha of Box Gum Woodland habitat has been cleared on the Project. The Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water conducted an audit on the Compliance status of EPBC 2013/6810 (final report dated 29 September 2025). Spatial data and clearing information for the project was provided and was deemed compliant with this condition.
2d	8 **primary hollow bearing trees** (as marked on the map at Annexure C)	Compliant	No primary hollow bearing trees were removed during the current reporting period. Overall, 5 primary hollow bearing trees have been removed on the Project. The Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water conducted an audit on the Compliance status of EPBC 2013/6810 (final report dated 29 September 2025). Spatial data and clearing information for the project was provided and was deemed compliant with this condition.
3	The **approval holder** must protect **known and potential Superb Parrot nest trees** by:		
3a	Only conducting blasting within 50 m and clearing within 30 m of **known and potential Superb Parrot nest trees** between 1 February and 31 August (outside the breeding season).	Not applicable	No blasting was conducted at the Project site during the reporting period.
3b	Locating wind turbines at least 50 m away from **known and potential Superb Parrot nest trees.**	Compliant	All wind turbines have been located at least 50m away from known and potential Superb Parrot nest trees. Distances between turbines and known and potential Superb Parrot nest trees was verified during detailed design to ensure that the turbines would not be located within 50m of a known or potential Superb Parrot nest tree (except for the known or potential Superb Parrot nest trees that have been cleared, in accordance with condition 2d of the approval). The closest wind turbine is located 85m horizontal distance to a known or potential Superb Parrot nest tree.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
3c	Locating onsite infrastructure, with the exception of wind turbines, at least 30m away from **known and potential Superb Parrot nest trees.** *Note: for the purposes of this section, crane hardstands and turbine foundations are not considered turbines.*	Compliant	Onsite infrastructure is located at least 30m away from known and potential Superb Parrot nest trees.
4	The **approval holder** must submit plans for site layout required by condition 11 and 12 of Schedule 2 of the **NSW development consent** to the **Minister** at the same time as it is submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment for approval.	Compliant	The site layout plan was submitted to the Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) (per Condition 11 of the NSW Development consent) on 17/05/2019. The same Site layout plan was also submitted to the Minister on 10/06/2019. That site layout plan was subsequently approved by DPE on 15/07/2019. The Site layout plan was revised and submitted to the Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPE), per Condition 12 of the NSW development consent, on 06/05/2020. This plan was also submitted to the Minister on 07/05/2020. During consultation with the DPE, a further revision and update was made to the Site layout plan on 16/07/2020. Approval from the Secretary was subsequently received on 25/08/2020 and this plan was submitted to the Minister on 27/08/2020. The site layout plan dated 16/07/2020 is the current site layout plan.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
5	The **approval holder** must submit a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) to the **Minister** for approval. Commencement of the action must not occur unless the Minister has approved the BMP. The approval holder must implement the approved BMP. The BMP must include:	Compliant	A draft BMP was first submitted to the Minister on 07/05/2019. Following rounds of reviews and updates, the Minister approved the BMP on 17/06/2019, prior to the commencement of the action. The BMP has been implemented by the approval holder and its contractors. Implementation by the Contractors has been through the development and implementation of specific designs, plans and procedures in accordance with the requirements of the BMP, including but not limited to: • Detailed design with consideration to all conditions of the EPBC Approval 2013/6810. • Construction Environmental Management Plan • Biodiversity Management Sub-Plan, containing: – Pre-clearance survey procedure – Vegetation clearing procedures – Vegetation clearing tracking register – Fauna management protocols – Habitat salvage requirements • Biosecurity Management Sub-plan BWF have undertaken inspections and monitoring to verify the implementation of the BMP by the construction Contractors. The project is compliant with this condition.
5a	Spatial maps, description and quantification of the final disturbance footprint in relation to proposed impacts to **protected matters**, including the number, type of **hollow bearing trees** and size of hollows to be removed.	Compliant	The approved BMP addresses this requirement in Section 2 and Appendix A.
5b	Management measures to ensure the protection and maintenance of habitat for **protected matters** during the construction and operational phases of the approved action.	Compliant	The approved BMP addresses this requirement in Section 4.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
6	The **approval holder** must submit a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP) to the Minister for approval. The approval holder must not export electricity for sale from more than 23 wind turbines simultaneously, other than for the purposes of hold point testing and commissioning, unless the **Minister** has approved the BBAMP. The BBAMP must include, but is not limited to:	Compliant	The BBAMP was approved by the Minister on 16/04/2021. At that time, electricity was not being exported from more than 23 wind turbines simultaneously.
6a	An on-going monitoring program, which must include a description of the methodology and frequency of monitoring.	Compliant	The approved BBAMP addresses this condition within Section 3 and Appendix 4.
6b	Trigger levels to shut down any turbines when there is a high risk of collision based on monitoring data and the results of research conducted as part of EPBC condition 13 on **Superb Parrot** habitat use and breeding ecology.	Compliant	The approved BBAMP addresses this condition within Section 4.
6	The results of the monitoring program from each year must be submitted as part of the annual report required under EPBC condition 17.	Compliant	Appendix A provides the BWF BBAMP Implementation Report Year 3, as per the requirements of the BBAMP.
7	If the **Minister** considers, based on monitoring taken under EPBC condition 6, compliance reporting required by EPBC condition 17 and the risk assessment and mitigation measures included in the BBAMP, the operation of the action is having a detrimental impact on protected matters, then the **Minister** may notify the **approval holder** in writing that specified wind turbines must not be operated for a specified period of time. If the **Minister** makes a written notice under this condition, the **approval holder** must implement that written notice.	Not applicable	The Minister has not issued any notice to BWF in accordance with this condition.
8	Prior to the **commencement of the action**, the **approval holder** must submit to the **Minister**, the calculation of biodiversity impacts consistent with Condition 18 of Schedule 3 of the **NSW development consent** as it relates to **protected matters**.	Compliant	BWF, as the approval holder, commenced the action on 14/08/2019. Calculations of biodiversity impacts were submitted to the Minister on 16/06/2019.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
9	By 4 November 2022, the approval holder must submit evidence of credit retirement consistent with condition 19 (a) or (c) of Schedule 3 of the **NSW development consent** to the **Minister**.	Compliant	BWF, as the approval holder, commenced the action on 14/08/2019. On 8 July 2020, BWF submitted evidence to the Minister via email regarding the retirement of Biobanking credits consistent with Condition 19 (a) of Schedule 3 of the NSW development consent. On 22/06/2021, the NSW DPE granted a 12-month extension of time to retire additional biodiversity credits under Condition 19 of Schedule 3 of the NSW development consent (to 14/08/2022). Evidence of that extension granted by the NSW DPE was provided to the Minister via email on 8/07/2021. On 9/06/2022, the NSW DPE granted a further extension of time to retire additional biodiversity offset credits (to 4/11/2022). Evidence of that extension granted by the NSW DPE was provided to the Minister via email on 24/06/2022. On 3 November 2023, the NSW DPE granted a further extension of time to retire additional biodiversity credits (to 28 February 2023). Evidence of that extension granted by the NSW DPE was provided to the Minister via email on 4 November 2022. On 21 February 2023, the approval holder submitted evidence to the Minister of biodiversity credit retirement completed consistent with Conditions 19a and 19b of the NSW development consent.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
10	In the case that the **approval holder** is establishing **BioBanking site(s)**, they must ensure that the BioBanking Agreement(s) for the BioBanking site(s) include measures for the long-term management of protected matters including but not limited to: a) Specific reference to Superb Parrot, Golden Sun Moth and hollow bearing trees providing habitat to Superb Parrot. b) A textual description of the offset sites, including offset attributes, shapefiles, and a map clearly defining the location and boundaries of the proposed offset sites. c) Site survey and baseline data and documentation of key biodiversity threats and opportunities at each site. d) A detailed description of management actions and responsibilities designed to protect and improve the ecological quality of habitat of Superb Parrot and Golden Sun Moth on the offset sites. e) Key milestones, performance indicators and timeframes for each management action. f) A monitoring program to determine the effectiveness of the management actions. g) Corrective actions and contingency measures to be implemented where monitoring of the offset site shows that management actions are not effectively achieving key milestones or prescribed performance indicators are not being met or are unlikely to be met.	Compliant	As the Successor Mechanism to BioBanking Agreements, the approval holder has established a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BSA) under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (as agreed to by the Department via email 24/04/2019). The BSA includes measures for the long-term management of protected matters including those listed in Conditions 10a to 10g.
10	Where appropriate offsets credits are acquired from the market, it is accepted that the credit provider has made suitable and appropriate measures to meet the above intent.	Not applicable	Offset credits for protected matters have not been acquired from the market.
11	In the case that the **approval holder** is establishing **BioBanking site(s)**, they must submit a copy of the **BioBanking Agreement(s)** to the **Minister** by 4 November 2022.	Compliant	The approval holder has established a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement (BSA) (as the successor mechanism to BioBanking Agreements). A copy of the executed BSA (BS0059) (dated 27/09/2022) was sent to the Minister via email on 25/10/2022. Minor amendments to the BSA were later made by the NSW Biodiversity Credit Supply Taskforce in November 2022. A copy of the amended and final BSA was issued to the Minister via email on 15/11/2023.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
12	For each **primary hollow bearing tree** (as marked in the map at Annexure C) removed within 50 m of each turbine (as confirmed through quantification of **hollow bearing trees** impacts through EPBC condition 5), the **approval holder** must legally protect and secure 10 **hollow bearing trees** from the same vegetation formation within the **South-west Slopes of NSW Important Bird Area.**	Compliant	The approval holder has legally secured and protected the required number of hollow bearing trees in accordance with the evidence that was provided to the Minister on 31/05/2021 (refer to Condition 12a below).
12a	Within two years of the **commencement of the action**, the **approval holder** must submit evidence to the **Minister's** satisfaction of the final number of **hollow bearing trees** to be legally protected and secured.	Compliant	The date of commencement of the action was 14/08/2019. On 31/05/2021, evidence of the final number of hollow bearing trees to be legally protected and secured was submitted to the Minister. On 27/07/2021, a delegate of the Minister wrote to BWF confirming that they were satisfied with the evidence provided in relation to the final number of hollow bearing trees to be legally protected and secured.
13	To compensate for potential cumulative impacts on **Superb Parrot**, the **approval holder** must prepare and implement a Superb Parrot Conservation Research Plan (SPCRP).	Compliant	The Superb Parrot Conservation Research Plan (SPCRP) has been prepared and is available at the following web location: https://www.squadronenergy.com/our-projects/bango-wind-farm The Superb Parrot Conservation Research Team completed the SPCRP during the 2024 – 2025 period.
13	The SPCRP must be submitted to the **Minister** for approval prior to **commencement of the action**. The action must not commence unless the **Minister** has approved the SPCRP. The approved SPCRP must be implemented.	Compliant	The SPCRP v1 (dated 3/06/2019) was approved by the Minister on 2 July 2019. The SPCRP was revised on 29/07/2020, and a copy of the revised SPCRP (v2) was submitted to the Department on 31/07/2020.
13	The SPCRP must contribute to better understanding **Superb Parrot** habitat use and breeding ecology within the **South-west Slopes of NSW Important Bird Area**, with a focus on identification of key breeding sites, better understanding local movement patterns during the breeding season and landscape scale movements between the key breeding areas and the winter foraging grounds.	Compliant	The SPCRP addresses this requirement. Refer to the SPCRP (v2) available at the weblink provided above.
13	The SPCRP must contain, but is not limited to, the following:		
13a	Conservation research activities consistent with the National Recovery Plan for the Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) (2011) and reflect input and advice from the **National Superb Parrot Recovery Team.**	Compliant	The SPCRP is consistent with the National Recovery Plan and has been prepared with input from the National Superb Parrot Recovery Team. Refer to the SPCRP (v2) available at the weblink provided above.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
13b	Specific project objectives, indicative timetable for activities, nomination of persons or organisations responsible for carrying out the activities, and outline commitments to the provision and timing of funding.	Compliant	The SPCRP addresses this requirement. Refer to the SPCRP (v2) available at the weblink provided above.
14	The **approval holder** must provide at least $100,000 each year for five years to fund the conservation research activities outlined in the SPCRP. The first year's contribution must be made within 20 business days from the **commencement of the action.**	Compliant	The date of commencement of the action was 14/08/2019. The $100,000 payment for Year 1 was made on 03/09/2019 (14 business days after commencement of the action). The $100,000 payment for Year 2 was made in Sept 2020. The $100,000 payment for Year 3 was made in Sept 2021. The $100,000 payment for Year 4 was made in Aug 2022. The $100,000 payment for Year 5 was made in Oct 2023.
15	Within **14 business days** after the **commencement of the action**, the approval holder must advise the **Department** in writing of the actual date of **commencement**.	Compliant	On 16/08/2019, BWF, as the approval holder, notified the Department in writing that the commencement of the action occurred on 14/08/2019. Notification of the commencement of the action was provided to the Department by email on 16/08/2019, two business days after the date of commencement.
16	The **approval holder** must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to these conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the management plans, and make them available upon request to the **Department**. Such records may be subject to audit by the **Department** or an **independent auditor** in accordance with section 458 of the **EPBC Act** or used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval. Summaries of audits will be published on the **Department's** website. The results of audits may also be publicised through the general media.	Compliant	BWF, as the approval holder, maintains accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the management plans. The Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water conducted a audit on the Compliance status of EPBC 2013/6810 (final report dated 29 September 2025). Records were provided to substantiate all findings, and no non-compliances were identified.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
17	Within three months of every 12-month anniversary of the **commencement of the action**, the **approval holder** must publish a report on its **website** addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval including implementation of the management plans. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication must be provided to the **Department** at the same time as the compliance report is published. The report must remain published on the website for the duration of the approval. Reports must continue to be published until such time as advised by the **Minister** in writing. *Note: Compliance reports may be published on the Department's website. The first compliance report may report a period less than 12 months so that it and subsequent compliance reports align with the similar requirement under state approval.*	Compliant	The 2021 – 2022 Annual Compliance Report was published online on 24 October 2022. An email was sent to the Department on the same day advising of compliance. On 8 June 2023 the Department acknowledged via email that the reporting requirements have been met under condition 17. The 2022 – 2023 Annual Compliance Report was published online on 26 October 2023. An email was sent to the Department on the 26 October advising of compliance. On 4 April 2024 the Department acknowledged via email that the reporting requirements have been met under condition 17. The 2023 – 2024 Annual Compliance Report was published online on 12 November 2024. An email was sent to the Department on the 12 November advising of compliance. The 2024 – 2025 Annual Compliance Report was published online on 13 November 2025. An email was sent to the Department on the 13 November advising of compliance. This annual compliance report details the activities undertaken by BWF as the person undertaking the action, pursuant to the reporting period 14/08/2025 to 13/08/2026. This annual compliance report will be published on the project website by **14/11/2026**, and evidence of the date of publication will be provided to the Department at the same time.
18	Potential or actual contraventions of the conditions of the approval must be reported to the **Department** in writing within **two business days** of the **approval holder** becoming aware of the actual or potential contravention.	Compliant	No potential or actual contraventions of the conditions of approval occurred during the reporting period.
19	Upon the direction of the **Minister**, the **approval holder** must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted, and a report submitted to the **Minister**. The **independent auditor** must be approved by the **Minister** prior to the commencement of the audit. Audit criteria must be agreed to by the Minister and the audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the **Minister**.	Not applicable	The Minister did not direct an independent audit of compliance during the reporting period.
20	If, at any time after five years from the date of this approval, the **approval holder** has not **commenced** the action, then the **approval holder** must not commence the action without the written agreement of the **Minister**.	Not applicable	This condition is no longer applicable as the action commenced on 14/08/2019.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
21	**Revision of action management plans** The **approval holder** may, at any time, apply to the **Minister** for a variation to an action management plan approved by the **Minister** under conditions 5 and 6, or as subsequently revised in accordance with these conditions, by submitting an application in accordance with the requirements of section 143A of the **EPBC Act**. If the **Minister** approves a revised action management plan (RAMP) then, from the date specified, the **approval holder** must implement the RAMP in place of the previous action management plan.	Compliant	No Action Management Plans have been revised in accordance with this condition during the reporting period.
21A	The **approval holder** may choose to revise an action management plan approved by the **Minister** under conditions 5 and 6, or as subsequently revised in accordance with these conditions, without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the **EPBC Act**, if the taking of the action in accordance with the RAMP would not be likely to have a **new or increased impact**.	Compliant	No Action Management Plans have been revised in accordance with this condition during the reporting period.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
21B	If the **approval holder** makes the choice under condition 21 A to revise an action management plan without submitting it for approval, the **approval holder** must: a. notify the **Department** in writing that the approved action management plan has been revised and provide the **Department** with: i. an electronic copy of the RAMP; ii. an electronic copy of the RAMP marked up with track changes to show the differences between the approved action management plan and the RAMP; iii. an explanation of the differences between the approved action management plan and the RAMP; iv. the reasons the **approval holder** considers that taking the action in accordance with the RAMP would not be likely to have a **new or increased impact**; and v. written notice of the date on which the **approval holder** will implement the RAMP (RAMP implementation date), being at least 20 **business days** after the date of providing notice of the revision of the action management plan, or a date agreed to in writing with the **Department.** subject to condition 21 D, implement the RAMP from the RAMP implementation date.	Compliant	No Action Management Plans have been revised in accordance with this condition during the reporting period.
21C	The **approval holder** may revoke its choice to implement a RAMP under condition 21 A at any time by giving written notice to the **Department**. If the **approval holder** revokes the choice under condition 21A, the approval holder must implement the action management plan in force immediately prior to that RAMP.	Not applicable	This condition was not triggered during the reporting period.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliance Status	Evidence/comments
21D	If the **Minister** gives a notice to the **approval holder** that the **Minister** is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the RAMP would be likely to have a **new or increased impact**, then: a. a. condition 21 A does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the RAMP; and the **approval holder** must implement the action management plan specified by the **Minister** in the notice.	Not applicable	This condition was not triggered during the reporting period.
21E	At the time of giving the notice under condition 21 D, the **Minister** may also notify that, for a specified period of time, condition 21 A does not apply for one or more specified action management plans. *Note: Conditions 21A, 21B, 21C and 21D are not intended to limit the operation of Section 143A of the **EPBC Act** which allows the **approval holder** to submit a revised action management plan, at any time, to the **Minister** for approval.*	Not applicable	This condition was not triggered during the reporting period.
22	Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the **Minister**, the **approval holder** must publish all management and research plans referred to in these conditions of approval on its website. Each plan must be published on the website within one month of being approved and remain published on the website for the duration of the approval.	Compliant	Management and research plans referred to in the conditions are published on the Bango Wind Farm Project website, including: • Site layout plan (Condition 4) • Biodiversity Management Plan (Condition 5) • Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (Condition 6) • Superb Parrot Conservation Research Plan (Condition 13).

