

Compliance Report

EPBC 2017/7957

South Walker Creek Mine MRA2c

15th February 2025 – 14th February 2026

March 2026



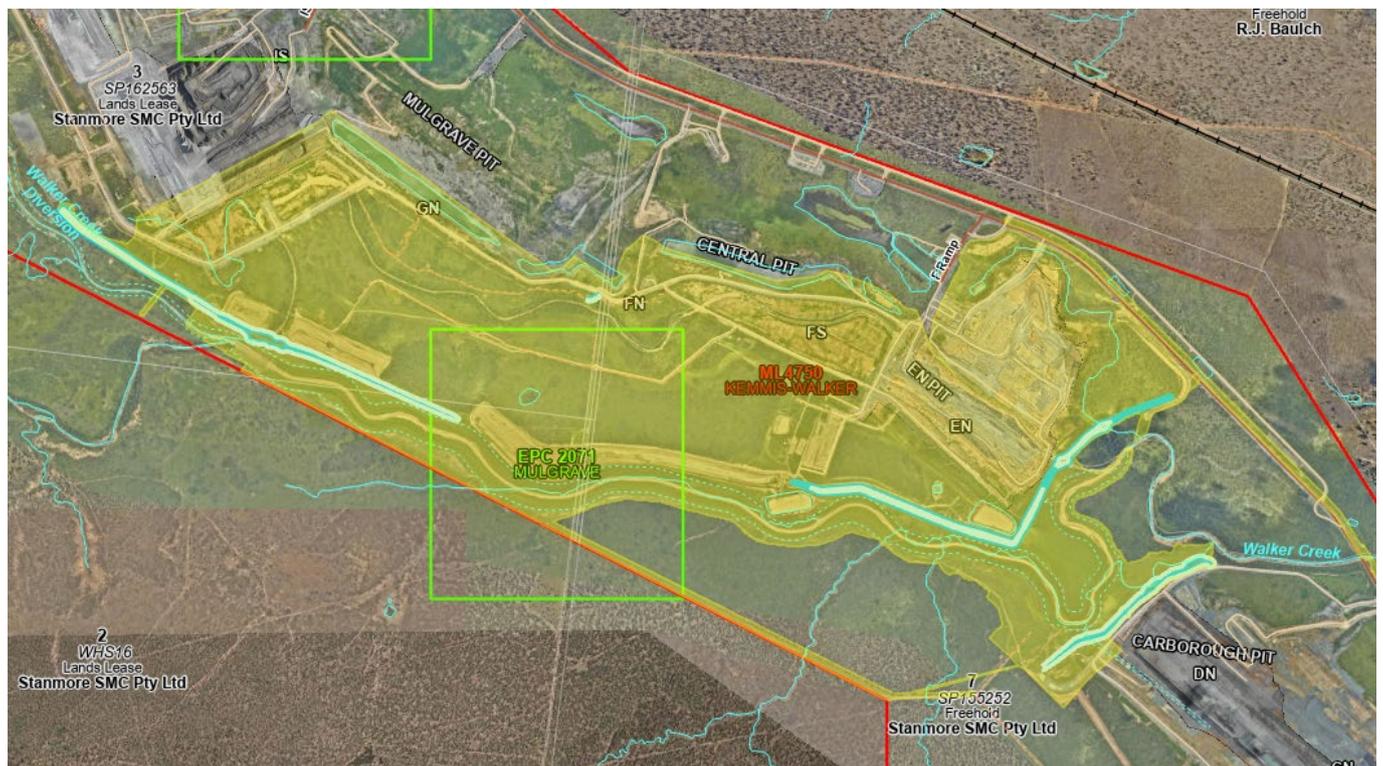
Contents

1 Introduction.....3
 2 Description of Activities3
 3 Compliance Table.....4
 4 Declaration of Accuracy46

Tables

Table 1 South Walker Creek Mine MRA2c Project - Compliance Report4
 Table 2 Offset Areas - Management Actions Progress Reporting and Compliance 133

Updated area map



1 Introduction

South Walker Creek (SWC) Mine is a Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd (SMC) operated open cut coal mine located in the Northern Bowen Basin subregion of Central Queensland, approximately 125 km south-west of Mackay within the Isaac Regional Council Local Government Area. Mining activities at SWC are conducted on Mining Lease (ML) 4750 across five active pits.

The Mulgrave Pit is in the north-central portion of the mine's operational land and further progression allows continued development of the coal resource. Referred to as the Mulgrave Resource Access Project, Stage 2C (MRA2C; Project), the planned pit progression will encompass a total 1,279 ha of land disturbance. This includes the diversion of a section of Walker Creek that currently flows through the future mining area.

The MRA2C project received Commonwealth approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act), subject to the implementation of conditions on the 30 October 2019 (EPBC 2017/7957). The Commonwealth approval EPBC 2017/7957 outlines the approved, unavoidable, significant impacts as a result of the project, which includes potential impacts to the threatened species Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*), Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*), Squatter Pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*), Black Ironbox (*Eucalyptus raveretiana*) and the Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) Brigalow (*Acacia harpophyllas*)

Since approval was granted, an additional disturbance area associated with the MRA2C project was identified. The additional impact area includes habitat for Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon and Black Ironbox. SWC applied for a variation to the conditions of the approval to increase the disturbance limits for relevant values and deliver additional offsets to compensate for the increased impacts. This variation was approved on 27 November 2020.

Offsets for the project will be delivered in two stages as per the EPBC Act approval conditions.

Impacts to Brigalow TEC, Koala, Greater Glider and Ornamental Snake are being offset on the Clive and Brigalow Properties as part of Stage 1.

Impacts to Black Ironbox (*Eucalyptus raveretiana*) are addressed in a separate OAMP for the Hamilton Park Property. The Stage 2 impacts to Brigalow TEC, Koala, Greater Glider and Ornamental Snake are also being offset on Hamilton Park.

The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12 month period following the date of commencement of the action and publish the report on the Stanmore Resources website within 20 business days of Anniversary of the commencement of the Action (Feb15th). The following report address compliance with all conditions in accordance with Condition 20 of the EPBC Act approval and the issued variations.

2 Description of Activities

Details	
EPBC Number	2017/7957
Project Name	South Walker Creek Mulgrave Resource Access Project, Stage 2C (MRA2C Project) QLD
Approval Holder and ABN	Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd ABN: 34 009 713 875
Approved Action	To construct and operate the MRA2C expansion of the existing Mulgrave open-cut coal mining pit and associated development at the South Walker Creek Coal Mine, approximately 26 km south east of Nebo, Queensland (See EPBC Act referral 2017/7957)
Location of the Project	South Walker Creek Coal Mine, approximately 26 km south east of Nebo and within the Isaac Regional Council Local Government Area of Queensland,
Person accepting responsibility for the report	Hardy Wincen Principal Land Access
Date of Preparation	13 th March 2026

3 Compliance Table

In accordance with condition 20 of the *EPBC Act* approval (Approval Reference EPBC2017-7957), this report provides an update of SWC's compliance against the relevant approval conditions (Table 1).