4 New Environmental Risks

BWF reaching practical completion on the 14 December 2023, transitioning to the operational phase of the Project. The operational phase is considered to present reduced environmental risks to protected matters as construction and vegetation clearing activities have ceased.

As such, no new environmental risks were identified during this reporting period.

5 Report Summary

During the reporting period 14 August 2025 – 13 August 2026, the Project has complied with all applicable conditions of the EPBC Approval 2013/6810.

Appendix A

BBAMP Implementation Report Year 3

Bango Wind Farm

BBAMP Implementation Year 3 Annual Report

Prepared for
Bango Wind Farm Pty Ltd

October 2026
Report No. 18173.12 (1.0)

Nature Advisory

1.02/582 Heidelberg Road
Alphington, Vic 3078
PO Box 5076, Alphington Vic 3078

(03) 9815 2111
www.natureadvisory.com.au

Nature Advisory acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to land, waters, and communities. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures; and to Elders past and present whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices.

Document History

Version	Date	Description	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved By
1.0	30/10/2026	Draft report sent to client for comment.	Divyang Rathod (Project Manager), Ahmad Barati (Senior Ecologist), Michael Cunningham (NSW Team Lead).	Michael Cunningham (NSW Team Lead)	Michael Cunningham (NSW Team Lead)

Authorisation

I declare that the information presented in this BBAMP compliance report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. In making this declaration, I am aware that Sections 490 and 491 of the EPBC Act make it an offence to knowingly provide false or misleading information in response to an approval condition or to persons performing a duty under the EPBC Act. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed	
Full name (please print)	Dr Michael Cunningham
Organisation (please print)	Nature Advisory Pty Ltd
Date	30th October 2026

Abbreviations and Glossary

Abbreviation	Meaning
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
BBAMP	Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan
BC Act	Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)
BCS	Biodiversity Conservation and Science Directorate (former NSW government biodiversity regulator)
Bango WF	Bango Wind Farm
CPHR	Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation (NSW biodiversity regulator, an agency within DCCEEW-NSW)
DCCEEW-AU	Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DCCEEW-NSW	NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Australia)
GHFF	Grey-headed Flying-fox
GPS	Global Positioning System
LRFF	Little Red Flying-fox
NFFMP	National Flying-Fox Monitoring Program
NSW	New South Wales
RSA	Rotor-swept area
WAV	Waveform Audio File
WSFB	White-striped Freetail Bat
WTE	Wedge-tailed Eagle
WTG	Wind turbine generator
YBSB	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat

Executive summary

Bango Wind Farm (Bango WF) comprises 46 WTG located approximately 20 km north of Yass, New South Wales. Nature Advisory conducted the third year of bird and bat operational impact monitoring in accordance with the approved BBAMP. Monitoring between November 2025 and July 2026 included scheduled monthly carcass searches, additional intensive searches in response to impact triggers, targeted White-throated Needletail (WTNT) vantage-point surveys and seasonal bat acoustic monitoring. The program aimed to assess bird and bat mortality, identify temporal and spatial patterns of collision risk, and inform ongoing adaptive management.

In total, 119 bird and bat carcasses were detected during Year 3 operational monitoring. Both bird and bat mortality was concentrated in summer and autumn, peaking in February 2026. Bird mortality was dominated by high flying resident, non-threatened species, such as Nankeen Kestrel, which are associated with pastoral landscapes with scattered trees and woodland patches. White-striped Freetail Bat remained the most frequently recorded bat mortality species, accounting for approximately 34% of bat records. Mortality was distributed across the wind farm, with carcasses found at most turbines. Following corrections for searcher efficiency, carcass persistence, search-area coverage and monitoring effort, median site-wide mortality estimates (excluding Wedge-tailed Eagle which has a unique scavenger profile) were 1,179 birds and 679 bats.

Three threatened-species impact triggers were recorded during Year 3. A WTNT mortality was detected on 23 January 2026, followed by a Little Eagle mortality on 2 February 2026 and a further WTNT carcass found on 2 March 2026. These events initiated investigations and expanded carcass monitoring in accordance with the BBAMP decision-making framework.

Targeted WTNT weather mobilised vantage-point surveys recorded 27 WTNT during March 2026, confirming occasional use of the wind farm airspace, especially during the late summer-autumn. These surveys also mapped raptor flight activity across the wind farm, including frequent flights within the wind-turbine rotor swept heights..

Bat acoustic monitoring comprised 184 detector nights across six monitoring locations and identified 15 microbat species or potential species identifications. Gould's Wattled Bat, Chocolate Wattled Bat and White-striped Freetail Bat were among the most frequently recorded species. Three threatened microbat species were definitely, probably or possibly identified: Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat, Large Bent-winged Bat and Eastern False Pipistrelle. The results confirmed high bat activity across the wind farm, although incomplete detector coverage during autumn and winter limited seasonal comparisons.

The cumulative findings from the first three years of monitoring indicate recurring collision risk for several species, particularly Nankeen Kestrel, Wedge-tailed Eagle, WTNT and White-striped Freetail Bat. The repeated occurrence of WTNT mortality during summer, abundant White-striped Freetail Bat mortality and continued raptor mortality warrant ongoing consideration under the BBAMP. Little Eagle and Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat are also species of concern due to trigger events.

Continued monitoring is recommended, with emphasis on these species of concern, seasonal mortality patterns and turbines with high cumulative mortality records. Future monitoring should incorporate targeted investigations where warranted, assessment of further impact triggers and continued evaluation of mortality and species activity data to inform proportionate adaptive management measures in consultation with the NSW regulator.

Contents

Document History ii
Authorisation iii
Executive summary v
1. Introduction 1
1.1. Project Background 1
1.2. Project Approval Conditions 1
1.3. Objectives of the BBAMP 3
1.4. Objectives of the Annual Report 3
2. Methods 1
2.1. Mortality Monitoring Program 1
2.1.1. Turbine Selection 1
2.1.2. Carcass Search Protocol 1
2.1.3. Additional Carcass Searches 3
2.1.4. Scavenger Trials 4
2.1.5. Search Efficiency or Detectability Trials 4
2.1.6. Bird and Bat Mortality Estimation 5
2.1.7. Incidental Carcass Finds 5
2.1.8. Incidental Raptor Observations 5
2.1.9. Impact Triggers 6
2.2. WTNT Vantage Point Surveys 7
2.2.1. Fixed Point Bird Count 7
2.2.2. Incidental Observations 8
2.2.3. Data Preparation and Statistical Analysis 8
2.3. Bat Activity Surveys 8
2.3.1. Methods 8
2.4. Analysis 10
2.4.1. Desktop Assessment of Candidate Species 10
2.4.2. Call Analysis and Identification 10
2.4.3. Call Identification Confidence 10
3. Results 11
3.1. Mortality Monitoring Program 11

3.1.1. Mortality Detected in Year 3 11
3.1.2. Mortality Records from Monthly Searches 11
3.1.3. Variation Across Turbines 12
3.1.4. Species Diversity 13
3.2. Impact Triggers 14
3.2.1. WTNT Trigger Events 15
3.2.1. Little Eagle Trigger Event 15
3.3. Bird and Bat Mortality Estimation Results 16
3.4. Incidental Raptor Observations 16
3.5. WTNT Vantage Point Surveys 18
3.5.1. WTNT Targeted Surveys 18
3.5.2. Incidental Observations During Targeted WTNT Surveys 18
3.6. Bat Activity Surveys 19
3.6.1. Species Diversity and Activity 19
3.6.2. Seasonal Activity 19
3.6.3. Threatened Species 19
4. Discussion 21
4.1. Summary of Year 3 Monitoring Program 21
4.2. Long-term Mortality Patterns at Bango WF 21
4.2.1. Bird Mortality 21
4.2.2. Bat Mortality 22
4.3. Bat Activity Surveys 22
4.4. Species of Concern 22
4.4.1. Nankeen Kestrel 23
4.4.2. Wedge-tailed Eagle 23
4.4.3. White-throated Needletail 24
4.4.4. White-striped Freetail Bat 24
4.4.5. Other Species of Concern 25
5. Summary and Recommendations 27
6. References 29
7. Appendices 30

Tables

Table 1: Project Approval Conditions 2
Table 2: EPBC Act Approval (EPBC 2013/6810) Condition 6 2
Table 3: 16 focal turbines for monitoring 1
Table 4: WTNT vantage point survey schedule 8
Table 5: Survey sites and survey effort 9
Table 6: Bird and bat mortality detected in scheduled monthly searches 12
Table 7: Impact triggers during Year 3 at Bango WF 14
Table 8: Incidental raptor observations during carcass monitoring 17

Figures

Figure 1: Bango WF, turbine locations. 1
Figure 2: Scent detection dog turbine search pattern 2
Figure 3: Human turbine search pattern: radial transects in inner and outer zone 3
Figure 4: Bat and bird monthly monitoring results (Nov 2025 – Jul 2026) 11
Figure 5: Bird and Bat mortality per turbine across all searches 13
Figure 6: Carcasses recorded by species (July 2025 – June 2026) 14
Figure 7: Bird and Bat carcasses detected during trigger searches 16
Figure 8: Species composition during vantage point surveys at Bango WF 18

Appendices

Appendix 1: Detailed mortality data November 2025 – July 2026 30
Appendix 2: Year 3 mortality estimation report 41
Appendix 3: Bat Detector Settings 42

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

Bango Wind Farm (Bango WF) is located 20 km north of Yass, on an isolated series of hills between Boorowa and Rye Park, in the South-Western Slopes bioregion of New South Wales (NSW). The wind farm comprises 46 x GE 5.6 MW wind turbine generators (WTG) (Figure 1). Each turbine has a maximum blade tip height of 200 m and a minimum clearance of 40 m above the ground, with this interval corresponding to the rotor swept area (RSA). Operational monitoring of bird and bat mortality commenced at Bango WF in August 2023.

Site features, biodiversity attributes and the full project description are provided in the Environmental Impact Statement for Bango WF (CWP 2016) and associated documentation (refer to https://bangowindfarm.com.au/). WTGs are located on parallel ridgelines at elevations between 600 and 760 metres above the Australian Height Datum (AHD). The wind farm is within private properties used for grazing, with some cropping, in an area with a long history of these practices. Much of the site has been cleared or has had its tree cover heavily reduced. The dominant vegetation is therefore derived native grassland. Some heavily grazed areas are dominated by introduced pasture with minimal native flora. Patches of woodland and open forest remain in some areas ranging from intact woodland to treed areas with substantially modified understorey and ground cover. Intact woodlands are generally restricted to ridge tops, steeper slopes and roadsides, with lower elevation areas mostly cleared for agriculture and grazing (ERM 2013). Areas of woodland regeneration also occur, along with minor areas of exposed rock.

The avifauna of the site is typical of the southern tablelands and southwestern slopes of NSW, being dominated by birds of open country, farmland and fragmented woodlands. Knowledge of the bat fauna in the region is developing as more survey work is done, in particular through assessments for proposed wind farms. Woodland remnants at Bango WF support a relatively intact tree canopy that provides foraging and roosting habitat for many insectivorous bat species.

1.2. Project Approval Conditions

Approval for Bango WF was granted in 2018 by the Land and Environment Court of NSW under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act 1979) and by the Australian Government (Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment - DAWE) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act 1999). In accordance with State Significant Development Approval (SSD 6686) condition 21, Schedule 3 requires the preparation of a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP) in consultation with the relevant biodiversity regulatory agency (then the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), subsequently the Biodiversity Conservation Division (BCD), now Conservation Planning and Assessment (CPA) within the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (NSW-DCCEEW). This plan must then be approved by the Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning (Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure–DPHI) (Table 1). Similarly, EPBC Act approval (EPBC 2013/6810) condition 6 requires the preparation of a BBAMP for approval by the Australian Minister for the Environment (Table 1).

Table 1: Project Approval Conditions

SSD6686 condition	BBAMP section
21. Prior to the commissioning of any wind WTG, the Applicant must prepare a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan for the development in consultation with OEH and to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must include:	
(a) at least 12 months' worth of baseline data on threatened and 'at risk' bird and bat species and populations in the locality that could be affected by the development;	Appendix 1, Section 4
(b) A detailed description of the measures that would be implemented on site for minimising bird and bat strike during operation of the development, including: - minimising the availability of raptor perches on wind WTG; - controlling pests; and - using best practice methods for bat deterrence, including managing potential lightning impacts	Section 3
(c) trigger levels for further investigation of the potential impacts of the projects on particular bird and bat species or populations;	Section 4
(d) an adaptive management program that would be implemented if the development is having an adverse impact on a particular threatened or 'at risk' bird and/or bat species or populations; including the implementation of measures to: - reduce the mortalities of these species or populations; or - enhance and propagate these species or population in the locality; and	Sections 4
(e) a detailed program to monitor and report on: - the effectives of these measures; and - any bird or bat strikes on the site;	Section 3, Appendix 4
(f) provisions for a copy of all raw data collected as part of the monitoring program to be submitted to OEH and the Secretary.	Section 2.10
Following the Secretary's approval, the Applicant must implement the Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan.	

Table 2: EPBC Act Approval (EPBC 2013/6810) Condition 6

EPBC 2013/6810 condition	BBAMP section
6. The approval holder must submit a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (BBAMP) to the Minister for approval. The approval holder must not export electricity for sale from more than 23 wind WTG simultaneously, other than for the purposes of hold point testing and commissioning, unless the Minister has approved the BBAMP. The approval holder must implement the approved BBAMP. The BBAMP must include, but is not limited to:	
a. An on-going monitoring program, which must include a description of the methodology and frequency of monitoring.	Section 3, Appendix 4

EPBC 2013/6810 condition	BBAMP section
b. Trigger levels to shut down any WTG when there is a high risk of collision based on monitoring data and results of research conducted as part of the EPBC condition 13 on Superb Parrot habitat use and breeding ecology.	Section 4
The results of the monitoring program from each year must be submitted as part of the annual report required under EPBC condition 17.	Section 4, Appendix 4

1.3. Objectives of the BBAMP

Bango WF Pty Ltd engaged Nature Advisory to implement the approved Bango WF BBAMP. The specific objectives of this BBAMP, derived from the conditions of approval, are set out below:

- To implement a monitoring program to estimate the impact of the project on at-risk birds and/or bats that can reasonably be attributed to the operation of the project, as an indicator of population impact;
- To directly record impacts on birds and bats through carcass searches;
- To document an agreed decision-making framework that identifies impact triggers requiring a management response to reduce impacts and identifies the management activities that will be considered; and
- To identify matters to be addressed in periodic reports on the outcomes of monitoring, the application of the decision-making framework, mitigation measures and their success
- Overall, it is intended to maximise the chances that populations of each threatened species remain at similar or higher levels after 25 years of Bango WF operation, unless factors unrelated to the wind farm prevent this.

The strategies to be employed to ensure that any impact triggers are detected includes the following:

- Vantage point surveys;
- Carcass searches under erected and commissioned WTG;
- Bat acoustic monitoring;
- Statistical analysis of the results of carcass searches to derive estimates of mortality levels and rates; and
- Reporting

1.4. Objectives of the Annual Report

According to the BBAMP, this annual report presents results of bird and bat mortality searches, identification of any high-risk WTG, outcomes of vantage point surveys, and any management measures implemented. It also evaluates impact trigger events, the implementation of associated mitigation measures, and provides recommendations for refinement of monitoring and management activities.

This annual report includes the following sections:

Section 2 outlines the survey methods used for BBAMP implementation between August 2025 and July 2026.

Section 3 presents the results from BBAMP implementation.

Section 4 discusses findings from the third year of carcass searches at Bango WF.

Section 5 provides recommendations for ongoing BBAMP implementation at Bango WF.

This investigation was conducted by a team from Nature Advisory comprising Ahmad Barati (Project Manager and Senior Zoologist), Andrew Quinn (Graduate Zoologist), Bradley Jones (Zoologist), Divyang Rathod (Project Manager and Zoologist), Jackson Clerke (Operational Monitoring Team Leader), Mel Potter (Scent Detection Dog Handler and Zoologist), Phil Campbell (Scent Dog Handler), Christine Atyeo (Scent Dog Handler) and Michael Cunningham (NSW Team Leader and Senior Zoologist).

Figure 1: Bango WF, turbine locations.

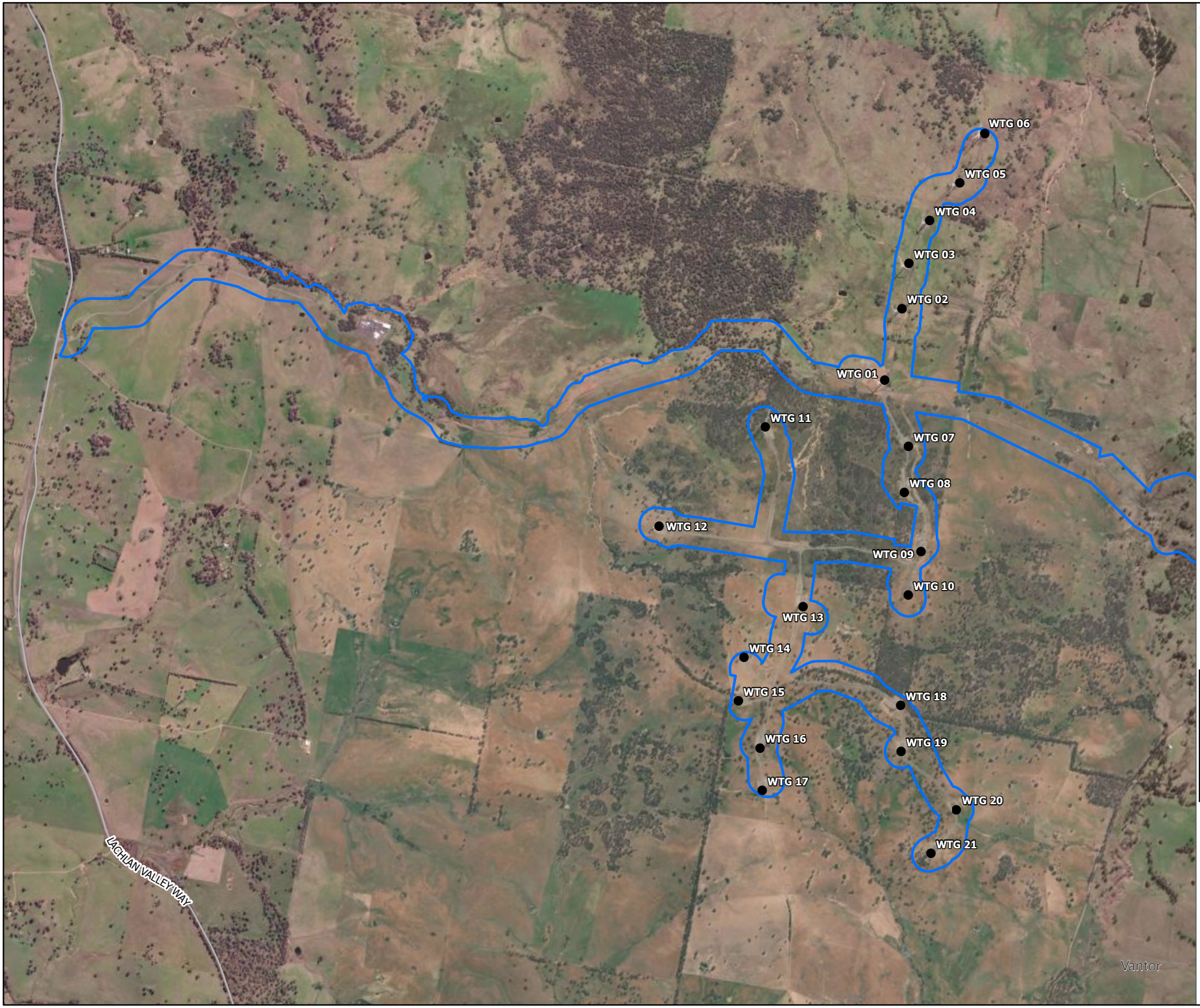
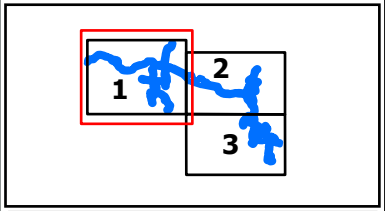


Figure 1-1: Bango Wind Farm WTG locations

Project No: 18173.12
Project: Bango Wind Farm, NSW
Date: 30/09/2026

- Turbine
- Development corridor



N

Kilometers
0 0.5 1

GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

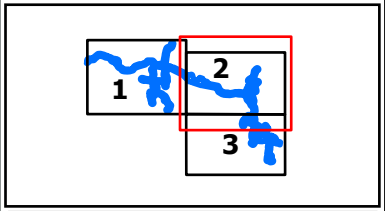
Nature Advisory
P.O. Box 5076, Alphington, VIC 3078, Australia
www.natureadvisory.com.au
03 9815 2111 - info@natureadvisory.com.au



Figure 1-2: Bango Wind Farm WTG locations

Project No: 18173.12
Project: Bango Wind Farm, NSW
Date: 30/09/2026

- Turbine
- Development corridor



N

Kilometers
0 0.5 1

GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

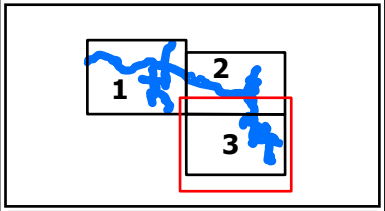
Nature Advisory
P.O. Box 5076, Alphington, VIC 3078, Australia
www.natureadvisory.com.au
03 9815 2111 - info@natureadvisory.com.au



Figure 1-3: Bango Wind Farm WTG locations

Project No: 18173.12
Project: Bango Wind Farm, NSW
Date: 30/09/2026

- Turbine
- Development corridor



N

Kilometers
0 0.5 1

GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Nature Advisory
P.O. Box 5076, Alphington, VIC 3078, Australia
www.natureadvisory.com.au
03 9815 2111 - info@natureadvisory.com.au

2. Methods

2.1. Mortality Monitoring Program

Collisions between birds and bats an operating turbine are known to occur. This program monitors that impact and provides data for mortality estimates throughout the operational life of the wind farm. This section outlines the mortality monitoring program at Bango WF undertaken from November 2025 to July 2026. The program is implemented to assess the impact of Bango WF on birds and bats. For the purposes of this report, mortality refers to detection of any dead bird or bat beneath WTG and within a defined distance where carcasses may fall if struck. Detections may occur during formal carcass searches or incidentally at other times Formal carcass searches are those conducted at selected turbines following a scheduled timetable, whereas incidental finds are defined as carcasses found outside the defined search turbines or scheduled search times.

The aim of mortality monitoring at operating wind farms serves to provide data that can inform adaptive management of collision risk (e.g., seasonal mortality patterns); and detect mortality of threatened and non-threatened species, thereby improving understanding of potential impacts.

2.1.1. Turbine Selection

A total of 16 turbines were initially selected for the monthly BBAMP carcass searches to provide representative coverage of the different habitat strata across the wind farm, while also considering practical factors such as turbine accessibility and search feasibility. The selected turbines comprised seven turbines in cleared pasture (WTGs 26, 13, 6, 30, 9, 10 and 41), five turbines in open woodland (WTGs 22, 16, 45, 2 and 11), and four turbines in closed woodland (WTGs 37, 24, 31 and 18) (Nature Advisory 2024c, Nature Adviosty 2025d). However, the intensive carcass searches were expanded to include all 46 turbine locations across the wind farm**,** providing complete coverage of the entire wind farm rather than being restricted to the 16 turbines selected for the routine monthly BBAMP searches.

Table 3: 16 focal turbines for monitoring

Turbine Numbers	
WTG2	WTG22
WTG06	WTG24
WTG09	WTG26
WTG10	WTG30
WTG11	WTG31
WTG13	WTG37
WTG16	WTG41
WTG18	WTG45

2.1.2. Carcass Search Protocol

Searches covered the area around each turbine out to 60m radius in November 2025 and December 2025, 16 BBAMP turbines were searched out to 120m radius and the remaining 30 turbines were searched out to 60m radius in January, 16 BBAMP turbines were searched out to 120m radius and the remaining turbines

were searched out to 100m radius from February 2026 – April 2026, 16 BBAMP turbines were searched out to 120m radius from May 2026 – July 2026 from the turbine tower base. All searches were carried out by trained and experienced zoologists from Nature Advisory, using either a scent-detection dog or a human-only search methodology.

Scent detection dog carcass searches

The searches were undertaken by one experienced zoologist and dog handler. The handler walks parallel transects, 20 m apart, into or across the wind direction (depending on terrain), covering the search radius and controlling the scent detection dog to find any bird or bat carcasses on either side of each transect. The handler tracks the dog's position in real time via a hand-held GPS unit linked to a GPS tracking collar. Any threatened species finds were confirmed by experienced Nature Advisory ornithologists internally. This search method is represented visually in Figure 2.

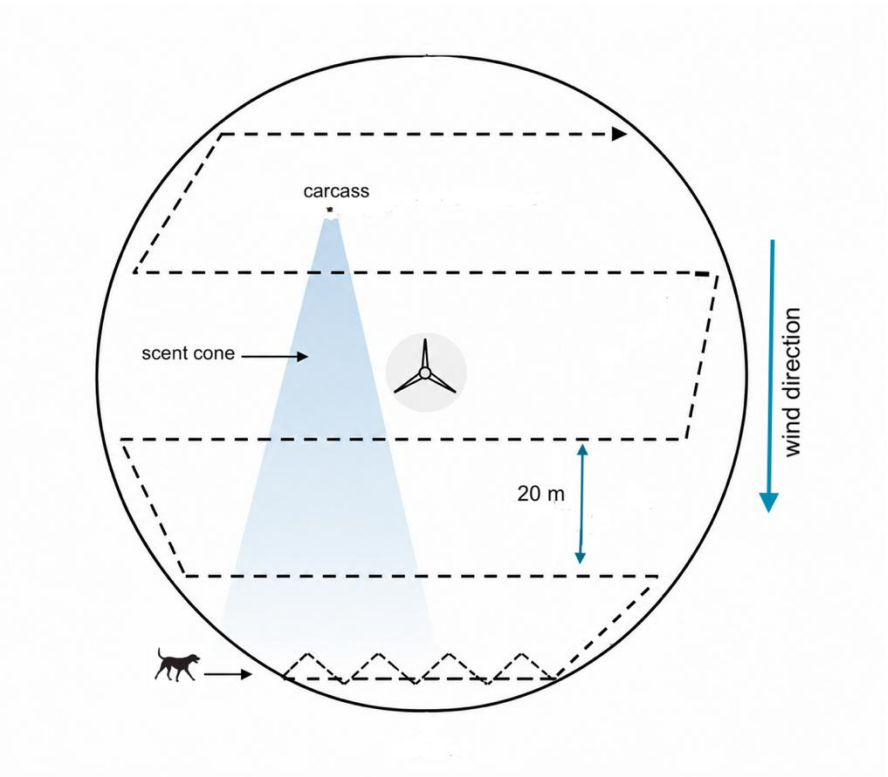


Figure 2: Scent detection dog turbine search pattern

Human-only Carcass Searches

Human-only searches were undertaken by experienced Nature Advisory zoologists and any threatened species finds were confirmed by experienced Nature Advisory ornithologists internally. The process of undertaking the searches, as displayed in Figure 3, involves:

The inner zone: a zoologist walks transects spaced six meters apart and carried out up to 60 meters from the turbine tower; nearly all microbats and the majority of small to medium birds are expected to be found in this inner zone (Hull and Muir 2010). The outer zone: A zoologist walks transects spaced 12 meters apart between 60 and 120 metres of the turbine tower base to detect medium and larger birds (Figure 3).

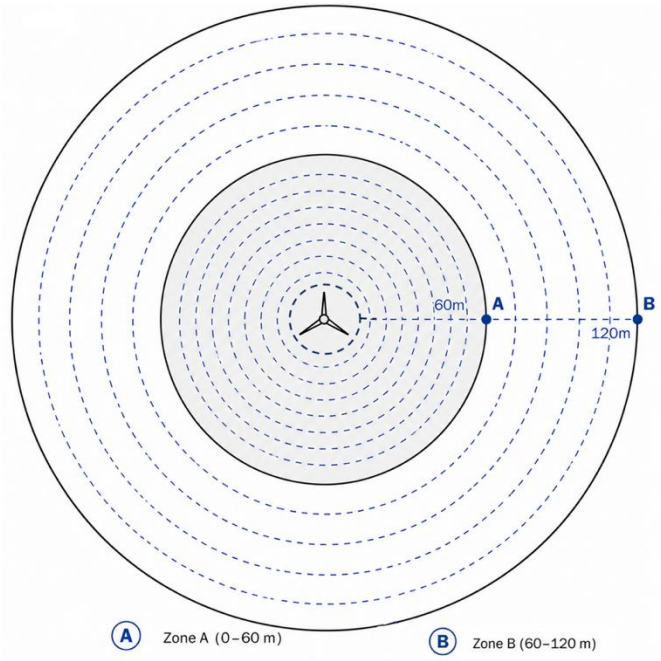


Figure 3: Human turbine search pattern: radial transects in inner and outer zone

2.1.3. Additional Carcass Searches

Additional carcass searches were also conducted when an impact trigger occurred (see Section 2.1.9). In both cases, the same fundamental search methods were used as described above, although the timing, search radius and number of WTG surveyed differed.

White-throated Needletail Impact Trigger Carcass Searches

Following the WTNT trigger event, carcass searches were expanded to all 46 turbines at Bango WF in line with Section 4.1.2 of the BBAMP (Nature Advisory 2021). These searches were combined with regular monthly carcass searches at 16 turbines and additional fortnightly coverage of all turbines at Bango WF as detailed below.

- Trigger response searches were conducted in Weeks 2, 4–5, and 6, following the trigger notification
- Carcass searches in the first fortnight were a mix of the regular monthly carcass searches as part of the February BBAMP monthly searches (searched by trained scent detection dogs: 16 turbines to a radius of 120 m as part of the monthly searches), in addition to searching the remaining 30 turbines across the project site (to a radius of 100 m)
- In the second fortnight, all searches were trigger-initiated searches of all 46 turbines (searched to a radius of 100 m; undertaken largely by trained scent detection dogs with some human searches where dogs could not be utilised safely)
- In the third and final fortnight, searches were a mix of regular monthly carcass searches, as part of the March BBAMP monthly searches in addition to covering the remaining turbines across the site as per the first fortnight.

Six weeks of intensive carcass monitoring following the initial WTNT trigger resulted in the detection of an additional WTNT carcass on 2 March 2026.

Little Eagle Impact Trigger Carcass Searches

As a result of a threatened species impact trigger for Little Eagle during the third year of BBAMP implementation, additional carcass searches were undertaken on a fortnightly basis in March 2026 (section 4.1.2 of the BBAMP, Nature Advisory 2021). Following the trigger event, carcass monitoring was immediately expanded to all 46 turbines and undertaken over a six-week period, in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the BBAMP (Nature Advisory 2021). This expanded monitoring coincided with scheduled monthly BBAMP monitoring in March and April 2026 and comprised three rounds of intensive carcass searches across all turbines:

- Intensive Search 1 (2–5 March): Searches coincided with scheduled monthly BBAMP monitoring and included a combination of trained scent detection dog surveys (16 turbines to 120 m radius + 30 turbines to 100 m radius).
- Intensive Search 2 (16–18 March and 24–27 March): All 46 turbines were searched to a radius of 100 m.
- Intensive Search 3 (30 March – 10 April): Searches coincided with scheduled monthly BBAMP monitoring and included coverage of all turbines, consistent with the approach applied in the first search period (16 turbines to 120 m radius + 30 turbines to 100 m radius).