Table 1 South Walker Creek Mine MRA2c Project - Compliance Report

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
1	<p>1. The approval holder must not impact more than:</p> <p>a. 18.1 hectares (ha) of Black Ironbox (<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>) habitat;</p> <p>b. 32.7 ha of Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and codominant) threatened ecological community;</p> <p>c. 151 ha Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) habitat;</p> <p>d. 670.9 ha of Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat;</p> <p>e. 33.7 ha Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>) habitat; and</p> <p>f. 301.8 ha of Squatter Pigeon (southern) (<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>) breeding habitat.</p>	Compliant	<p>The disturbance limits were not exceeded.</p> <p>Permit to work system employed to ensure works remain within approved areas.</p> <p>Development activity remains within the approved project boundary.</p>
2	The approval holder must provide environmental offsets consistent with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (2012) for the impacts identified in condition 1	Compliant	Brigalow, Clive and Hamilton Park OAMP's
3	3. The approval holder must not commence Stage 2 until the revised Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP) required under condition 8 has been approved by the Minister in writing.	N/A	<p>Revised OAMPs for Hamilton Park and Denham Park approved December 2024.</p> <p>Stage 2 works commenced in January 2025</p>
4	4. The legal mechanism(s) used to legally secure the offset areas required by condition 2 must remain in place at least until the end of the period of effect of this approval. The	Compliant	Vdec in place for Brigalow and Clive. (Issued 10 th Mar 2022) Notice provided by email.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
	approval holder must: a. notify the Department within 5 business days of the legal mechanism(s) being executed; and b. notify the Department within 5 business days of the commencement of Stage 2.		Legal security declared on 11th August 2025 for the two offset areas added on Denham Park and Hamilton Park(revised OAMP). Notice was provided to the Dept on 15th August, 2025.
5	<p>5. Within six months of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must submit an OAMP for the written approval of the Minister. The OAMP must, at a minimum, address the following portion of the total environmental offsets required to address the impacts identified in condition 1:</p> <p>a. Black Ironbox (<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>) habitat = 85.57%;</p> <p>b. Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) ecological community = 37.26%;</p> <p>c. Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) habitat = 31.98% (in remnant vegetation = 23.54% + in regrowth vegetation = 8.44%);</p> <p>d. Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>) habitat = 44.53%; and</p> <p>e. Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat = 20.94% (in remnant vegetation = 16.29% + in regrowth vegetation = 4.65%).</p>	Compliant	Completed prior to commencement of the action for b-e and submitted prior to commencement of the action for Condition 5a. (OAMP for Black Ironbox on Hamilton Park submitted 30 th January 2023)
6	6. Within 12 months of the Minister's approval of the OAMP, the approval holder must legally secure the approved offset areas required by condition 5.	Compliant	<p>Completed for approved OAMP's.</p> <p>Vdec in place for Brigalow and Clive. (Issued 10th Mar 2022) Notice provided by email.</p> <p>Legal security declared on 11th August 2025 for the two offset areas added on Denham Park and Hamilton Park(revised OAMP). Notice was provided to the Dept on 15th August, 2025.</p>

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
7	7. The approval holder must implement the approved OAMP until the revised OAMP required by condition 8 is approved by the Minister in writing. The approved OAMP must be attached to the mechanism used to legally secure the approved offset areas.	Compliant	This report confirms the Stage 1 offsets remain in effect.
8	8. To ensure the environmental offsets meet the requirements of condition 2, the approval holder must submit a revised OAMP for the written approval of the Minister that addresses the residual environmental offsets required to address the impacts identified in condition 1.	Compliant	OAMP's for Stage 2 were submitted for approval on 26 th April, 2024 and the delegate for the Minister agreed to approve versions of the EPBC 2017/7957 South Walker Creek MRA2C impacts to Koala, Greater Glider and Squatter Pigeon habitat Proposed Offset Site – Hamilton Park plan dated 13 November 2024 and Denham Park – Ornamental Snake and Brigalow TEC Offset Area Management Plan, version dated 26 November 2024. Approval was granted on 23 rd of December 2024.
9	9. Within 12 months of the Minister's approval of the revised OAMP, the approval holder must legally secure the approved offset areas for the impacts identified in condition 1	Compliant	Legal security declared on 11 th August 2025 for the two offset areas added on Denham Park and Hamilton Park(revised OAMP). Notice was provided to the Dept on 15 th August, 2025.
10	10. The approval holder must implement the approved revised OAMP for the period of effect of this approval. The approved revised OAMP must be attached to the mechanism used to legally secure the approved offset areas.	Compliant	OAMP's for Hamilton Park and Denham Park approved for Stage 2 and attached to the Voluntary Declaration (legal security)
11	11. The approval holder must ensure the OAMP required under condition 5 and the revised OAMP required under condition 8 meet the following requirements to the written satisfaction of the Minister: a. relevant baseline information regarding the offset areas, including results from field validation surveys, and quantifiable ecological data on habitat quality for Listed threatened species and communities currently in the offset areas; b. how the offset areas will provide connectivity with other habitats and biodiversity corridors and/or will contribute to a larger strategic offset for the impact identified in condition 1; c. a description and maps (including shapefiles) to clearly define the location and boundaries of the offset areas,	Compliant	As per table 4 of Brigalow and Clive DAMP (OAMPs) and table 3 in the Hamilton Park OAMP.

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
	<p>accompanied by the offset attributes (including physical address of the offset areas, coordinates of the boundary points in decimal degrees, the Listed threatened species and communities that the environmental offset areas compensates for, and the size of the environmental offsets in hectares); d. commitment to measurable, defined ecological outcomes to improve upon the habitat quality (as determined in accordance with condition 11a) for the Listed threatened species and communities for which the offset areas are being provided and the timeframes in which these will be achieved; e. offset completion criteria that demonstrate: i. how the ecological outcomes will be achieved; ii. for the offset percentages required by condition 5, that the below minimum increases to the habitat quality score (based on the habitat quality as determined in accordance with condition 11.a. for each of the following Listed threatened species and communities have been achieved within 20 years of the commencement of the action and maintained over the period of effect of this approval: I. Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>) habitat = 1 unit increase in habitat quality score II. Black Ironbox (<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>) habitat = 1 unit increase in habitat quality score III. Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and codominant) ecological community = 2 unit increase in habitat quality score IV. Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat in remnant vegetation = 1 unit increase in habitat quality score V. Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat in regrowth vegetation = 2 unit increase in habitat quality score VI. Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) habitat in remnant vegetation = 1 unit increase in habitat quality score VII. Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) habitat in regrowth vegetation = 3 unit increase in habitat quality score iii. that the increases to the habitat quality scores required by condition 11e.ii. will result in future habitat quality scores which are at least the same value as the impact site habitat quality scores specified in the definitions</p>		