Results of these additional carcass monitoring programs are presented in Section 3.3.

2.1.4. Scavenger Trials

Scavenger trials were conducted at Bango WF during the first year of BBAMP implementation (Nature Advisory 2024c).

Scavenger trials assess the rate at which carcasses are removed from beneath WTG at Bango WF. These results are used to develop correction factors for mortality estimates (Symbolix 2020), accounting for the number of bird and bat carcasses that may be removed by scavengers before being detected during monthly searches. Scavengers include ground-dwelling animals, such as foxes and rats (more likely to detect carcasses by scent), and aerial scavengers, such as birds of prey and ravens (more likely to detect carcasses visually). Appendix 4 of the BBAMP outlines the methods for scavenger trials. The approach described in the BBAMP, where an observer regularly returns to check carcasses placed at trial sites, has been modified to use motion-sensor cameras to monitor scavenger activity. Cameras are fixed to trees, fence posts, or star pickets approximately three to four metres from each randomly placed carcass, recording scavenging events with a high degree of accuracy.

In each scavenger trial, carcasses were placed under turbines and left for 30 days. At the end of this period, the camera was retrieved and images reviewed. If a carcass remains on day 30, it is recorded as having been scavenged on that date for analysis. The camera data provide the exact time and date of scavenging, along with photographic evidence of the scavenger species involved. This refinement extends the BBAMP methodology and provides higher-quality information, enabling more detailed mortality analysis.

2.1.5. Search Efficiency or Detectability Trials

Detectability trials assess the average rate at which trained searchers detect carcasses under wind WTG. It is not expected that every carcass present will be found during monthly surveys, given variation in terrain and vegetation. The results of these trials provide correction factors for mortality estimates (Symbolix 2020),

accounting for carcasses that may be overlooked. A detailed description of the methodology is provided in Section 3.3.5 of the BBAMP. Trials were supervised by a qualified ecologist (the 'carcass controller'). To account for observer variability, only personnel responsible for monthly carcass searches at Bango WF participated. Detection efficiency (the percentage of carcasses detected) is then incorporated into statistical mortality estimates (See Section 3.3: Bird and Bat Mortality Estimation Results).

One detectability trial was conducted during the first year of BBAMP implementation, with a second completed in March–April 2025 (Nature Advisory 2024c). For each trial, ecologists undertaking routine carcass searches were presented with 16 carcasses (eight birds, comprising both medium and large species, and eight bats) placed under WTG without prior knowledge of their locations. Detection of each carcass was recorded along with carcass type, turbine number, and searcher identity. turbines included in the trials were:

- WTG 01
- WTG 02
- WTG 18

2.1.6. Bird and Bat Mortality Estimation

The number of carcasses detected during mortality surveys does not represent the total number of mortalities occurring at the site. Carcasses may be removed by scavengers before a search is conducted, fall outside the searched area, or remain undetected by searchers. In addition, not all turbines are searched on every occasion. To account for these factors, observed carcass counts are corrected using four key parameters: searcher efficiency, carcass persistence (section 2.1.4), search-area coverage (the probability of a carcass falling within the searched area), and the proportions of turbines searched.

Searcher efficiency trials were conducted to quantify the probability of observers detecting carcasses that were available withing the searched area. Human and detection-dog trials followed the same protocol as per Bango WF BBAMP (Nature Advisory 2021).

Carcass persistence trials were conducted to estimate how long carcasses remained available for detection before being removed by scavenger or other factors.

Search-area coverage was incorporated to account for the probability of a carcass falling within the area searched .The minimum radius fully searched during each survey was recorded, allowing coverage to be modelled more accurately in the inner search zone where carcass density is expected to be highest.

Mortality was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation approach that integrated searcher efficiency, carcass persistence, search-area coverage and the proportion of turbines searched (details in Appendix 2).

2.1.7. Incidental Carcass Finds

As detailed in Section 2.6.5 of the BBAMP, wind farm operators managing Bango WF may find carcasses within the wind farm site during normal day-to-day activities. In this case, the carcass detection protocol outlined in Appendix 4 of the BBAMP will apply, and a carcass search data sheet included on Appendix 5 of the BBAMP will be completed for each incidental carcass found.

2.1.8. Incidental Raptor Observations

Incidental monthly monitoring of raptor flights and breeding activity were undertaken, as raptors, particularly Wedge-tailed Eagle, are identified in Section 2.4 of the BBAMP as 'at risk' at Bango WF. This monitoring was incorporated into the monthly mortality detection monitoring and is intended to inform the

ongoing assessment of risks to local populations. All raptors observed during field visits were recorded with each flight documented and mapped. For every recorded flight, the following data were collected:

- Species
- Number of birds
- Time first observed
- Time the bird/s flew out of sight or landed
- The location of the bird (air, perched or ground)
- Height of the bird when first observed
- The height range of the bird (minimum and maximum heights)
- The landscape the bird was observed in (valley, slope or ridge)
- Flight behaviour (soaring, gliding, hovering, flapping, displaying, resting, mobbing, or foraging).
- Any nesting activity was also recorded

2.1.9. Impact Triggers

Section 4 of the BBAMP outlines the impact triggers and associated decision-making framework, which defines the circumstances requiring notification, further investigation and additional mitigation for both threatened and non-threatened birds and bats. If an impact trigger occurs, further investigation is initiated in accordance with the framework set out in the BBAMP.

Threatened Species Impact Trigger

The definition of 'impact trigger' and 'unacceptable impact' is detailed for threatened species in section 4.1.1 of the BBAMP an impact trigger for threatened species is described as:

Impact Trigger for Threatened Species: A threatened bird/bat species (or recognisable parts thereof) listed under the Commonwealth EPBC Act or NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, is found dead or injured under or close to a wind turbine during any mortality search or incidentally by wind farm personnel. A Wedge-tailed Eagle is to be included under this trigger.

The decision-making framework for a threatened species is outlined in section 4.1.2 of the BBAMP.

Non-threatened Species Impact Trigger

The definition of an 'impact trigger' and 'unacceptable impact' for non-threatened species is detailed in section 4.2.1 of the BBAMP. An impact trigger for non-threatened species is described as:

Impact Trigger for Non-threatened Species: In any two successive monthly carcass searches, two or more bird or bat carcasses (or parts thereof) of a non-threatened species, other than ravens, magpies, White Cockatoos, corellas, pipits and introduced species, are found at the same turbine (i.e. a total of four or more carcasses of the same species in two successive searches at the same turbine).

The decision-making framework for a threatened species is outlined in section 4.2.2 of the BBAMP.

Superb Parrot Impact Trigger

The definition of 'impact trigger' is detailed for Superb Parrot in section 4.1.3 of the BBAMP. An impact trigger for threatened species is described as:

- A Superb Parrot is found dead or injured under a turbine during any formal mortality search or incidentally by Bango WF personnel;
- Superb Parrots are observed demonstrating "risk behaviour" during the investigations in section 4.1.2 or the targeted parrot surveys described in section 2.4.3. "Risk behaviour" is defined for the purpose of this BBAMP as consistent observations during the investigations in section 4.1.2 or the targeted parrot surveys described in section 2.4.3 of ten or more flights per day of flocks of ten or more birds between WTG at least 40 metres above the ground;
- Superb Parrots utilising breeding hollows within 200m of a WTG and during monitoring surveys, observed multiple times flying at least 40m above ground towards WTG that could result in collision with WTG.

The decision-making framework for a superb parrot trigger is the same as for a threatened species (section 4.1.2 of the BBAMP) with additional measures specific to the Superb Parrot outlined in section 4.1.3 of the BBAMP.

2.2. WTNT Vantage Point Surveys

In inland areas, WTNT activity is associated with weather fronts and troughs. Current and forecast weather conditions were reviewed prior to conducting vantage point surveys. Where possible, surveys were scheduled to coincide with suitable conditions, including the passage of weather fronts and changes in barometric pressure, based on synoptic charts and forecasts from the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). Surveys were only conducted when weather conditions were considered safe for field staff and where visibility was adequate for detecting aerial birds. Daily weather observations during the survey period were recorded from the BOM weather station at Young Airport (station 073138) for this report.

2.2.1. Fixed Point Bird Count

For the vantage point surveys a fixed-point bird count method was used, which involves an observer stationed at a survey point for 40 minutes. Surveys were replicated at 8 sites across three time periods (dawn, midday, and dusk) to capture variation in species activity. Surveys targeted flights of raptors and threatened species, with a particular focus on WTNT.

A total of 24 vantage point surveys were completed during the 3rd year of BBAMP implementation. Species' flight paths were mapped digitally using ArcGIS Field Maps (ESRI), and the following data were recorded for each observations

- flight behaviour
- height
- direction of travel
- timing

Table 4: WTNT vantage point survey schedule

Survey Rep	Month	Date
1	Nov-25	12/11-13/11
2	Dec-25	8/12-10/12
3	Jan-26	14/01-15/01
4	Feb-26	2/02-4/02
5	Mar-26	16/03-18/03
6	Apr-26	7/04-9/04

2.2.2. Incidental Observations

In addition to the observations during vantage point surveys, incidental observations of birds of concern (listed threatened species, migratory species and raptors) were also made whilst travelling through the site. Emphasis was placed on observing birds that will fly through the study area at RSA height.

2.2.3. Data Preparation and Statistical Analysis

Data used in the analyses were collected over six vantage point surveys conducted from November 2025-April 2026. At all surveys, observations were recorded in the pre-defined observation forms. Raw data were then entered into spreadsheet file and tables and graphs were extracted.

For all analyses, flight heights of observed birds were categorised as either below, at, or above Rotor Swept Area (RSA) height, as detailed below.

- A = Below RSA (<30 meters above ground level);
- B = At RSA (30 - 150 meters above ground level); and
- C = Above RSA (>150 meters above ground level).

2.3. Bat Activity Surveys

2.3.1. Methods

Ultrasonic bat calls were recorded on 6 ultrasonic microbat call detectors (Song Meter Mini Bat, Wildlife Acoustics) set at 6 survey sites, including one detection which was deployed at the nacelle of WTG 18. The survey effort totalled 184 *detector nights* (sum of the number of nights surveyed across the survey period).

Echolocation calls produced by free-flying microbats were detected and recorded by automated ultrasonic bat detectors (Song Meter Mini Bat; Wildlife Acoustics Inc., USA). Prior to deployment, each bat detector was programmed to the specifications shown in Appendix 3. The detectors were secured to trees or fence posts approximately 1.5–2 m above ground level. Detectors were set near hollow bearing trees that could provide daytime roosts for YBSBs. Each detector was programmed to commence recording 30 minutes before sunset and cease recording 30 minutes after sunrise. During the nighttime survey period, the detectors were automatically triggered to record ultrasonic sound in the Waveform Audio File format (WAV; full spectrum).

A total of 184 detector nights were completed across the across the four seasons (Table 2).

Table 5: Survey sites and survey effort

Season	Survey site	Detector reference number	First survey night	Date detector was collected	Survey nights	Files submitted for analysis	Noise or low-quality files	Files with bat calls
Spring 2025	BAT01	2LU01669	13/11/2026	23/11/2026	10	4091	1570	2521
Spring 2025	A16	S4U09577	11/11/2026	21/11/2026	10	10447	788	9659
Spring 2025	A17	2LU04655	12/11/2026	23/11/2026	10	2198	798	1400
Spring 2025	A18	2LU04674	12/11/2026	23/11/2026	10	3810	1453	2357
Spring 2025	A18-Nac	2LU00676	20/11/2026	29/11/2026	10	6459	6457	2
Spring 2025	A19	S4Z00778	21/11/2026	30/11/2026	10	7756	6077	1679
Spring 2026 Total					**60**	**34,761**	**17,145**	**17,616**
Summer 2026	BAT01	2LU01669	5/02/2026	14/02/2026	10	2126	2	2124
Summer 2026	A16	S4U09577	16/12/2025	25/12/2025	10	8207	65	8142
Summer 2026	A17	2LU04655	14/01/2026	24/01/2026	10	654	3	651
Summer 2026	A18	2LU04674	16/12/2025	25/12/2025	10	1405	22	1383
Summer 2026	A18-Nac	2LU00676	14/01/2026	24/01/2026	10	601	46	555
Summer 2026	A19	S4Z00778	16/12/2025	25/12/2025	10	3526	324	3202
Summer 2026 Total					**60**	**16,519**	**462**	**16,057**
Autumn 2026	BAT01	2LU01669	1/04/2026	10/04/2026	10	2538	2	2536
Autumn 2026	A16	S4U09577	15/03/2026	25/03/2026	10	22	0	22
Autumn 2026	A17	2LU04655	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Autumn 2026	A18	2LU04674	24/04/2026	5/03/2026	10	2669	7	2662
Autumn 2026	A18-Nac	2LU00676	4/01/2026	21/04/2026	3	4	3	1
Autumn 2026	A19	S4Z00778	3/01/2026	3/01/2026	1	1211	525	686
Winter 2026 Total					**34**	**6,444**	**530**	**5,914**
Winter 2026	BAT01	2LU01669	16/06/2026	25/06/2026	10	778	2	776
Winter 2026	A16	S4U09577	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Winter 2026	A17	2LU04655	29/06/2026	8/07/2026	10	693	14	679
Winter 2026	A18	2LU04674	8/06/2026	17/06/2026	10	1643	9	1634
Winter 2026	A18-Nac	2LU00676	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Winter 2026	A19	S4Z00778	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Winter 2026 Total					**30**	**3,114**	**25**	**3,089**
Overall total					**184**	**60,838**	**18,162**	**42,676**

2.4. Analysis

2.4.1. Desktop Assessment of Candidate Species

A desktop assessment was performed to assess which species are *known* or *likely* to be present within a 30-km radius of the centre of the study area. This involved reviews of the following sources:

- BatMap (database; Australasian Bat Society 2026)
- Australian Bats (book; Churchill 2008)
- Strahan's Mammals of Australia (book; Baker and Gynther 2023)
- Publicly available reports and information pertaining to the region, study area and project.

This desktop search identified 19 species that are *known* to or are *likely* to occur within the 30-km search area.

2.4.2. Call Analysis and Identification

Initially, recorded data was subjected to a noise filter using the Kaleidoscope (Wildlife Acoustic) software package. The data passed by Kaleidoscope was then subject to custom decision tree filter in Anabat Insight (Version: 2.1.9-0-g94a3eff, Titley-Scientific). The custom decision tree filter roughly sorted and labelled each bat call sequence. These call sequences were then manually checked to confirm the presence (or absence) of each candidate species. Call identification was assigned using a combination of published keys and online resources (including, but limited to:

- Australian Bats (book; Churchill 2008).
- Bat calls of New South Wales (book; Pennay et al. 2004).
- Field guide to Australian Bats (mobile phone app; Thomson et al. 2024).

In some cases, the published literature and/or other call analysts were consulted to gain further information on distinguishing call parameters and identification.

2.4.3. Call Identification Confidence

Three levels of confidence were used to assign a species to each call sequence. These levels of confidence are modified from Mills et al. (1996):

- **Definite** – Very high confidence in the identification of the species producing the call sequence.
- **Probable** – High confidence in the call identification. However, the quality of the recording is such that the identification of the species cannot be made with a very high degree of confidence.
- **Possible** – Little confidence in the call identification, as it can be difficult to distinguish between two or more microbat species with similar call characteristics. Possibly identified species are typically grouped in a 'species complex'.

3. Results

3.1. Mortality Monitoring Program

3.1.1. Mortality Detected in Year 3

119 carcasses, comprising 75 birds and 44 bats, were recorded across all searches at Bango WF during Year 3 monitoring (Figure 4). Overall, mortality was highest during late summer and early autumn months (Figure 4) with highest records in February 2026 (n=27 birds and n=18 bats). Bat mortality peaked in the warmer months, rising from November 2025 to a late-summer/autumn peak of 18 in February 2026 and 12 in March 2026 with no carcasses recorded from April 2026 onward. This pattern is consistent with the expected seasonal trend of elevated bat activity during summer and early autumn. Bird mortality was also highest from January–March, with a strong peak of 27 carcasses detected in February 2026. Elevated detections in February–March was partly driven by additional trigger searches during this period (Section 3.2).

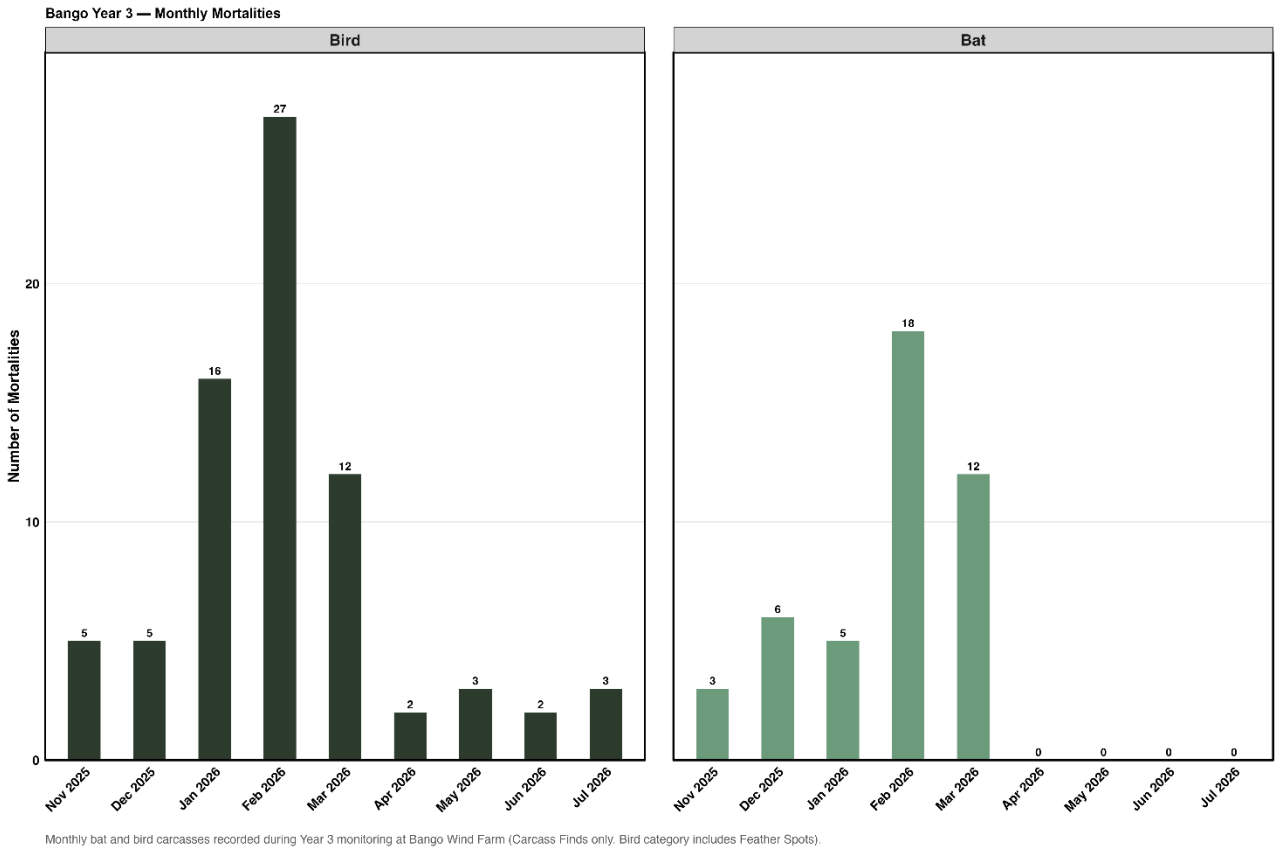


Figure 4: Bat and bird monthly monitoring results (Nov 2025 – Jul 2026)

3.1.2. Mortality Records from Monthly Searches

Of 119 observed carcasses, 97 were detected during scheduled monthly monitoring. The monthly breakdown of carcass detections, including all bats, birds, feather spots, is summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Bird and bat mortality detected in scheduled monthly searches

Species	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Total
Birds										
Australian Magpie	1	1	2	2		1	1			8
Australian Raven		1								1
Brown Falcon				1	1					2
Crimson Rosella			1	3	1			1	1	7
Eastern Rosella		2	3	4					2	11
Galah	1		1							2
Little Eagle				1						1
Nankeen Kestrel			4	5	4		1			14
Red-rumped Parrot					1					1
Sacred Kingfisher					1					1
Spotted Pardalote						1				1
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	2			1						3
Tawny Frogmouth					1					1
Unidentified bird sp.	1	1	1	1						4
Wedge-tailed Eagle			3				1			4
White-throated Needletail			1		1					2
White-throated Treecreeper								1		1
Total	**5**	**5**	**16**	**18**	**10**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**64**
Bats										
Eastern Forest Bat			1	3						4
Gould's Wattled Bat		1	1	1	2					5
Little Forest Bat			1	2						3
Ozimops sp.					2					2
South-eastern Free-tailed Bat				1						1
Unidentified bat sp.	2	3	1	1						7
White-striped Freetail Bat	1	2	1	3	4					11
Total	**3**	**6**	**5**	**11**	**8**					**33**

3.1.3. Variation Across Turbines

The distribution of bat and bird mortality across turbines is summarised in Figure 5. Combined for all searches, carcasses were detected at 40 of the 46 total turbines. Bat mortality was distributed relatively evenly across Bango WF, with no single turbine recording more than three mortalities. WTG 01 and WTG 13 recorded the highest bat mortalities with three records, while most other turbines had one or two records. Bird mortality showed a more uneven distribution. WTG 06 recorded the highest mortality, 6 bird carcasses, with 5 carcasses detected at each of WTG 21, 27, and 41.

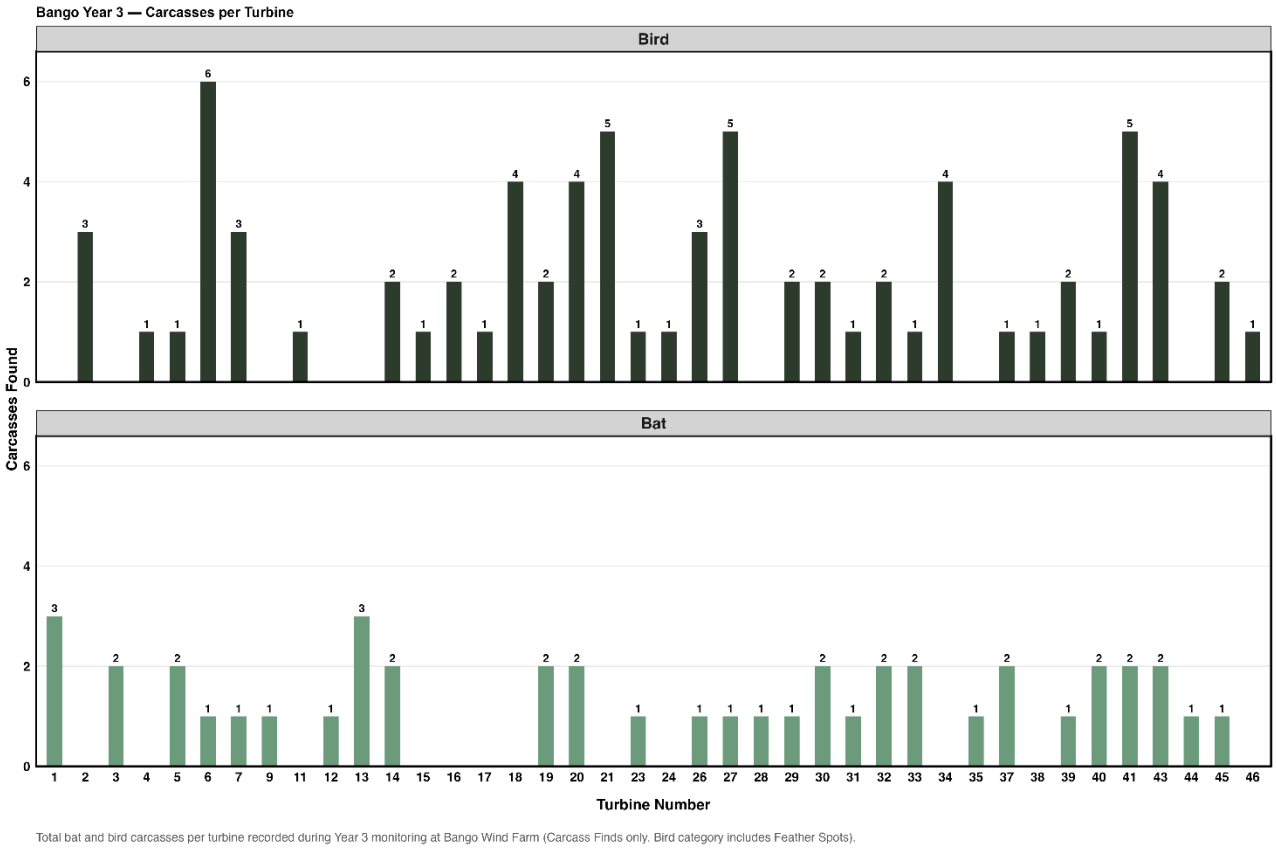


Figure 5: Bird and Bat mortality per turbine across all searches

3.1.4. Species Diversity

Figure 6 summarises the proportion and number of carcasses detected per species during Year 3 monitoring. Nankeen Kestrel was the most frequently detected dead bird species (24%), with Eastern Rosella (16%), Crimson Rosella (10.7%) and Australian Magpie (10%) also among more the frequently impacted birds. White-striped Freetail Bat was the most frequently recorded bat species, accounting for 34.1% (n=15) of all bat mortality, followed by Gould's Wattled Bat (15%) and Eastern Forest Bat (11.4%). Three Little Forest Bat mortalities were also recorded (Figure 6).

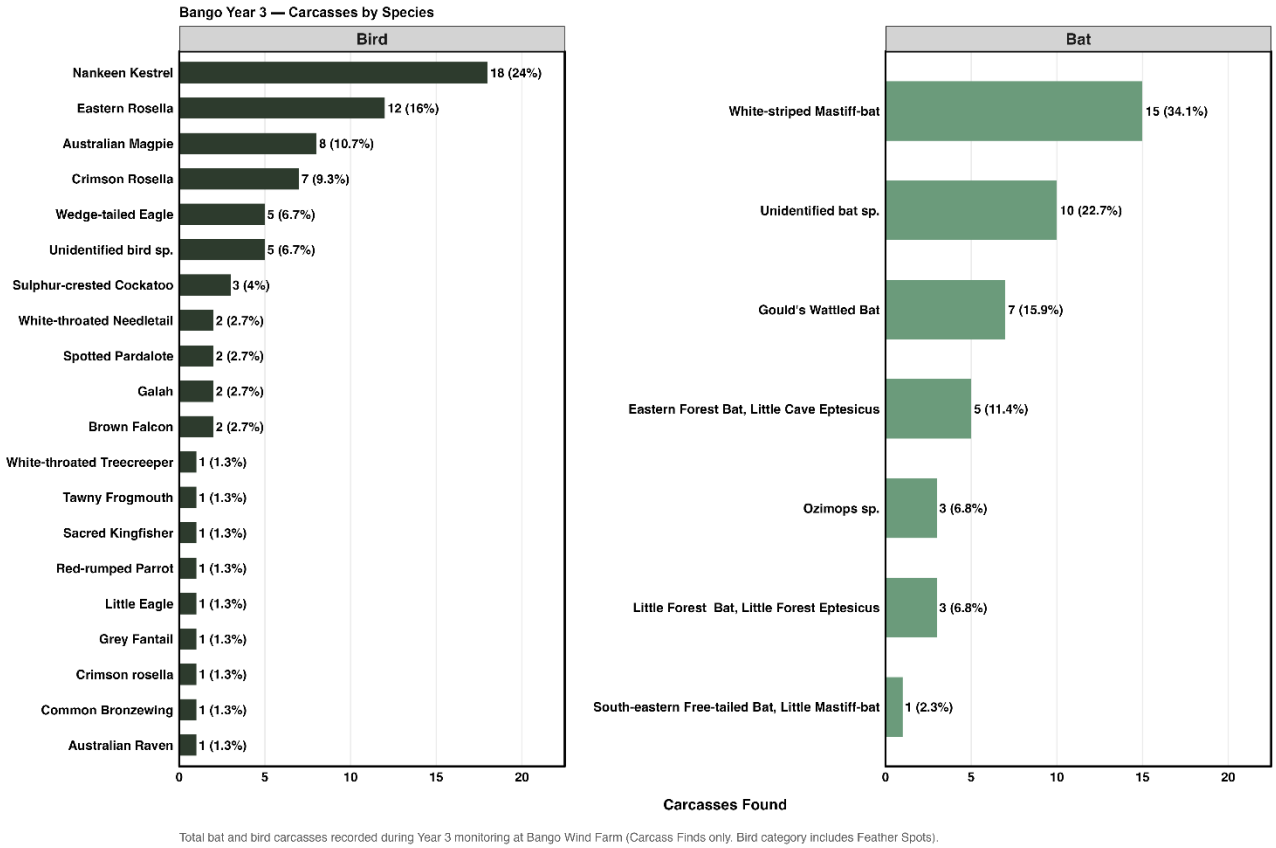


Figure 6: Carcasses recorded by species (July 2025 – June 2026)

3.2. Impact Triggers

Three impact triggers occurred during Year 3 BBAMP implementation, as summarised in Table 5.

Table 7: Impact triggers during Year 3 at Bango WF

Date	Type	Species	Turbine	Distance (m)	Bearing (°)	Habitat	Notes
23/01/2026	carcass	White-throated Needletail	31	88	160	woodland	Scattered feathers and bones
02/03/2026	feather spot	White-throated Needletail	20	100	110	grassland	Characteristic needle-tipped tail feathers
2/02/2026	feather spot	Little Eagle	7	72	110	grassland	

3.2.1. WTNT Trigger Events

On 23 January 2026, a WTNT carcass was found 88 m from the base of WTG 31. The carcass was detected by a Nature Advisory scent-detection dog handler during the January 2026 monthly mortality search. WTNT is listed as Vulnerable and Migratory under the EPBC Act 1999 and as such, this find met the criteria for a threatened species trigger event.

In accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 21 of the Project Approval and Section 4.1.2 of the Bango WF BBAMP, a rapid investigation was undertaken in response to the impact trigger (Nature Advisory 2026c). Bango WF notified the relevant regulators (AU-DCCEEW, NSW-DCCEEW and NSW-DPHI) via email on 26 January 2026.

Additional carcass searches, including all 46 turbines, commenced following the notification (see Section 2.1.3). During these surveys, a total of 16 mortalities were recorded, comprising seven bats (three unidentified bat sp., two Gould's Wattled Bat, one Eastern Forest Bat, one White-striped Freetail Bat) and nine birds (three Nankeen Kestrel, one Common Bronzewing, one Crimson Rosella, one Eastern Rosella, one Grey Fantail, one unidentified bird sp., one Wedge-tailed Eagle) (Figure 7). A second WTNT carcass was detected on 2 March 2026 at WTG 20 during scheduled monthly searches within the intensive trigger search period. This second WTNT trigger event was included within the final report for the initial WTNT trigger and did not generate additional intensive carcass searches because it was detected during ongoing intensive carcass searches following the WTNT and Little Eagle triggers.

3.2.1. Little Eagle Trigger Event

On 2 February 2026, a Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*) carcass was found 82 m from the base of WTG 07. The carcass was detected by a Nature Advisory scent-detection dog and handler during the February 2026 monthly search. Based on the level of decay, the carcass was estimated to be more than three days old and comprised numerous feathers, a skull and the skeletal right foot. Due to its proximity to the turbine, the carcass was considered attributable to turbine collision.

Initial identification was uncertain due to similarities in feather markings among similarly sized raptors. Identification as a dark morph individual was subsequently confirmed by Nature Advisory ornithologists on 26 February 2026 through morphometric measurements, photographic comparison and comparison with museum specimens in the CSIRO National Collection, Canberra. Little Eagle is listed as Vulnerable under the BC Act 2016 and as such, met the criteria for a threatened species trigger.

In accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 21 of the Project Approval and Section 4.1.2 of the Bango WF BBAMP, a rapid investigation was undertaken in response to the impact trigger (Nature Advisory 2026c). Bango WF notified the relevant regulators (AU-DCCEEW, NSW-DCCEEW and NSW-DPHI) via email on 27 February 2026.

Additional carcass searches of all 46 turbines commenced following the notification (see Section 2.1.3). Intensive carcass searches in response to Little Eagle mortality record (Nature Advisory 2026c) were conducted as described it the Methods section and covered all 46 turbines. Six mortalities were recorded, including four bats (three White-striped Freetail Bat, one *Ozimops* sp.) and two birds (one Nankeen Kestrel, one Spotted Pardalote) (Figure 7).