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
	<p>for each of the Listed threatened species and communities; iv. for the offset percentages required by condition 5, that increases to the habitat quality scores are consistent with the requirements of the Environmental Offsets Policy (2012) over the duration of this approval; f. performance criteria that set targets at 5-yearly intervals for expected progress towards the completion criteria required by condition 11.e; g. the management measures (including timing, frequency, duration and method of outcome measurement) that will be implemented to achieve the following: i. the ecological outcomes for the protection of the Listed threatened species and communities for which the offset area(s) is(are) being provided; and ii. the increase to the habitat quality scores specified in conditions 11.e.ii. and 11.e.iv. for Listed threatened species and communities; The management measures must specify activities that will be prohibited in the offset area(s), including (but not limited to) mining/exploration, development and alternate land uses. h. evidence demonstrating the management measures proposed in accordance with condition 11.g. are consistent with the Department’s Environmental Management Plan Guidelines and relevant conservation advices, recovery plans and threat abatement plans; i. a risk analysis of the potential risks to the offset areas that may prevent them from achieving the performance and completion criteria required by conditions 11.e. and 11.f., including for if the offset fails to achieve and maintain the completion criteria; j. a monitoring program designed to detect triggers for corrective actions and track progress against performance criteria in a timely manner; k. an annual schedule for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of management measures and progress against performance criteria and completion criteria; l. criteria for triggering corrective actions and the proposed time-bound corrective actions or process for determining these; and m. the proposed legal mechanism(s) for legally securing the offset area(s).</p>		

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
12	12. The approval holder must submit a report prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist for each approved offset area, for the written approval of the Minister, that: a. describes the habitat quality of each approved offset area for Listed threatened species and communities, and provides evidence demonstrating that the performance criteria required under condition 11.f. for each approved offset area have been achieved; and b. to the extent that it cannot be demonstrated that the performance criteria required under condition 11.f. have been achieved, the report must: i. include a review of the effectiveness of relevant management practices; ii. specify commitments as to the additional actions that will be implemented to ensure the performance criteria are achieved; iii. set out the timeframe within which any unmet performance criteria will be achieved; and iv. specify commitments to provide further offsets if the performance criteria cannot be achieved for the approved offset area/s required under condition 5 and/or approved under condition 8. The report must be submitted electronically to the Department within 3 months of the 5 year anniversary of an approved offset area being legally secured, and for every subsequent 5 year period for the period of effect of the approval, or as otherwise in accordance with a recurring date that has been agreed to in writing by the Minister.	N/A	Due within 90 days following 10 March 2027 (5 yr anniversary of Voluntary Declaration)
13	13. The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of commencement of the action, the date of commencement of Stage 2 and the date that Stage 3 is commenced, within 10 business days after each particular date has occurred.	Compliant	Action commenced 15 th Feb 2023), Stage 2 commenced 11 th of January 2025, and Stage 3 is yet to commence. Stanmore notified the department regarding the commencement of Stage 2 on 21 st January 2025.
14	14. If the commencement of the action does not occur within 2 years from the date of this approval, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the prior written agreement of the Minister.	Compliant	As per EPBC approval register – approval revised August 2021

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
15	15. The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.	Compliant	Survey records track project progress and record disturbance against Environmental Authority for South Walker Creek Mine.
16	16. If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request. Note: Compliance records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act, and or used to verify compliance with the conditions. Summaries of the result of an audit may be published on the Department's website or through the general media.	Compliant	DCCEEW Audit team hosted in July 2025 and RFI responses provided within required time frames.
17	17. The approval holder must: a. submit plans electronically to the Department for approval by the Minister; b. publish each plan on the website within 20 business days of the date the plan is approved by the Minister, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister; c. exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on the website or provided to a member of the public; and d. keep plans published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Compliant	Available on Stanmore Website.
18	18. The approval holder must ensure that any monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under conditions 11 and 12 is prepared in accordance with the Department's Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data (2018) (or subsequent revision) and submitted electronically to the Department in accordance with the requirements of the plans.	Compliant	Shapefiles provided to Dept.
19	19. The approval holder may apply to the Minister for a variation to the OAMP approved by the Minister under condition 5 and the revised OAMP under condition 8, 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	n/a	

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
	Minister approves the revised Offset Area Management Plan (ROAMP) then, from the date specified, the approval holder must implement the ROAMP in place of the previous management plan.		
20	20. The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12 month period following the date of commencement of the action, or otherwise in accordance with an annual date that has been agreed to in writing by the Minister. The approval holder must: a. publish each compliance report on the website within 20 business days following the relevant 12-month period; b. notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published on the website and provide the weblink for the compliance report within 5 business days of the date of publication, and provide a link to the location of the published report; c. keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until the period of effect of this approval has expired; d. exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website; and e. where any sensitive ecological data has been excluded from the version published, submit the full compliance report to the Department within 5 business days of publication. Note: Compliance reports may be published on the Department's website.	Compliant	The action commenced 15 th Feb 2023, The initial report and subsequent annual reports are located on the Stanmore website. This report shall be published at the same location. The weblink shall be provided to the Department within 5 business days of its publication.
21	21. The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any: incident, non-compliance with the conditions, or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than 2 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. The notification must specify: a. any condition which is or may be in breach; b. a short description of the incident and/or non-compliance; and c. the location (including co-ordinates), date and time of the incident and/or non-compliance.	n/a	

Condition Number	Condition	Compliant / Non-Compliant / Not Applicable	Evidence / Comments
22	22. The approval holder must provide to the Department the details of any incident or non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in plans as soon as practicable and no later than 10 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance, specifying: a. any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future; b. the potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and c. the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.	n/a	Stanmore are not aware of any non compliance.
23	23. The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with the conditions are conducted when requested in writing by the Minister.	n/a	
24	24. For each independent audit, the approval holder must: a. provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the draft audit criteria to the Department; b. only commence the independent audit once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the Department; and c. submit an audit report to the Department within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria.	n/a	
25	25. The approval holder must publish the audit report on the website within 10 business days of receiving the Department's approval of the audit report and keep the audit report published on the website until the end date of this approval.	n/a	
26	26. Within 30 days after the completion of the action, the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide completion data.	n/a	

Table 2 Offset Area - Management Actions Progress Reporting and Compliance (Stage 1 Offsets)

This table is extracted from the Offset Area Management Plan (2021), with the column titled “Progress report” added for the purposes of this document.

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Where the Activity will be Carried Out	When will the Activity be Carried Out	Who will Carry Out the Activity	Progress / Measurable Outcomes	Comments / Corrective Actions	Progress Report
Controlled grazing of domestic livestock for the purpose of reducing fuel loads during the dry season	Cattle introduced into offset area when timing and conditions are suitable (i.e. in accordance with the timing and measurable outcomes detailed in this plan). Fuel loads and impacts monitored monthly while cattle are in the offset area to ensure progress and measurable outcomes are met. Controlled grazing will require high intensity management and cattle may need to be introduced and removed intermittently during the permissible period.	All offset areas	Introduce cattle in mid to late dry season (from Apr to Dec) when pasture dry matter yields (DM) exceed 2500 kg/ha ₁ and no water is present in stream order one gullies. Remove cattle when pasture dry matter loads are nearing 1250 kg/ha or when the wet season begins.	Ground conditions to be monitored monthly by the land manager / landholder / through regular observations.	Graze stock during the mid-late dry season, at rates and times necessary to reduce the fuel load in the offset areas to no less than 1250 DM kg/ha. No evidence of pugging damage from cattle in low lying wet areas or waterways. Habitats reach associated RE benchmark levels for fallen woody debris, native grass cover and weed cover.	Cattle removed from offset area when dry matter yields fall below 1250 kg/ha threshold. Cattle removed from offset area following >25 mm of rain in a 24 hour period. The Offset Area Report (Section 4.2) will document the grazing periods that occurred in the offset areas during the reporting period and the correlating responsive actions that occurred as part of grazing management.	Stock records received 3rd September 2025. Cattle introduced June 2025. Stocking rate of 1 Livestock unit per 4.8ha Monthly checks recorded for duration of stocking.
Installation and maintenance of stock proof fencing to prevent unauthorised persons,	Install fencing around all external boundaries of the offset area. Where the boundary coincides with the property boundary, the fence may align with the property boundary. A fenced area may include non-offset areas.	All offset areas	Any required fencing of offset areas will be established within six months of the	Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by	All offset areas appropriately fenced. Fencing is intact and preventing unauthorised access. No	Upon being notified or becoming aware of an unsecure offset area, the land manager is to undertake fence maintenance and repairs to	Monthly checks recorded for duration of stocking