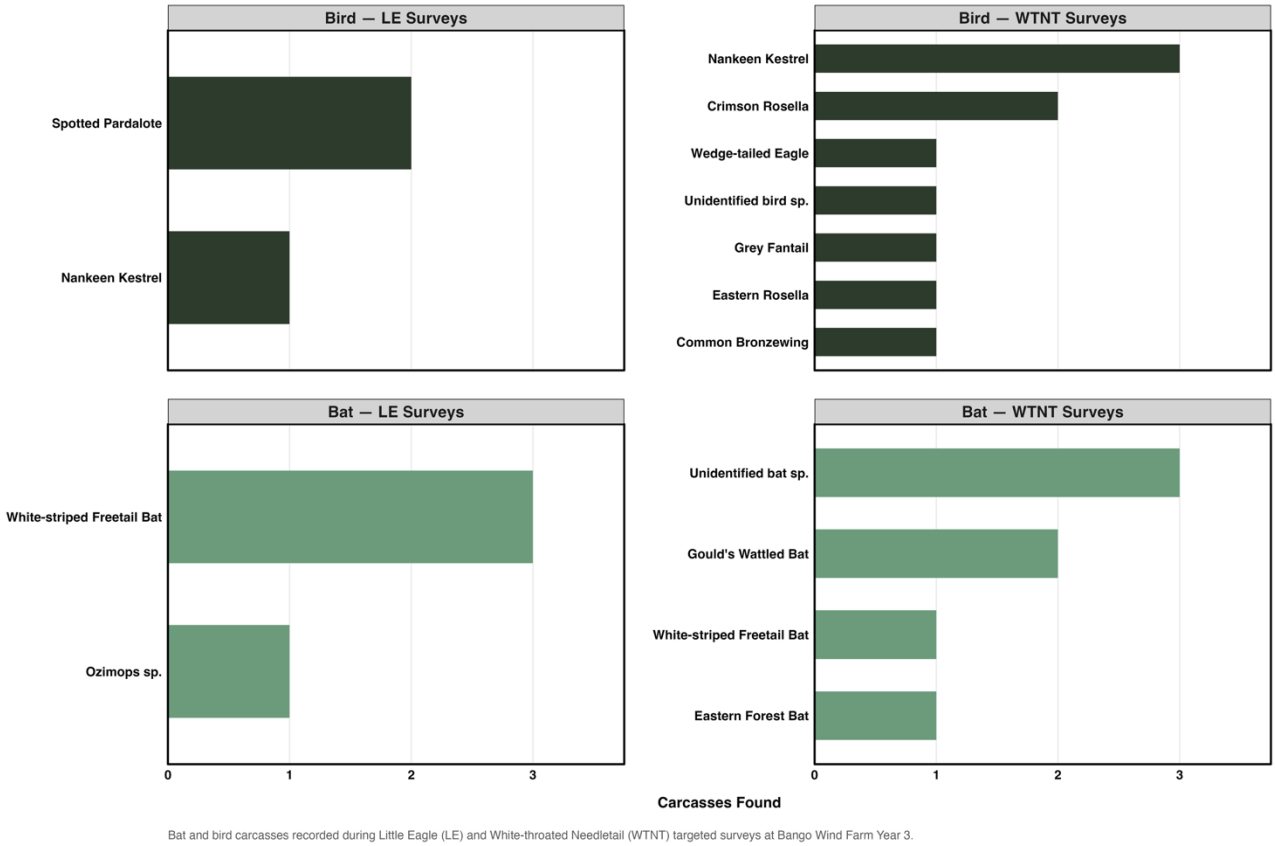


Figure 7: Bird and Bat carcasses detected during trigger searches

3.3. Bird and Bat Mortality Estimation Results

A total of 44 bat carcasses were found during formal searches and used for mortality estimation (Appendix 3). Following accounting for detectability, scavenge rate, and survey effort, the median total bat mortality was estimated 679 birds over the monitoring period. A total of 70 bird carcasses (excluding WTE) were used for mortality estimation. After accounting for detectability, scavenge rate, and survey effort, the median estimated total bird mortality was 1,179 birds (excluding WTE) (Appendix 3).

3.4. Incidental Raptor Observations

During Year 3 monitoring program (November 2025 – July 2026), 29 counts from three raptor species were recorded incidentally. Wedge-tailed Eagle (WTE) was the most frequently observed species, accounting for around 60% of counts. Other common species were Nankeen Kestrel (27%) and Brown Falcon (10%). All incidental records during mortality monitoring were common raptor species. Table 6 provides a full summary of all species recorded and observation details.

Table 8: Incidental raptor observations during carcass monitoring

Observation Type	Species	Scientific name	Date	Time	Count	Height	Behaviour
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	02/02/2026	07:05	1	20 (20–60)	soaring
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	04/02/2026	07:30	1	20 (20–120)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	04/03/2026	11:25	1	30 (30–40)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	04/03/2026	16:28	3	60 (60–200)	soaring
Mortality Monitoring	Brown Falcon	*Falco berigora*	05/03/2026	10:52	1	5 (5–10)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	16/06/2026	09:50	1	20 (20–20)	resting
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	16/06/2026	11:20	2	100 (100–100)	soaring
Mortality Monitoring	Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	17/11/2025	11:37	1	15 (10–18)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	18/11/2025	12:03	2	50 (40–500)	gliding
Mortality Monitoring	Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	19/02/2026	10:27	1	0 (0–30)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	19/11/2025	14:10	1	8 (8–20)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	20/01/2026	08:41	2	10 (10–50)	gliding
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	20/01/2026	13:14	1	5 (5–40)	gliding
Mortality Monitoring	Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	20/11/2025	12:08	2	20 (10–100)	gliding
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	21/01/2026	11:13	1	20 (20–250)	soaring
Mortality Monitoring	Brown Falcon	*Falco berigora*	22/01/2026	08:45	2	20 (20–40)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	22/01/2026	16:06	1	15 (30–30)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*	23/01/2026	10:30	1	0 (0–7)	flapping
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	23/01/2026	09:42	1	40 (40–90)	soaring
Mortality Monitoring	Wedge-tailed Eagle	*Aquila audax*	27/03/2026	10:55	3	50 (50–50)	soaring

3.5. WTNT Vantage Point Surveys

3.5.1. WTNT Targeted Surveys

During targeted WTNT surveys, 12 species were confirmed with a total of 150 counts. Nankeen Kestrel was the most frequently recorded, along with other common raptors such as Wedge-tailed Eagle and Brown Falcon (Figure 8). Twenty-seven WTNTs were observed at Bango WF in March 2026 over two days. On the first day, a group of seven individuals were recorded at a height of approximately 400 m. On the second day, five separate observations totalling 20 counts were recorded flying at heights from 30 m to 400 m. Other notable species observed during targeted WTNT surveys included Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii)*, Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides)*, and Eastern Dusky Woodswallow (*Artamus cyanopterus)*. A full list of species and associated observation details is provided in Appendix 2. Figure 9 illustrates the observed flight paths of raptors and locations of listed threatened species recorded during the monitoring period.

3.5.2. Incidental Observations During Targeted WTNT Surveys

In addition to observations made suing fixed-point count surveys, 32 counts from six species were recorded incidentally. Superb Parrot was the most frequently observed species, accounting for about 34% of observations (Figure 8). Other species recorded were common raptors such as Brown Falcon, Nankeen Kestrel and Wedge-tailed Eagle. Non-raptor listed threatened species Varied Sittella (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera)*, and Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata)* were also recorded incidentally.

Superb Parrot is listed as Vulnerable under both the EPBC Act and the NSW BC Act, Varied Sittella and Diamond Firetail are listed as Vulnerable under the NSW BC Act. List of species and their observation details are summarised in Appendix 2.

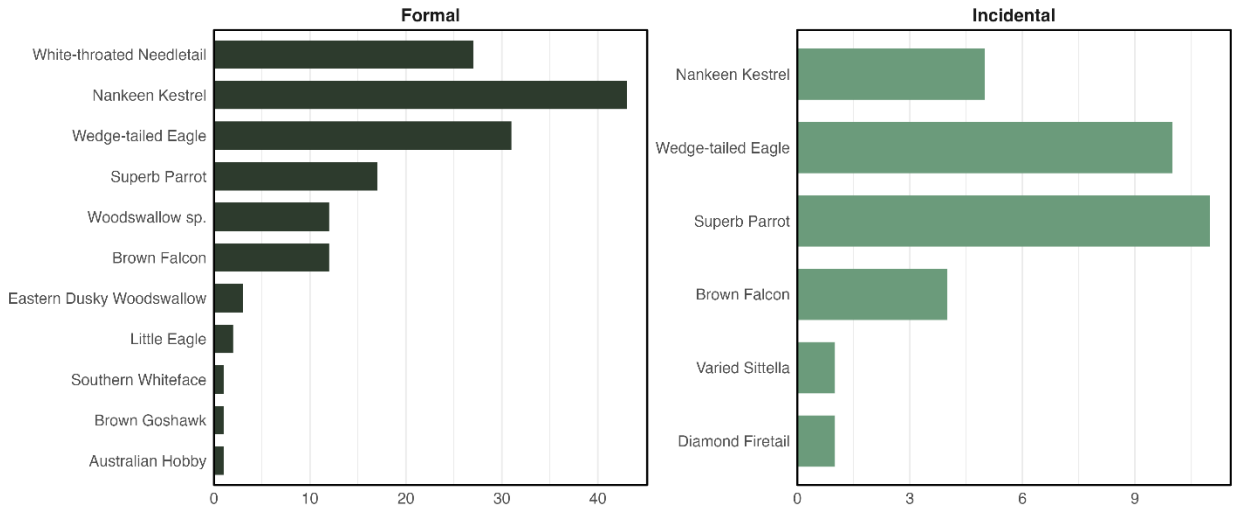


Figure 8: Species composition during vantage point surveys at Bango WF

3.6. Bat Activity Surveys

3.6.1. Species Diversity and Activity

A total of 60,838 WAV files were recorded and submitted for analysis during the Year 3 bat activity surveys. Of these, 18,162 files contained no bat calls or calls of insufficient quality for identification. Fifteen microbat species were definitely, probably or possibly identified across the survey period.

Gould's Wattled Bat was the most frequently identified species, with 8,506 definite or probable call sequences, followed by Chocolate Wattled Bat (n=4,125) and White-striped Freetail Bat (n=2,003). Other species recorded included Large Bent-winged Bat, Southern Free-tailed Bat, Ride's Free-tailed Bat, Inland Broad-nosed Bat and Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat, together with several species complexes where calls could not be confidently differentiated to species level.

Activity varied spatially across the six monitoring locations. The highest overall activity was recorded at A16, followed by A18 and A19, while substantially lower activity was recorded at the nacelle-mounted detector at A18. As acoustic activity represents the number of recorded call sequences rather than the number of individual bats, these results provide an index of relative bat activity among sites rather than an estimate of abundance.

3.6.2. Seasonal Activity

Bat activity varied considerably between seasons.

Survey effort comprised 60 detector nights in spring 2025, 60 in summer 2025/26, 34 in autumn 2026 and 30 in winter 2026. Reduced effort during autumn and winter resulted from data not being available from some detectors and sites.

Spring

A total of 17,616 files containing bat calls were recorded during 60 detector nights. Bat activity was recorded across all survey sites, although very low activity was recorded by the nacelle-mounted detector at A18.

Summer

A total of 16,057 files containing bat calls were recorded during 60 detector nights. Activity remained widespread across the survey sites, with particularly high numbers of files containing bat calls recorded at A16 and A19.

Autumn

A total of 5,914 files containing bat calls were recorded across 34 detector nights. Survey effort was reduced because no data were available from A17 and limited data were available from A18-Nac and A19.

Winter

A total of 3,089 files containing bat calls were recorded across 30 detector nights. No data were available from A16, A18-Nac or A19 during the winter survey period

3.6.3. Threatened Species

Three threatened microbat species were definitely, probably or possibly recorded during Year 3 acoustic monitoring: Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), Large Bent-winged Bat (*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*) and Eastern False Pipistrelle (*Falsistrellus tasmaniensis*). All three species are listed as Vulnerable under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

Eleven definite or probable Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat call sequences were recorded, comprising four at BAT01 and seven at A19. Large Bent-winged Bat was recorded more widely, with 702 definite call sequences across the survey period and detections at all ground-level monitoring sites. Eastern False Pipistrelle was possibly identified within several species complexes and could not consistently be differentiated from species with similar call characteristics.

4. Discussion

4.1. Summary of Year 3 Monitoring Program

Year 3 BBAMP implementation at Bango WF confirmed 119 mortalities (75 birds and 44 bats) across all searches undertaken between November 2025 and July 2026.

Bat mortality showed a seasonal pattern, increasing from November and December 2025 to a peak in February 2026 and declined from March and remaining low for the remainder of the monitoring period. This concentration of bat mortality during the warmer months is consistent with temporal patterns reported at other wind farms in south-eastern Australia, where bat mortality is commonly higher during summer and autumn (Hull & Cawthen 2013; Bennett et al. 2022). Among bat species, White-striped Freetail Bat was the most frequently recorded and remained most frequently impacted bat species across the broader monitoring program.

Among birds, Nankeen Kestrel was the most frequently recorded species at Bango WF. Other common species were Eastern Rosella, Crimson Rosella and Australian Magpie. The predominance of Nankeen Kestrel among bird mortality records is consistent with the pattern observed during previous monitoring years at Bango WF and confirms continued impacts on this species from operating turbines.

Three threatened-species impact triggers were recorded during Year 3. A WTNT carcass was detected on 23 January 2026, followed by a Little Eagle carcass on 2 February 2026 and a second WTNT mortality 2 Martch 2026. Each event initiated investigations and expanded carcass monitoring in accordance with the BBAMP decision-making framework. The second WTNT mortality was detected during scheduledt monitoring within the intensive trigger search period following the first WTNT detection. No further Little Eagle mortalities were recorded within Year 3. Targeted WTNT surveys also recorded 27 individuals during March 2026, confirming seasonal use of the wind farm airspace during the species' summer occurrence.

Year 3 acoustic monitoring identified fifteen microbat species as definite, probable or possible detections and demonstrated substantial spatial variation in activity across Bango WF. Gould's Wattled Bat, Chocolate Wattled Bat and White-striped Freetail Bat were among the most frequently identified species. Three threatened species were also recorded: Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat, Large Bent-winged Bat and Eastern False Pipistrelle.

4.2. Long-term Mortality Patterns at Bango WF

Combined for all monitoring years thus far at Bango WF, 513 bird and bat mortalities have been documented comprising 288 bats and 225 birds. Sections below summarise overall mortality trends of bird and bat species at Bango WF, based on results from three years of monitoring.

4.2.1. Bird Mortality

Thirty-five bird species have been confirmed to have at least one mortality record at Bango WF. Of this, Nankeen Kestrel is the most frequently recorded species, accounting for approximately 20% of total bird mortality. Raptors collectively represent approximately 32% of bird mortality at Bango WF.

The repeated occurrence of Nankeen Kestrel and Wedge-tailed Eagle confirms continued interaction of these species with operating turbines which is also consistent with the mortality patterns of these species at Australian wind farms. For this reason, Nankeen Kestrel and Wedge-tailed Eagle remain appropriate species of concern for the Bango WF monitoring program, notwithstanding that neither is currently listed as threatened under the NSW BC Act or Commonwealth EPBC Act.

4.2.2. Bat Mortality

Twelve bat species have been recorded across the monitoring periods. White-striped Freetail Bat is most frequently recorded species, accounting for approximately 34% of all bat mortality records.

The predominance of White-striped Freetail Bat is consistent with post-construction monitoring elsewhere in south-eastern Australia. The species has been identified as having particularly high mortality at wind farms (Moloney et al. 2019, Bennett et al. 2022). More recent trait-based assessment also identified *Austronomus* among Australian bat genera with relatively high vulnerability to wind-turbine mortality owing to their characteristics such as foraging guild, movement distance and wing morphology (Harris & Turbill 2026). The continued occurrence of White-striped Freetail Bat mortality across all three monitoring years therefore suggests that the species remains relevant to the assessment of turbine-related impact at Bango WF despite not being listed as threatened under the BC Act or EPBC Act. Species-specific patterns are considered further in Section 4.4.

4.3. Bat Activity Surveys

White-striped Freetail Bat was recorded across all six detector locations, with 2,003 definite or probable call sequences, and was also the most frequently recorded bat mortality species during Year 3. Its prominence in both datasets is consistent with Australian post-construction monitoring demonstrating comparatively high turbine mortality for this species (Moloney et al. 2019; Bennett et al. 2022; Harris & Turbill 2026).

Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat was recorded at relatively low levels, with 11 definite or probable call sequences recorded at BAT01 and A19. These detections nevertheless confirm continued use of the Bango WF landscape following the previous mortality trigger for this species. The species is listed as Vulnerable under the NSW BC Act and is a high- and fast-flying insectivorous bat that can forage over both treed and open habitats.