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Where the Activity will be Carried Out	When will the Activity be Carried Out	Who will Carry Out the Activity	Progress / Measurable Outcomes	Comments / Corrective Actions	Progress Report
vehicles or stock from accessing site	Routinely inspect fencing to ensure effectiveness		Queensland Government approving the voluntary declaration. Fencing inspected monthly during controlled grazing periods and quarterly during exclusion periods.	landholder	breaches in fencing during cattle exclusion times.	resecure the offset area as soon as possible and within a month. The Offset Area Report (Section 4.2) will document the installation, maintenance and repair of fences during the reporting period.	
Prohibition of timber harvesting, cultivation and general vegetation clearing impacts	Permissible vegetation clearing on the offset area is that necessary for: a) the removal of invasive plant species b) ensure public safety c) construction and maintenance of access tracks, fence lines, water pipelines and associated water troughs and tanks and firebreaks Where vegetation clearing is sought for any other purpose, it must be in accordance with the VM Act (Qld) or relevant VDEC. If any clearing in the approved offset area (beyond permissible clearing listed above) is proposed, the approval holder must notify the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment and will require additional offset areas to replace it	All offset areas	Clearing permitted by the OAMP to occur as required (i.e. weed clearing, construction and maintenance of access tracks, fence lines, water pipelines and associated water troughs and tanks and	Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder	No prohibited clearing activities undertaken in the offset areas. Habitats reach associated RE benchmark levels for canopy height, canopy cover, shrub cover, perennial grass cover and species diversity.	Upon being notified or becoming aware of prohibited vegetation clearing in the offset area, the Landholder is to reassess access protocols for any lessees etc. and general access within one fortnight and report the clearing to the approval holder, who must notify the relevant department administering the EPBC Act. Corrective actions to prevent recurrence of prohibited clearing to be implemented within one month.	Monthly checks recorded for duration of stocking Fire break maintenance to existing tracks in June 2025

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Where the Activity will be Carried Out	When will the Activity be Carried Out	Who will Carry Out the Activity	Progress / Measurable Outcomes	Comments / Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>under the EPBC Act. Native forest practice (harvesting of timber for forestry purposes) is not allowed under this Offset Area Management Plan. Cultivation is not allowed under this Offset Area Management Plan. Clearing for new fencing will where possible be on the outside of the offset area boundary or along the property boundary. Any vegetation clearing must be undertaken in accordance with any applicable legislative requirements.</p>		<p>firebreaks). Other types of clearing prohibited for the duration term of the approval.</p>			<p>The Offset Area Report (Section 4.2) will document any known prohibited vegetation clearing that has occurred during the reporting period and the correlating responsive actions. Permissible vegetation clearing also to be reported.</p>	
Weed and pest animal identification	<p>Implementation of good weed hygiene practices, including vehicle and machinery wash downs if equipment is coming from weed infested areas, as well as cattle quarantining Implementation of pest animal control measures (see below) will prevent further incursion of pest species.</p>	All offset areas	For the duration of the offset area management plan	Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder	Weeds listed as restricted invasive plants under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (Qld) must not exceed 10% cover in the ground (25% for Parthenium), shrub and tree layers in the offset area at the end of 20 years (as assessed via the ecological monitoring detailed in Table 12). Weed coverage is checked and recorded against condition	<p>Upon being notified or becoming aware of a weed outbreak, the Landholder is to reassess weed hygiene protocols.</p>	Monthly checks recorded for duration of stocking

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Where the Activity will be Carried Out	When will the Activity be Carried Out	Who will Carry Out the Activity	Progress / Measurable Outcomes	Comments / Corrective Actions	Progress Report
					thresholds for Brigalow TEC to ensure community integrity is not degraded.		
Weed and pest animal control	Control of existing infestations of weeds including invasive plants listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (Qld), as per the recommended controls outlined in the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries fact sheets. Introduction of pest animals and control of existing populations minimised in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and through the development of property based feral animal management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baiting / trapping / shooting programs targeting feral animals (e.g. rabbits, European red foxes, feral cats, pigs, wild dogs) • Destruction of any identified rabbit warrens Buffel Grass (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>) is recognised as being a threat to the vegetation communities and habitat in the offset area; however, it is not referred to as a weed as it is not declared a restricted invasive plant under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> . Control measures such as grazing and increasing canopy cover of vegetation are included in this plan to decrease the extent of	All offset areas	Inspections of the offset area to be undertaken on a quarterly basis. Weed control will be undertaken as early as practicable within the natural regeneration process throughout the offset area and then periodically at the optimum time in their life cycles to control and minimise the spread of the existing weed	Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder	Introduction, establishment and spread of weeds listed as restricted invasive plants under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (Qld) to less than 10% weed total cover in the ground, shrub and tree layers in the offset area. Decrease in feral animal numbers within the offset area (as determined via pest animal monitoring, see Table 12). No evidence of predation on relevant EPBC	Upon being notified or becoming aware of declared plants being present in greater than 10% of the offset area, the land manager is to implement pest and weed control measures within one month. Reduce weed coverage in Brigalow TEC areas where weed coverage exceeds condition thresholds. Upon being notified or becoming aware of the presence of pest animals, eradication measures will be implemented. The Offset Area Report (Section 4.2) will document the weed and pest animal presence, including any recorded predation, as well as implemented control measures	<p>There is an obvious pathogen/agent stripping the leaves of their leaflets, resulting in stressed appearance as at the time of inspection.</p> <p>Pig hunter attending Monthly Apr to Aug 2025.</p> <p>Harrisia Cactus identified has signs of biological controls. Many withered, distorted plants were in evidence, with only very small tubers appearing healthy.</p>

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Where the Activity will be Carried Out	When will the Activity be Carried Out	Who will Carry Out the Activity	Progress / Measurable Outcomes	Comments / Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	Buffel Grass over time. Control of Buffel Grass is best managed via grazing during the dry season and increasing tree canopy and understorey cover.		species. Pest animal eradication to be undertaken during dry conditions when populations are naturally reduced or when a group of feral animals is observed.		listed threatened species by feral animals		
Maintenance of fire infrastructure	Firebreaks are to be maintained across the offset area. New firebreaks are to be co-located with roads and fence lines where possible. Access tracks to be maintained to allow fire fighting vehicles to effectively access the offset area. Inspections of the offset area to be undertaken on a quarterly basis.	All offset areas	Fire control lines to be checked quarterly for condition and adequacy Maintenance undertaken as required but on a minimum basis of every 2 years	Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder	Firebreaks and access tracks are well maintained. Risk of a surrounding bushfire spreading to offset area is low. No unplanned fire impacts the offset area.	Presence of regrowth or other obstructive material is removed from firebreaks and access tracks within one month. The Offset Area Report (Section 4.2) will document any maintenance activities that have occurred during the reporting period	Monthly checks recorded for duration of stocking Fencelines treated with mulcher in May and Fire break maintenance to existing trails June 2025.
Inspection & repair of key infrastructure, plus	Determine the extent of damage to offset area infrastructure (such as fence lines) and protected matters (individuals and habitat) caused by the event.	All offset areas	As soon as safely possible after a fire, flood	Land manager, landholder or suitably	All infrastructure is re-instated as soon as practicable.	Upon being notified or becoming aware of flood	Monthly checks recorded for duration of stocking

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Where the Activity will be Carried Out	When will the Activity be Carried Out	Who will Carry Out the Activity	Progress / Measurable Outcomes	Comments / Corrective Actions	Progress Report
survey for impacts to relevant protected matters, following extreme weather event (fire, flood, drought, cyclone)	Cattle to be removed from the offset area to prevent further damage to the offset area following the extreme weather event. Weed cover in areas disturbed by the weather event to be monitored to ensure progress / measure outcomes are still maintained. Determine if additional restoration/revegetation required to maintain offset.		or cyclone event. For a drought event, inspections must be monthly.	qualified person appointed by landholder	Minimal evidence of pugging damage in low lying wet areas or waterways. Protected matters are not significantly impacted by unplanned fire or weather event.	and cyclone event occurring in offset area, the land manager is to undertake fence maintenance and repairs to resecure the offset area as soon as practicable. Refer to weed and pest animal control corrective measures. Refer to cattle exclusion corrective measures. Revegetation/restoration works increased to address impacts on protected matters from unplanned fire or weather event. The Offset Area Report (Section 4.2) will document the repair of fences because of extreme weather conditions, during the reporting period, as well as measures to address impacts to relevant protected matters, including revegetation that may be required.	Minor flood impacts noted this season. Small silt deposit on creek banks and ground level vegetation impacted.

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Offset Area - Management Actions Progress Reporting and Compliance (Stage 2 Offsets Hamilton Park)

This table is extracted from the Offset Area Management Plan (2024), with the column titled "Progress report" added for the purposes of this document.

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
Restrict unauthorised access and prevent alternative land uses (e.g., land clearing)	<p>Access into the offset area to be restricted to authorised personnel only, using the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing to exclude livestock (when not undergoing rotational grazing for fuel reduction purposes) and unauthorised access. • Fencing to be constructed 1.4m high, with the bottom wire set 350mm from ground to allow access by native wildlife, and top wire to be plain wire to reduce Greater Glider entanglement risk. • Signs installed in prominent locations (e.g., main access points) which recognise that the area is protected, and no unauthorised access allowed. • Existing access tracks to be used wherever possible. Track maintenance prioritised over alternative track alignments. • New tracks to be <5m wide with vegetation disturbance minimised wherever possible. • Grazing management tailored for fuel reduction purposes as 	Life of the offset	<p>Annual inspections of fences and gates to ensure they're maintained in a serviceable condition to prevent unauthorised access by people/livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional fence inspections to take place within one month of storms or fire. • If grazing is occurring in adjacent paddocks, fencelines are to be inspected fortnightly to ensure 	<p>Land manager / landholder / through regular observations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detection of broken fence • Livestock presence outside of prescribed periods • Detection of unauthorised access • Extreme bank erosion or crossings eroded away. 	<p>Report immediately to Landholder/Lessee or Offset Area Manager and arrange relocation of livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair fence within one week of being notified of damage. • Undertake any remediation works as necessary and as soon as safe to do so e.g., erosion and sediment control, bank stability works and crossing repair works. • Review livestock management practices, including stocking rates in offset area within one week of being notified. • Construct additional fencing if required. 	<p>Access controlled at pump station gate to authorised persons only. Signage installed on access tracks.</p>

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>elevated ground biomass increases the risk of uncontrolled fires; and for management of exotic pasture grass cover to a preferable cover for Squatter Pigeon (33% cover). This will also promote native groundcover species recruitment.</p>		<p>livestock remains excluded. • During drought, fortnightly fence inspections required.</p>				
<p>Prevent unauthorised vegetation clearing.</p>	<p>No unauthorised clearing to occur in the offset area. Clearing within the offset area is only permitted under the following circumstances: • As necessary to remove non-native plants and pest animals. • To ensure public safety. • To implement fire management lines to prevent unplanned fire from entering the offset area. • To maintain access tracks, fences and fire breaks. • For other lawful clearing purposes. Suitable access tracks to be provided, and where possible collocated with fence lines and fire management lines. Any new access tracks to be restricted to <5m wide.</p>	<p>Life of the offset</p>	<p>Annual inspections will monitor and document any evidence of unauthorised clearing.</p>	<p>Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder</p>	<p>Detection of Unauthorised clearing</p>	<p>Within one week, assess how unauthorised access to the site was gained, and inspect signage and fencing and review access restrictions. • Notify Department within ten days of clearing not in accordance with OAMP. • Corrective actions to include active revegetation in areas of unauthorised clearing, as soon as practical. • Revise OAMP to include further monitoring if required.</p>	<p>Access managed by Biosecurity plan. Wellfield access gates controlled by Stanmore.</p>

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
<p>Improve habitat quality of threatened species habitat</p>	<p>Habitat quality will be improved by utilising the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural regeneration of regrowth and remnant habitat areas is the primary method for improving habitat quality within the offset areas once weeds and pests have been controlled. • Active revegetation (seeding/planting) is a contingency measure if natural regeneration is not readily occurring after at least three successive annual monitoring events. Three years is considered sufficient to allow natural regeneration to occur based on existing seed stock, weed control and grazing management to encourage further growth and for soil conditions to improve. Active revegetation may be required where extensive weed management has occurred to ensure other weed species do not establish. This will be determined during monitoring works. <p>Active revegetation will involve the planting of locally endemic tree species reflective of the RE (based on the REs Technical Description) or seeding from local seed sources, as outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During bi-annual weed monitoring, mapping of weed treated areas will be undertaken 	<p>All offset areas</p>	<p>Bi-annual inspections to be undertaken (post wet season) to determine regeneration success.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections ensure that any triggers for remedial action are detected in a timely manner. Compliance records to be kept up to date. • Inspections to monitor presence of recruitment and establishment of native species.. 	<p>Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder</p>	<p>After three annual surveys, if there is low evidence of natural recruitment of native species</p>	<p>Within six months, initiate active revegetation in problem areas, where limited evidence of recruitment of native species is occurring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue weed control measures. • Implementation of additional corrective actions as deemed required to meet interim targets e.g., providing additional nesting boxes for Greater Gliders, seeding regrowth areas with appropriate native grass, forb or shrub species within regrowth areas to improve species richness and cover scores, increase threat reduction management. Advice to be sought from a suitably qualified Ecologist regarding most appropriate corrective action to be implemented. 	