Large Bent-winged Bat was recorded more widely, with 702 definite call sequences, while Eastern False Pipistrelle was possibly identified within several call complexes. The presence of these species is relevant to ongoing BBAMP monitoring given their threatened status in NSW. However, acoustic presence alone does not demonstrate interaction with turbines or quantify collision risk and should therefore be considered alongside mortality monitoring and other site-specific information.

Seasonal comparisons of acoustic activity should also be interpreted cautiously. Survey effort was lower during autumn and winter because data were unavailable from several detector locations, including complete loss of winter data from A16, A18-Nac and A19. Document History In addition, acoustic call sequences represent an index of activity rather than the number of individual bats present. Consequently, differences among seasons and detector locations should not be interpreted as direct differences in abundance or collision risk.

Overall, the acoustic monitoring complements the mortality program by confirming the continued occurrence and activity of species relevant to the BBAMP.

4.4. Species of Concern

Based on the three-year monitoring, four species warrant particular consideration because of frequent mortality records and conservation status:

- Nankeen Kestrel;
- Wedge-tailed Eagle;

- White-throated Needletail; and
- White-striped Freetail Bat.

Little Eagle and Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat are discussed separately in Section 4.4.5 because each is listed as Vulnerable in NSW and has triggered the BBAMP decision-making framework, despite substantially fewer mortality record.

4.4.1. Nankeen Kestrel

Across the first three years of mortality monitoring, 51 Nankeen Kestrel mortalities have been recorded, making it the most frequently impacted bird species at Bango WF. Annual mortality of Nankeen Kestrel increased from five in Year 1 to 24 in Year 2, but shows a decline in Year 3 of monitoring. Across the three monitoring years, repeated mortalities were recorded at several turbines, with WTG 6 and WTG 44 each recording four mortalities, while WTG 1, 2, 3, 19, 20, 34 and 43 each recorded three. Although these repeated detections identify locations where comparatively higher mortality has been recorded, the broad distribution of records across the turbine array indicates that collision exposure is not restricted to a small number of turbines and could be generally opportunistic.

Nankeen Kestrel mortality at Bango WF is also consistent with findings from post-construction monitoring at other Australian wind farms (Moloney et al. 2019). This species commonly occupies open grassland, agricultural and lightly wooded environments and regularly hunts over open areas. The predominantly open agricultural landscape at Bango WF therefore provides suitable habitat across much of the turbine array. Regular movement associated with foraging may increase opportunities for interaction with turbines.

Observational data collected at Bango WF provide evidence the species regularly occurs on site. The combination of regular site use, widespread mortality and repeated detections over three monitoring years provides evidence of persistent turbine interaction.

4.4.2. Wedge-tailed Eagle

Over the first three years of mortality monitoring, 23 Wedge-tailed Eagle mortalities were recorded at Bango WF. Annual mortality was 12 records in Year 1, six in Year 2 and five in Year 3. Mortality of Wedge-tailed Eagle has been occurred across several turbines, with repeated records at WTG 32, WTG 37 and WTG 39. These turbines collectively account for a almost half of Wedge-tailed Eagle mortality records at Bango WF. Further, the observed mortality of Wedge-tailed Eagle is consistent with the recognised interaction of large soaring raptors with wind turbines. Wedge-tailed Eagle is also among frequently observed raptors within the site. For example, in Year 3 of monitoring, Wedge-tailed Eagle was the most frequently recorded raptor during incidental observations associated with mortality monitoring, accounting for approximately 60% of recorded raptor counts. Birds were observed soaring and gliding across a broad range of flight heights. Together, these observations demonstrate regular use of Bango WF airspace and provide a direct exposure pathway consistent with the mortality recorded during the monitoring program.

Despite the observed mortality, population-level impacts remains unclear and requires information on local and regional population, territory occupancy, age structure, recruitment and other demographic parameters that are outside the scope of the current monitoring program.

4.4.3. White-throated Needletail

Over the first three years of mortality monitoring, ten WTNT mortalities have been recorded at Bango WF. Consistent with the migratory patterns of the species, mortality has been concentrated within the summer period. Multiple number of mortalities are recorded at WTG 10 (n=3), and WTG 14 (n=2). The remaining five records were distributed among WTG 20, 22, 31, 32 and 37.

WTNT is a highly mobile aerial insectivores and non-breeding migrants to Australia. Tarburton (2021) reported substantial variation in WTNT flock size and flight behaviour in Australia and described the species as highly mobile, including activity before sunrise and after sunset. The highly mobile behaviour of WTNT provides a plausible explanation for the episodic pattern observed at Bango WF. Rather than maintaining a stable local population within the wind farm, WTNT may occur in variable numbers as individuals and flocks move through the region. Consequently, collision exposure may be concentrated during relatively short periods of site use. Year 3 targeted WTNT vantage-point surveys confirmed the first observational of the species using the Bango WF area. A total of 27 individuals was recorded across two survey dates in March 2026. The combination of recurring summer mortality, broad spatial distribution of records and direct observations of WTNT using the Bango WF airspace indicates a seasonally variable but recurring potential collision risk. Given the species' conservation status, continued targeted consideration under the BBAMP is required.

4.4.4. White-striped Freetail Bat

Across the first three years of mortality monitoring, 100 White-striped Freetail Bat mortalities were recorded, representing approximately 34% of all bat mortality and making it the most frequently recorded bat species at Bango WF. Mortality of White-striped Freetail Bat shows a pronounced seasonal component, with records concentrated predominantly during the warmer months, particularly between January and April and again during December. Seasonal variations of White-striped Freetail Bat mortality have also been documented at other Australian wind farms (e.g. Hull and Cawthen, 2013: Bennett et al. 2022). These studies show that turbine-related bat mortality can vary substantially through the year, although the ecological and environmental factors responsible for seasonal patterns may differ between species and sites.

Recent trait-based research provides additional ecological context for the susceptibility of White-striped Freetail Bat to turbine-related mortality. Harris and Turbill (2026) identified *Austronomus* among Australian bat taxa with comparatively high vulnerability to wind-turbine mortality based on characteristics including foraging guild, movement distance and wing morphology. These characteristics are consistent with the ecology of White-striped Freetail Bat as an open-air aerial insectivore capable of relatively fast and extensive flight.

Spatially, mortality has been widely distributed across Bango WF. While some turbines show higher concentration of mortality, the broad distribution of records demonstrates that White-striped Freetail Bat interaction is not confined to a certain section of the wind farm. White-striped Freetail Bat is also among most commonly detected species at Bango WF based on acoustic monitoring. Results from acoustic monitoring further confirm widespread use of the Bango WF landscape and provide ecological context for the broad distribution of mortality.

Overall, the repeated White-striped Freetail Bat mortality, widespread acoustic detection and broader Australian evidence of elevated susceptibility to wind-turbine mortality, supports its continued treatment as a focal species under the BBAMP.

4.4.5. Other Species of Concern

Two additional species recorded at Bango WF warrant particular consideration because of their conservation status and occurrence within the wind farm: Little Eagle and Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat. Both species are listed as Vulnerable under the NSW BC Act. Although mortality records of these species are substantially fewer than for the primary species of concern discussed above, their threatened status and recorded turbine interactions warrant continued consideration under the BBAMP.

Little Eagle

A Little Eagle mortality was recorded during Year 3 monitoring, triggering implementation of the relevant BBAMP threatened-species response and subsequent intensive carcass searches. No further Little Eagle mortality was detected during the additional searches. Little Eagle occurs in open eucalypt forest, woodland and open woodland and uses open habitats for foraging. The NSW Scientific Committee identified a substantial historical decline in the species in NSW, including an estimated 39% decline in reporting rate between national bird-atlas periods, together with a decline in breeding records. Habitat clearing and degradation of breeding and foraging habitat are recognised as important threats, while the species' relatively low reproductive output may limit its capacity to compensate for increased adult mortality (NSW Scientific Committee 2010). The absence of additional Little Eagle mortality during subsequent intensive searches is also relevant and indicates that the trigger was not associated with an immediately detectable cluster of further mortality.

Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat

Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat (YBSB) is listed as Vulnerable under the NSW BC Act and has previously been recorded as a turbine-related mortality at Bango WF.

Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat is a relatively large aerial insectivore associated with a broad range of forest, woodland and open habitats. The species typically roosts in tree hollows and forages in open airspace, with its flight and echolocation characteristics allowing it to forage above the canopy and over open habitats (Armstrong et al. 2021). These ecological characteristics are relevant to wind-energy developments because high, open-air flight can create vertical overlap with turbine operating airspace. Harris and Turbill (2026) identified *Saccolaimus* among Australian bat genera with comparatively high predicted vulnerability to wind-turbine mortality based on ecological and morphological traits, including foraging guild, movement distance and wing morphology.

At Bango WF, Year 3 acoustic monitoring recorded 11 definite or probable YBSB call sequences, comprising four at BAT01 and seven at A19. These records confirm continued occurrence of YBSB within the wind farm landscape following the previous mortality trigger. The combination of a previous mortality record and subsequent acoustic detection confirms turbine interaction continued site use by the species.

Loss of hollow-bearing trees and clearing and degradation of woodland and forest habitat are recognised threats to YBSB in NSW. These established conservation pressures provide relevant context for the species' Vulnerable status but should be distinguished from turbine-related mortality. The Bango WF monitoring demonstrates that turbine interaction has occurred, however, available data are insufficient to assess the extent to which turbine-related mortality may be influencing the conservation status or population trajectory of this species.

Overall, confirmed mortality record, continued acoustic detection and ecological characteristics associated with predicted wind-turbine vulnerability, support continued consideration of YBSB under the BBAMP. Any

further mortality should be assessed through the threatened-species trigger framework, with mortality, acoustic activity and other available site-use information considered together to determine whether evidence of recurring site-specific risk emerges.

5. Summary and Recommendations

The third year of BBAMP implementation at Bango WF provided further information on bird and bat mortality, species activity and collision risk across the wind farm. A total of 119 mortality records were documented during the monitoring period, with bat mortality concentrated in the warmer months and bird mortality continuing to involve several species previously identified as species of concern.

The cumulative three-year monitoring results indicate that mortality is distributed across the turbine array, with recurring records of Nankeen Kestrel, Wedge-tailed Eagle and White-striped Freetail Bat. Although some turbines have recorded comparatively higher mortality, the available evidence does not indicate that collision risk is consistently restricted to particular turbine locations. The results therefore support continued consideration of both site-wide mortality patterns and species-specific risks when determining future monitoring requirements.

Two threatened-species impact triggers occurred during Year 3, involving WTNT and Little Eagle. Both were investigated in accordance with the BBAMP, including expanded carcass searches across all 46 turbines. The additional WTNT mortality, together with previous records and targeted observations during March 2026, may indicate a seasonal collision risk for this species. No additional Little Eagle mortalities were detected during the subsequent intensive searches.

Acoustic monitoring confirmed the continued occurrence of a diverse microbat assemblage, including threatened species. White-striped Freetail Bat remained prominent in both the mortality and acoustic datasets, while detections of Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat confirmed its continued occurrence following the previous mortality trigger. Although acoustic monitoring provides useful information on species presence and relative activity, the results do not independently establish collision risk or population-level impacts.

Recommendations

- Given the relatively high mortality and ongoing trigger events monitoring should continue into Year 4, following the programme outlined in the Year 2 Annual Report, which includes the following elements:
    - Monthly dog-based searches year-round of the 16 BBAMP specified turbines to 120 m radius
    - Monthly dog-based searches (October–April) of the remaining 30 turbines to 100 m radius
    - Seasonal raptor breeding surveys targeting Wedge-tailed Eagle, to discover nests and gauge breeding success during nesting season (mid-winter) and fledging seasons (Spring)
    - Scheduled vantage point surveys for raptors, especially Wedge-tailed Eagle, and White-throated Needletail in early summer (December), targeting fledged young raptors in adult territories and late-summer (February), targeting naïve, non-territorial dispersing raptors and peak WTNT occurrence in the region
- We do not recommend continuation of weather-mobilised monthly WTNT season vantage point surveys. Although these surveys detected WTNT on one occasion, suitable mobilisation conditions were difficult to predict and anticipated fronts often dissipated after mobilisation or formed between mobilisations. Although weather conditions were frequently suitable, with storm fronts and rain on several occasions, these surveys were useful in collecting raptor flight activity across the wind farm but were not efficient in detecting WTNT.
- Recommended (December & February) scheduled vantage point surveys will use the same locations and methods but differ from weather determined mobilisation in that they target the time period rather than specific weather conditions and occur twice in the season, rather than monthly, timed for the WTE fledging and dispersal cycle, and early occurrence (consistent with a previous WTNT trigger) and peak occurrence of WTNT (consistent with regional records and multiple past trigger events).
- We do not recommend continuation of the mandated, automatic six weeks of intensive carcass searches following trigger events, which was primarily designed to extend monitoring from the 16 specified turbines to cover all 46 turbines at Bango WF during mass mortality events. The current mortality monitoring program already includes monthly monitoring of all turbines during the high trigger risk October–April period. Trigger response searches have been generally ineffective in detecting further related trigger events, with most subsequent mortality of the trigger species being detected during scheduled monthly searches. Intensive trigger searches have instead largely detected ongoing mortality of non-threatened species (consistent with mortality estimates).
- Additional turbine searches and/or surveys may be recommended following trigger events in the rapid assessment and subsequent reporting.
- Finally, we recommend additional microbat recording during autumn in the vicinity of WTG 20–WTG21. This area includes abundant large trees with large hollows that form suitable roost sites for Yellow-bellied Sheathtail bat. This is also the location of the March 2025 YBSB threatened species trigger event. Recording at this site would remedy a gap in knowledge of Yellow-bellied Sheathtail bat occurrence and activity on site, and potential collision risk, due to failure of a recorder in Year 3 during the critical autumn season.

6. References

Bennett EM, Florent SN, Venosta M, Gibson M, Jackson A & Stark E 2022**,** 'Curtailment as a successful method for reducing bat mortality at a southern Australian wind farm', AUSTRAL ECOLOGY, doi:10.1111/aec.13220.

Harris CV & Turbill C 2026, Vulnerability of bats in Australia to wind turbine mortality: A trait-based assessment, *Austral Ecology* 51: e70245, doi:10.1111/aec.70245.

Armstrong KN, Broken-Brow J, Hoye G, Ford G, Thomas M & Corben C 2021, 'Effective detection and identification of sheath-tailed bats of Australian forests and woodlands', *Australian Journal of Zoology*, doi:10.1071/ZO20044.

Bennett EM, Florent SN, Venosta M, Gibson M, Jackson A & Stark E 2022, 'Curtailment as a successful method for reducing bat mortality at a southern Australian wind farm', *Austral Ecology* 47: 1329–1339, doi:10.1111/aec.13220.

Harris CV & Turbill C 2026, 'Vulnerability of bats in Australia to wind turbine mortality: a trait-based assessment', *Austral Ecology*, vol. 51, no. 6, e70245, doi:10.1111/aec.70245.

Hull CL & Cawthen L 2013, 'Bat fatalities at two wind farms in Tasmania, Australia: bat characteristics, and spatial and temporal patterns', *New Zealand Journal of Zoology* 40: 5–15, doi:10.1080/03014223.2012.731006.

Hull CL & Muir SC 2013, 'Behaviour and turbine avoidance rates of eagles at two wind farms in Tasmania, Australia', *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, vol. 37, no. 1, pp. 49–58, doi:10.1002/wsb.254.

Moloney PD, Lumsden LF & Smales I 2019, *Investigation of existing post-construction mortality monitoring at Victorian wind farms to assess its utility in estimating mortality rates*, Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research Technical Report Series No. 302, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Heidelberg, Victoria.

NSW Scientific Committee 2010, *Little Eagle (Hieraaetus morphnoides) (Gould 1841) – Vulnerable species listing: Final determination*, NSW Scientific Committee, Sydney.