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>to identify areas that are not naturally regenerating. Surveys will include identification of the underlying cause (e.g., soil conditions, weed presence) so these can be remediated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess soil health and suitability for successful regeneration. • Undertake preparation works including soil preparation, weed and biomass control. Soil preparation procedures could include ripping and auguring where required. • Revegetation to include direct seeding and/or tube stock plantings. Overstorey species will be planted which are consistent with applicable RE that would occur in that area (based on the RE's Technical Description) and which are locally important food or shelter tree species for the Koala and/or Greater Glider. Appropriate species have been provided in Appendix F. • Trees planted at a density consistent with the applicable RE benchmarks, averaging 300 trees per hectare (to include already established trees) and will be protected with tree guards. Supplementary watering will be undertaken during and after planting. • Additional planting of groundcover species endemic to 						

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>the RE at a rate of 500 plants per hectare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All revegetation works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified bush regenerator. • Monitoring of revegetation works will be undertaken for a minimum of five years, with any mortality replaced on an annual basis to maintain tree density. • Implement increased controls for pest flora and fauna species, and increased intensity of weed management where weeds are confirmed as the key cause for lack of regeneration.c) <p>construction and maintenance of access tracks, fence lines, water pipelines and associated water troughs and tanks and firebreaks.</p> <p>Where vegetation clearing is sought for any other purpose, it must be in accordance with the VM Act (Qld) or relevant VDEC. If any clearing in the approved offset area (beyond permissible clearing listed above) is proposed, the approval holder must notify the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment and will require additional offset areas to replace it under the EPBC Act.</p> <p>Native forest practice (harvesting of timber for forestry purposes) is not allowed under</p>						

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>this Offset Area Management Plan. Cultivation is not allowed under this Offset Area Management Plan. Clearing for new fencing will where possible be on the outside of the offset area boundary or along the property boundary. Any vegetation clearing must be undertaken in accordance with any applicable legislative requirements.</p>						
<p>Control invasive weed species to reduce impacts and improve habitat condition.</p>	<p>Weeds to be managed through the following actions: • Control existing infestations of non-native plants, including prohibited and restricted pest plants under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld). • Reduce non-native weed cover (includes non-native pasture species) to <25% (noting this is a conservative percentage proposed as weed cover on this site is currently extensive (most sites are currently recording >50% weed cover, with many sites recording >80% weed cover). • Exotic and prohibited weeds to be actively managed within the offset area. Non-invasive pasture species (e.g., Buffel Grass) can remain but must meet the <25% threshold within offset areas.</p>	<p>All offset areas</p>	<p>For the duration of the offset area management plan</p>	<p>Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder</p>	<p>Weeds listed as restricted invasive plants under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (Qld) must not exceed 10% cover in the ground (25% for Parthenium), shrub and tree layers in the offset area at the end of 20 years (as assessed via the ecological monitoring detailed in Table 12). Weed coverage is checked and recorded</p>	<p>Upon being notified or becoming aware of a weed outbreak, the Landholder is to reassess weed hygiene protocols.</p>	<p>Monthly checks recorded for duration of stocking – weed mapping recommended.</p>

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>Note, list of native pasture grasses are available in Appendix F.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of nonnative plants in the offset area. • Weed hygiene procedures for access to be developed, and to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All vehicles, equipment and machinery entering the offset area to be weed free upon entry. o All vehicles/machinery to be cleaned inside and out prior to accessing the offset area. • Vehicle movement to be limited to designated access tracks and restricted to authorised personnel only. • Vehicles to travel to track conditions at a maximum speed of 20km/hr in offset area. 				<p>against condition thresholds for Brigalow TEC to ensure community integrity is not degraded.</p>		
<p>Minimise habitat degradation caused by feral animals</p>	<p>Minimise presence of feral animals (rabbits, pigs, feral dogs) within the offset area in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld), using best practice and ethical methods. This is to reduce ground disturbance and prevent further weed spread.</p>	<p>All offset areas</p>	<p>Bi-annual inspections to be undertaken (post wet season and late dry season).</p>	<p>Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder</p>	<p>When more than one individual is detected in the offset area, the control program is enacted.</p>	<p>Once notified, control measures to be implemented within one month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review control methods as required if increase in pest animal presence is detected. • Investigate potential sources and rectify within one month of being notified of increased presence. 	<p>Survey undertaken with baseline.</p>

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest animal management to be undertaken in consultation with landowner/lessee. • Pest control to be initiated on an as need basis. • Pest control methods are to be species-specific. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspections to record wallows, tracks, sightings in the offset area. • Inspections ensure that triggers for remedial action are detected in a timely manner. Compliance records to be kept up to date. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase frequency of animal control measures as necessary. 	
<p>Reduce the risk of unplanned fire causing adverse impacts to the habitat, through strategic fire management.</p>	<p>Controlled low-intensity burning is permitted in the offset area in accordance with RE fire management defined in Appendix E:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No controlled burning to occur during May-July to avoid the peak breeding and egg laying period for the Squatter Pigeon. • Controlled burning to occur from August – September when soil moisture is still present from the wet season, at the intervals provided per RE in Appendix E. 	<p>All offset areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-annual inspections of fire management lines. • Maintenance to be undertaken as required, or 	<p>Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder</p>	<p>Unplanned fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned fire becomes out of control or the expected burn regime not achieved. <p>For fire break maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of shrubs or fallen timber. 	<p>If an uncontrolled fire has occurred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate assessment by suitably qualified ecologist to determine habitat conditions and provide recommendations for remediation (e.g., active revegetation, erosion/sediment control, bank stability). • Review fire management strategy, inspect fire management lines and repair/maintain where required within one week of being notified of damage. Upon becoming aware of the need for firebreak maintenance, implement maintenance procedures within one month. 	<p>Fire break maintenance completed.</p>

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active fire management to be implemented, which includes maintaining fire management lines and vehicle access roads, and burning to reduce fuel loads, at intervals defined in Appendix E for the relevant RE. Low intensity burning requires no canopy scorch, with the aim to reduce fuel loads in the groundcover layer, to prevent an unplanned high intensity burn within the offset area • Grazing management tailored for fuel reduction purposes (see last table entry) as elevated ground biomass increases the risk of uncontrolled fires. 		at least every two years.				
<p>Strategically graze cattle to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce and Manage understorey (groundcover) fuel loads; and Management of exotic pasture grass cover to a preferable cover for Squatter Pigeon (33% cover) and to promote native groundcover species recruitment. • Reduce the risk of cattle trampling on Squatter Pigeon nests during the 	<p>Squatter Pigeon build their nests on the ground, under cover of tussocking grasses. These nests are at high risk of being trampled by cattle. Therefore, cattle to be excluded from the offset areas between May-July, which is the peak breeding and egg laying season for the Squatter Pigeon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock also to be excluded during wet season months to allow native groundcovers to establish during the active growth period (e.g., December to April). Wet season is when native groundcovers are flowering, setting seed, sending 	Only during dry season, for life of offset	In the dry season groundcover is to be monitored regularly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During grazing periods, inspections to be conducted monthly to ensure areas are not being 	Land manager, landholder or suitably qualified person appointed by landholder	Trigger for fuel reduction grazing – >1500kg/ha groundcover	Upon becoming aware of groundcover exceeding 1500kg/ha, introduce livestock at rates necessary only to reduce fuel loads. Monitor groundcover during grazing period, and when groundcover is reduced to 1500kg/ha remove cattle immediately.	Dry season grazing implemented.

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
peak breeding season for the species	<p>out new growth and developing healthy root systems. Excluding grazing during the wet season allows native groundcovers to re-establish (Department of Environment and Science, 2022) and also minimises erosion and water quality risks when soils are waterlogged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle to be introduced as required outside of these periods (e.g., from August to November) to manage high fuel loads during the dry season. • Graze livestock at stocking rates and times necessary during the dry season to reduce fuel loads and exotic pasture cover. <p>Livestock to be removed as groundcover reaches 1500kg/ha.</p>		overgrazed . Once fuel				
Provide artificial hollows (nest boxes) for Greater Gliders in regrowth vegetation to provide shelter until the vegetation matures to support suitable natural hollows	<p>The offset area for Greater Gliders is regrowth vegetation, and while it supports some mature trees it is recognised that this vegetation may not create trees with suitable natural forming hollows within a 20-year time frame. The offset area will be on the trajectory towards creating hollows at the 20-year time frame and will continue to</p>	<p>Year 1 – Initial Inspection - nil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2 – Nest box installation • Bi-annual monitoring until Year 6 when monitoring 	Nil	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager and Suitably Qualified Person	<p>Nest boxes used by pest species (e.g., European Honeybees or Common Myna)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of success of nest 	<p>Within one month of detection of pest species utilising nest boxes, additional control measures to be implemented and increased monitoring to be implemented to determine effectiveness of the controls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within six months of detection that nest boxes are not being successful, alter the design, height or location of the nest boxes to better promote use and increase monitoring in case Greater Gliders are only using them 	Inspection undertaken with Baseline.

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>mature post this OAMP. To supplement denning and breeding habitat within the offset area during the period of the OAMP, a supplementary nest box program is proposed. As some taller trees are present in the regrowth vegetation, the nest box program can be initiated in Year 1 of the OAMP. Nest box density is proposed as a minimum, one nest box per 4ha which is equivalent to the Greater Glider home range (1-4ha). For an offset area the size of 338ha, this requires ~85 nest boxes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nest boxes to be installed under the direction of a suitably qualified person. • Nest boxes to be appropriate dimensions and design to host a Greater Glider (https://wildlife.org.au/wpcontent/uploads/2016/07/WPSQ0012-2pp-Nest-Box-flyer-WPSQ_FA.pdf). • The recommended attachment method is the Habisure system (Franks & Franks, 2006), which allows for at least one metre growth in the diameter of the host tree before adjustment is required. 	frequency is reviewed.			box use	<p>at certain months of the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of additional corrective actions as deemed required to meet interim targets e.g., providing additional nesting boxes within regrowth areas, or in adjacent remnant areas to assist in better connecting breeding habitat in remnant areas to breeding habitat in the regrowth areas. Advice to be sought from a suitably qualified Ecologist regarding most appropriate corrective action to be implemented. 	
Active revegetation in connectivity areas to connect habitat	Active revegetation to be undertaken in connectivity areas (shown in Map 1, Appendix A) from Year 2. This will involve the planting of locally endemic tree species reflective of the RE for	Year 2 with bi-annual inspections and	Bi-annual inspections to be undertaken (post wet	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager and Suitably Qualified Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of planted individuals • Patchiness in cover of plantings 	<p>Within six months, initiate further active revegetation of problem areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to undertake weed control measures. 	N/A

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
throughout the offset area	that area (based on the REs Technical Description) or seeding from local seed sources, as detailed above for “Improve habitat quality of threatened species habitat”.	maintenance as required.	season and late dry season). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections to record revegetation success and where maintenance or follow up planting is required. Inspections ensure triggers for remedial action are detected in a timely manner. Compliance records to be kept up to date 				
In the event, the offset fails to achieve interim Performance targets and completion criteria within the anticipated 5, 10, 15 and 20 year	All management measures outlined in this OAMP will be implemented to ensure interim performance targets and completion criteria are achieved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Voluntary Declaration under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld) will ensure the landholder and lessee remains 	3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 20 years	. Habitat quality scoring assessment undertaken for each five-year monitoring	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager and Suitably Qualified Person	Interim performance targets not achieved by year 5, 10 or 15.	Within one month of detection of the trigger, complete an investigation into the reasons why the interim performance targets are not being achieved within the specified timeframes. This investigation should reevaluate the suitability of the completion criteria and relevant	N/A

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
intervals	obliged to undertake active management of the offset until all completion criteria are achieved.		period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring to be undertaken in accordance with the Monitoring methods provided in Section 5. Monitoring results compared to the interim performance targets for each MNES to assess progress of the offset 			management actions and identify appropriate corrective actions. Within six months of detection of the trigger, implement revised corrective actions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the frequency and intensity of weed and pest animal control measures or revising the type of measures to be implemented. Modify fire management measures to better enhance offset values Implementation of additional corrective actions as deemed required to meet interim targets e.g., seeding with appropriate grass, forb or shrub species if richness or cover attributes not being met. Advice to be sought from a suitably qualified Ecologist regarding most appropriate corrective action to be implemented. If deemed required, within 1-2 years, undertake an additional habitat quality assessment to compare against interim performance targets to reevaluate whether the offset is on track to meet the completion criteria within the 20-year timeframe. If not, and the corrective actions are not successful, additional offsets will need to be sought by the approval holder and approved by the Minister. 	
In the event, the offset in regrowth areas fails to achieve the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All management measures and corrective actions outlined in this OAMP will be implemented to ensure annual interim performance targets in regrowth areas in the first 5 years, as 	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 years	areas in achieving the requirements of the OAMP.	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager and Suitably Qualified Person	Annual interim performance targets in regrowth areas not achieved	If interim performance targets are not met within Years 1 -4, additional corrective actions will be implemented. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased installation of additional nesting boxes for Greater Gliders in 	Baseline survey work completed.