Tarburton MK 2021, 'Recent increase in knowledge about numbers and flight behaviour in the White-throated Needletail Hirundapus caudacutus', *Australian Field Ornithology*, vol. 38, pp. 124–130, doi:10.20938/afo38124130.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Detailed mortality data November 2025 – July 2026

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2025-11-17	Bird	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Cacatua galerita	FS.25.11.17.AQ.1	15	35	
Initial	2025-11-18	Bird	Unidentified bird sp.		FS.25.11.18.AQ.1	2	17	Unknown bird sp.
Initial	2025-11-19	Bird	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Cacatua galerita	FS.25.11.19.AQ.1	46	52	
Initial	2025-11-20	Bird	Galah	Eolophus roseicapilla	FS.25.11.20.AQ.1	30	2	
Initial	2025-11-20	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	C.25.11.20.AQ.1	26	18	Some small bones found among feathers
Initial	2025-11-20	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	C.25.11.20.AQ.1	26	18	Some small bones found among feathers
Initial	2025-11-20	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.25.11.20.M&J.1	33	2	
Initial	2025-11-20	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.25.11.20.M&H.1	31	20	Vesper bat sp.
Initial	2025-11-20	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.25.11.20.M&J.2	35	3	Unknown bat sp.
Initial	2025-12-08	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.25.12.08.AQ.1	21	23	
Initial	2025-12-08	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.25.12.08.AQ.1	14	54	Fresh adult male
Initial	2025-12-09	Bat	Gould's Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii	C.25.12.09.AQ.1	44	49	Fresh adult male

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2025-12-09	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.25.12.09.AQ.2	43	24	Fresh adult male
Initial	2025-12-09	Bird	Australian Raven	Corvus coronoides	C.25.12.09.AQ.3	43	52	Scavenged
Initial	2025-12-09	Bird	Australian Raven		C.25.12.09.AQ.3	43	52	Scavenged, wing and much of torso missing.
Initial	2025-12-10	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	FS.25.12.10.AQ.1	27	39	
Initial	2025-12-10	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	FS.25.12.10.AQ.1	27	39	
Initial	2025-12-10	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.25.12.10.AQ.1	9	8	
Initial	2025-12-11	Bird	Unidentified bird sp.		C.25.12.11.M&H.1	2	47	Partial wing and feathers, C.25.12.11.MPH.1
Initial	2025-12-11	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.25.12.11.M&H.1	2	40	Wing and body feathers. FS.25.12.11.MPH.1
Initial	2025-12-11	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.25.12.11.M&J.1	1	19	Fur only, fibres 6-7 mm, bicolour. FS.25.12.11.MPJ.1
Initial	2025-12-11	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.25.12.11.M&H.2	3	59	Entire carcass, FA 61, C.25.12.11.MPH.2
Initial	2026-01-19	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.01.19.M&J.1	6	87	Tail and body feathers
Initial	2026-01-20	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	FS.26.01.20.M&M.1	26	66	

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2026-01-20	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	FS.26.01.20.M&M.1	26	66	
Initial	2026-01-20	Bird	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax	C.26.01.20.M&R.1	30	30	Entire carcass
Initial	2026-01-20	Bat	Little Forest Bat	Vespadelus vulturnus	C.26.01.20.M&J.1	37	70	FA 29, some bones and fur
Initial	2026-01-20	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.01.20.M&J.1	37	63	
Initial	2026-01-20	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.01.20.M&J.1	37	63	
Initial	2026-01-20	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.26.01.20.M&J.2	37	63	Unidentified bat sp. No FA met 3 39, some wing bones and fur
Initial	2026-01-21	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.01.21.M&M.1	12	10	Entire carcass
Initial	2026-01-21	Bird	Galah	Eolophus roseicapilla	C.26.01.21.M&R.1	17	44	
Initial	2026-01-21	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.01.21.M&R.1	14	41	Over 200 feathers
Initial	2026-01-21	Bat	Gould's Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii	C.26.01.21.M&M.2	13	121	Entire carcass, skeletal
Initial	2026-01-21	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	C.26.01.21.M&M.3	16	112	
Initial	2026-01-22	Bird	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax	FS.26.01.22.M&M.1	39	60	Scattered by scavengers
Initial	2026-01-22	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.26.01.22.M&J.1	41	54	
Initial	2026-01-22	Bat	Eastern Forest Bat	Vespadelus pumilus	C.26.01.22.M&J.1	41	13	One wing only, FA 30

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2026-01-22	Bird	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax	FS.26.01.22.M&J.2	41	87	Scattered feathers, primaries and body feathers, close to scavenger den.
Initial	2026-01-22	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.26.01.22.M&H.1	45	145	Incidental, scattered feathers INC.26.01.22.MPM.02.T45
Initial	2026-01-22	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.01.22.M&H.2	43	55	Scattered feathers FS.26.01.22.MPH.01.T43
Initial	2026-01-22	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	FS.26.01.22.M&J.3	38	37	White feathers dark grey down
Initial	2026-01-22	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	FS.26.01.22.M&J.3	38	37	White feathers dark grey down
Initial	2026-01-23	Bird	White-throated Needletail	Hirundapus caudacutus	C.26.01.23.M&J.1	31	88	Scattered feathers and bones
Initial	2026-01-23	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.01.23.M&R.1	19	33	Scattered feathers and bones
Initial	2026-01-23	Bird	Unidentified bird sp.		FS.26.01.23.M&H.1	21	60	Unidentified bird sp.
Initial	2026-02-02	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	FS.26.02.02.M&J.1	27	78	
Initial	2026-02-02	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	FS.26.02.02.M&J.1	27	78	

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2026-02-02	Bat	Gould's Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii	C.26.02.02.M&M.1	28	62	FA 45, tail in membrane, buffy head
Initial	2026-02-02	Bat	Eastern Forest Bat	Vespadelus pumilus	C.26.02.02.M&J.1	23	85	FA29
Initial	2026-02-02	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.02.02.M&H.1	29	50	No intact FA, tail extends beyond membrane, M3 60
Initial	2026-02-02	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.02.02.M&H.2	29	37	Entire carcass
Initial	2026-02-02	Bird	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Cacatua galerita	FS.26.02.02.M&M.1	7	100	
Initial	2026-02-02	Bird	Little Eagle	Hieraaetus morphnoides	C.26.02.02.M&M.2	7	72	
Initial	2026-02-02	Bat	Eastern Forest Bat	Vespadelus pumilus	C.26.02.02.M&M.3	7	83	FA 29
Initial	2026-02-02	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.02.02.M&M.4	7	75	C.26.02.02.MPM.4
Initial	2026-02-03	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.02.03.M&M.1	41	67	
Initial	2026-02-03	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.26.02.03.M&J.1	40	94	
Initial	2026-02-03	Bat	Little Forest Bat	Vespadelus vulturnus	C.26.02.03.M&J.1	40	96	
Initial	2026-02-03	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.02.03.M&J.2	40	42	
Initial	2026-02-03	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.26.02.03.M&M.2	39	46	
Initial	2026-02-03	Bat	Eastern Forest Bat	Vespadelus pumilus	C.26.02.03.M&M.1	39	90	

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.02.04.M&M.1	34	100	
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	C.26.02.04.M&M.2	34	34	
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	C.26.02.04.M&M.2	34	34	
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.02.04.M&J.1	32	99	Several hundred feathers
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.02.04.M&J.1	32	99	Several hundred feathers
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	C.26.02.04.M&J.1	32	63	Entire carcass
Initial	2026-02-04	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.26.02.04.M&J.2	32	40	Skeletal remains, Ozimops sp. FA 32
Initial	2026-02-04	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.02.04.M&J.3	32	43	1 wing no FA and jaw, WSFT
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.26.02.04.M&M.1	21	71	
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Unidentified bird sp.		FS.26.02.04.M&M.2	21	66	Maybe part of Jan unknown bird FS
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.02.04.M&R.1	20	102	Check ID
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.02.04.M&J.2	18	53	
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.02.04.M&J.2	18	53	
Initial	2026-02-04	Bird	Brown Falcon	Falco berigora	C.26.02.04.M&J.4	18	44	

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2026-02-05	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.02.05.M&R.1	16	105	
Initial	2026-02-05	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.02.05.M&R.1	16	105	
Initial	2026-02-05	Bat	South-eastern Free-tailed Bat		C.26.02.05.M&H.1	13	26	FA 35, penis 9, free tail met 3 34, tibia 9,
Initial	2026-02-05	Bat	Little Forest Bat	Vespadelus vulturnus	C.26.02.05.M&R.1	3	88	FA 29, desiccated
WTNT	2026-02-19	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	C.26.02.19.M&R.1	33	95	C.26.02.19.MPR.1
WTNT	2026-02-19	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	C.26.02.19.M&R.1	33	95	C.26.02.19.MPR.1
WTNT	2026-02-19	Bird	Common Bronzewing	Phaps chalcoptera	C.26.02.19.AQ.1	29	2	
WTNT	2026-02-19	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.02.19.M&H.1	20	91	C.26.02.19.MPH.1
WTNT	2026-02-19	Bat	Gould's Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii	C.26.02.19.M&H.2	20	62	C.26.02.19.MPH.2, FA 45, tail within membrane
WTNT	2026-02-19	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.26.02.19.M&J.1	19	75	Ozimops sp. FA 34, Met 3 35, tibia 11
WTNT	2026-02-19	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.26.02.19.M&J.1	19	67	
WTNT	2026-02-26	Bat	Gould's Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii	C.26.02.26.CA.1	1	22	Skeletal FA 44
WTNT	2026-02-26	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.02.26.MP.1	6	74	FS.26.02.26.01
WTNT	2026-02-26	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.02.26.MP.1	6	52	C.26.02.26.01

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
WTNT	2026-02-26	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.02.26.CA.2	5	74	C.26.02.26.02
WTNT	2026-02-26	Bird	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax	C.26.02.26.MP.2	4	92	
WTNT	2026-02-27	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.26.02.27.MP.1	45	62	Ozimops sp. free tailed FA 34
WTNT	2026-02-27	Bat	Unidentified bat sp.		C.26.02.27.CA.1	43	97	Tail within membrane FA 46 no head skeletal
WTNT	2026-02-27	Bird	Grey Fantail	Rhipidura albiscapa	C.26.02.27.CA.2	43	57	
WTNT	2026-02-27	Bat	Eastern Forest Bat	Vespadelus pumilus	C.26.02.27.CA.3	41	69	FA 31
WTNT	2026-02-27	Bird	Unidentified bird sp.		C.26.02.27.CA.4	41	51	Desiccated, Shining Cuckoo sp.
Initial	2026-03-02	Bird	White-throated Needletail	Hirundapus caudacutus	FS.26.03.02.MP.1	20	100	Needle feathers present, FS.26.03.02.01
Initial	2026-03-02	Bat	Ozimops sp.		C.26.03.02.MP.1	14	74	Ozimops sp. mostly skeletal FA 33,C.26.03.02.01
Initial	2026-03-02	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.03.02.MP.2	13	34	2 wings only, FA 58, C.26.03.02.02
Initial	2026-03-03	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.03.03.MP.1	26	107	C.26.03.03.01
Initial	2026-03-03	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.03.03.MP.2	26	55	C.26.03.03.02

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2026-03-03	Bat	Gould's Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii	C.26.03.03.MP.3	27	59	C.26.03.03.03
Initial	2026-03-03	Bird	Tawny Frogmouth		FS.26.03.03.MP.1	27	50	FS.26.03.03.01
Initial	2026-03-03	Bird	Red-rumped Parrot	Psephotus haematonotus	FS.26.03.03.MP.2	27	82	
Initial	2026-03-03	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.03.03.MP.3	27	60	FS.26.03.03.03
Initial	2026-03-03	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.03.03.MP.3	27	60	FS.26.03.03.03
Initial	2026-03-04	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.03.04.CA.1	43	112	2 wing tips and feathers, FS.26.03.04.01
Initial	2026-03-04	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.03.04.CA.1	33	60	FA 61,white stripe, C.26.03.04.02
Initial	2026-03-05	Bat	Gould's Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldii	C.26.03.05.MP.1	30	12	FA 45, tail in membrane, buffy head, C.26.03.05.01
Initial	2026-03-05	Bird	Sacred Kingfisher	Todiramphus sanctus	FS.26.03.05.CA.1	5	96	FS.26.03.05.01
LE	2026-03-17	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.03.17.AQ.1	1	39	Very fresh
LE	2026-03-25	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.03.25.PC.1	30	75	FA 60, freetail C.26.03.25.1
LE	2026-03-25	Bird	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus	C.26.03.25.PC.2	34	72	C.26.03.25.2
LE	2026-03-25	Bird	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus	C.26.03.25.PC.2	34	72	C.26.03.25.2

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
LE	2026-03-25	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.03.25.PC.3	34	14	C.26.03.25.3
LE	2026-03-30	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	C.26.03.30.PC.1	6	26	FA 57, freetail
LE	2026-03-30	Bat	Ozimops sp.		C.26.03.30.PC.2	5	1	FA 47, freetail
Initial	2026-03-31	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.03.31.PC.1	21	28	large feather spot, inc primaries
Initial	2026-03-31	Bird	Brown Falcon	Falco berigora	C.26.03.31.PC.1	20	63	full body
Initial	2026-03-31	Bat	White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis	FS.26.03.31.PC.2	20	20	FA 57, freetail, distinctive white stripes
Initial	2026-03-31	Bat	Ozimops sp.		C.26.03.31.PC.2	19	47	FA 32,freetail
Initial	2026-03-31	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	C.26.03.31.PC.3	18	31	full wing
Initial	2026-04-01	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	FS.26.04.01.PC.1	14	110	large feather spot, inc primaries
Initial	2026-04-01	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	FS.26.04.01.PC.1	14	110	large feather spot, inc primaries
Initial	2026-04-09	Bird	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus	C.26.04.09.MP.1	23	60	
Initial	2026-04-09	Bird	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus	C.26.04.09.MP.1	23	60	
Initial	2026-05-20	Bird	Australian Magpie	Gymnorhina tibicen	FS.26.05.20.PC.1	45	37	feather spot, inc primaries

Search type	Date	Species Type	Species	Scientific Name	Find Reference	Turbine	Distance	Comments
Initial	2026-05-20	Bird	Australian Magpie	Cracticus tibicen	FS.26.05.20.PC.1	45	37	feather spot, inc primaries
Initial	2026-05-21	Bird	Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax	C.26.05.21.PC.1	18	86	full carcass
Initial	2026-05-21	Bird	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides	FS.26.05.21.PC.1	11	115	large amount of primary and secondary feathers
Initial	2026-06-15	Bird	White-throated Treecreeper		FS.26.06.15.PC.1	24	110	large amount of secondary feathers and 5 tail feathers
Initial	2026-06-18	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.06.18.PC.1	6	119	large amount of primary and secondary feathers
Initial	2026-06-18	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.06.18.PC.1	6	119	large amount of primary and secondary feathers
Initial	2026-07-07	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	C.26.07.07.MP.1	41	64	Head and beak, primaries, tail feathers and hundreds body feathers
Initial	2026-07-08	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.07.08.MP.1	6	112	
Initial	2026-07-08	Bird	Crimson Rosella	Platycercus elegans	FS.26.07.08.MP.1	6	112	
Initial	2026-07-08	Bird	Eastern Rosella	Platycercus eximius	FS.26.07.08.MP.2	6	76	

Appendix 2: Year 3 mortality estimation report

Appendix 3: Bat Detector Settings

Parameter	Plain-language definition	Setting used	Effect on recorded data
Full-spectrum sample rate	Number of sound samples the detector takes each second.	256 kHz	The detector can detect sounds with frequencies of up to half the sampling rate (in this case, up to 126 kHz). This is considered suitable for recording microbats across eastern Australia. Most have characteristic frequency ranges of 10–80 kHz (Pennay et al. 2004)
Gain	Amplification applied to the microphone signal.	12 decibels	A higher gain makes the detector more sensitive to quiet calls. However, it can also increase the recording of non-bat call noise.
Trigger window	Time window during which the detector records a sound that meets the trigger conditions.	7.0 seconds	Ensures only relevant sounds (e.g., ultrasonic noise) are recording.
Trigger maximum length	The maximum length of a single recording, after the trigger has been activated.	15.0 seconds	Prevents individual recordings from becoming too long and filling the SD card with continuous noise.
Trigger minimum frequency	The lowest frequency that will trigger a recording	10 kHz	Filters out low-frequency sounds such as wind, vehicles, and some insect noise. Should be set at ≥ 10 kHz to capture the low-frequency calls of the White-striped Freetail Bat.
Trigger maximum frequency	The highest frequency that will trigger a recording	128 kHz	Ensures the detector focuses on the ultrasonic range where most bat calls occur.

Trigger minimum duration	The shortest duration of sound that will trigger a recording	0.0015 seconds	Helps exclude very short sounds or noises unlikely to be bat calls.
Trigger maximum duration	Maximum duration of sound that will trigger a recording (generally ranging between 1.0000 and 15 seconds)	5.0000 seconds	Stops the detector rejecting bat calls based on pulse length or call sequence length. Longer pulses can still trigger recording.

Squadron Energy is Australia's leading renewable energy company. Proudly Australian owned, our mission is to be a driving force in Australia's transition to a clean energy future by providing green power to our customers.

We develop, operate and own renewable energy assets in Australia, with 1.1 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy in operation and a development pipeline of 20GW.

With proven experience and expertise across the project lifecycle, we work with local communities and our customers to lead the transition to Australia's clean energy future.

Squadron Energy acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia. We pay our respects to Elders past, present, and emerging.

SQUADRON ENERGY

SQUADRONENERGY.COM