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
interim performance targets within the first 5 years	<p>set out in Table 10, Table 11 and Table 13, are achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the three existing watering points that are within 3km of the regrowth offset area on the Hamilton Park property (noting three additional watering points are available in close proximity on the neighbouring lease to the east) and provide an additional 2 permanent watering point(s) within the regrowth offset area to ensure water is accessible to the offset matters all year round. Map 6 shows the existing and proposed watering point(s) for the regrowth offset area. Koalas and Greater Glider access water through their food intake while Squatter Pigeons are reliant of water daily. Squatter Pigeon habitat is generally defined as open-forests to sparse, openwoodlands and scrub that are mostly dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species; remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities; and within 3km of water bodies or watercourses. The existing water points near the regrowth offset area are within 3km of each other, thereby provided suitable daily drinking sources for the Squatter 				by years 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	<p>regrowth areas– see row above in this table to “Provide artificial hollows (nest boxes) for Greater Gliders in regrowth vegetation to provide shelter until the vegetation matures to support suitable natural hollows”, which quantifies the number of nest boxes required. These additional nest boxes will be deployed at a density of two per hectare in the transition zone only (where the regrowth offset area connects with remnant habitat along Denison Creek in the south of the property) to encourage Greater Glider individuals to move into the regrowth areas from remnant areas. It is estimated that one quarter of the regrowth habitat would act as a transition zone (approx. 85ha). This results in an additional 85 nest boxes deployed, effectively doubling the number to be deployed during the relevant year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased seeding regrowth areas with native grass, forb or shrub species within regrowth areas to improve species richness and cover scores. <p>Direct seeding ratios to be deployed – 200-500g per hectare noting these areas have canopy cover and the purpose of seeding is to provide additional richness and cover then is already available (in comparison a standard seeding rate to revegetation non-remnant areas is 2-5kg per ha). At the proposed rate of 200 -500g per hectare, approximately</p>	

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
	<p>Pigeon. Regardless, we propose an additional 2 permanent watering point(s) within the regrowth offset area to ensure water is accessible to the species all year round.</p>					<p>160kg of seed for the 338ha regrowth offset area will be utilised. Species to be used in seed mixes will include but not limited to Themeda triandra, Heteropogon contortus, Acacia salicina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased threat reduction management – Most threat reduction proposed cannot be increased (e.g., signage already provided, ecological burning implemented at intervals in accordance with relevant RE, and active pest control based on numbers observed within and adjacent to the offset area); however some can be increased which may provide beneficial outcomes to the offset matters under certain circumstances. <p>These will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increasing to quarterly weed control and applying more targeted methods to reduce weed cover for Squatter Pigeons if the proposed weed control implemented is not as effective as expected. o Increasing to quarterly weed inspections to ensure problem areas can be targeted each quarter. o Increasing grazing to manage fuel loads when elevated ground biomass has not been effective in order to reduce the risk of uncontrolled fires. <p>If the interim performance targets in regrowth areas are not achieved by Year 5 of the initial 5 years, the approval holder will increase the offset area as determined by relevant Offset Assessment Guide calculations.</p>	

Management Action	How the Action will be Carried Out	Frequency	Inspections	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions	Progress Report
						<p>Where an increase in offset area is required, the remnant offset area already proposed for Koala and Squatter Pigeon to acquit impacts from the MRA2C project will be utilised, with additional offset areas provided as determined by the relevant Offset Assessment Guide calculations (for example, if the Greater Glider regrowth offset area fails in Year 5, the 1,254ha of Koala offset area which also provides suitable Greater Glider habitat values will be utilised with management actions implemented appropriate to Greater Glider protection, then addition offsets will be sourced if required to meet outputs provided by the Offset Assessment Guide calculation). The increase in offset area will ensure ongoing connectivity for the relevant offset matter.</p> <p>Five year pro rata performance calculations will be based on the projected outcomes of the habitat quality score using the most recent data available and be included in a revised OAMP as per Condition 19, with the revised OAMP to be approved by the Department.</p>	

Table 20: Management actions, triggers for further action and corrective actions (Denham Park Offset site Ornamental Snake)

Habitat management objective and relevant MNES	Management and mitigation measures	Trigger for further actions	Monitoring	Corrective actions	Progress
<p>Avoid habitat or vegetation loss through unplanned land clearing. This management objective is applicable to Brigalow TEC and Ornamental Snake.</p>	<p>No unapproved and/or intentional clearing of vegetation within the offset area for the duration of the approval, except for clearing that is required for fencing, access, firebreaks or public safety. Signs and fences will be erected within three months of the offset being legally secured. They will be erected at all entrances and potential access points to the site identifying the area as an environmental offset and stating that access to the site is forbidden. Fences will be maintained to prevent unauthorised access, to minimise incursions by feral herbivores and to control stock presence.</p>	<p>Any activities that are in contravention of the Voluntary Declaration and this OAMP. Detection of damaged fences associated with vehicle access roads/tracks. Detection of prohibited forestry operations, native timber harvesting or clearing outside of established access tracks, fire control lines and fence lines (existing infrastructure).</p>	<p>Monitoring and inspections (section 7.0 and Table 21) will document if there is evidence of recent forestry or timber harvesting activities or illegal clearing. Monitoring will also document vegetation clearing that has occurred for fire break, access road or fence line maintenance. Monitoring will occur at least quarterly during routine land management practices by the land manager. The annual compliance report will document any illegal/ unauthorised land clearing.</p>	<p>Upon being notified or becoming aware of prohibited forestry operations, native timber harvesting or unapproved clearing outside of existing infrastructure, the landholder is to assess how unauthorised persons accessed the site. Review existing access restrictions and inspect signage and offset area fencing within one fortnight of detection of the clearing. Corrective actions will be implemented immediately (e.g. the regeneration of those areas will be undertaken, and these areas added to the ongoing monitoring sites for the duration of the approval) and if appropriate the OAMP will be revised and updated if required. Any changes to the OAMP will be reported to the Minister for approval prior to changes in management. Any impact on the offset resulting from unauthorised activities must be reported to DCCEE as a non-compliance as per condition 21 and 22.</p>	<p>Nil observed. Fence line and fire break installation is external to the offset boundary.</p>
<p>Control invasive weed species to reduce impacts on MNES from an overdominance of non-native floristic</p>	<p>Access to the offset site will be restricted to authorised persons only. Weed management and weed hygiene restrictions will be implemented across the offset site to reduce the extent of existing weeds and to control the potential</p>	<p>An increase in the average percent (%) cover score of weed species from baseline or previous monitoring events. Outbreak of infestations of</p>	<p>Monitoring of weeds and non-native plants (section 7.0 and Table 21) will be undertaken during the habitat quality assessment surveys using the same methodology used to assess baseline habitat quality. Monitoring of weeds and non-native plants will occur annually for the first five years following the wet season then every (5) years subsequently.</p>	<p>Any increase in the relative abundance of invasive or other weed populations from those recorded during the baseline survey, or subsequent monitoring events will trigger the following corrective actions that must be undertaken: Review adherence to current weed hygiene procedures to</p>	<p>Biosecurity standards used to limit access at DP. Baseline surveys identified <i>Harrisia Cacti</i>.</p>

<p>abundance in the understorey. This management objective is applicable to Brigalow TEC and Ornamental Snake.</p>	<p>introduction of other exotic weed species. Weed hygiene and management will be undertaken in consultation with the land manager. Mechanical control of declared weed species will be undertaken in accordance with the control measures outlined in the Biosecurity Queensland Fact Sheets⁵ or other sources of information. Broad-scale herbicide usage is prohibited within the offset area due to the potential negative effects it may have on the Brigalow TEC, as well as the Ornamental Snake population and their habitat.</p>	<p>weed species not previously recorded in the offset area during baseline or previous monitoring events. An increase in the presence of weeds (relative abundance and/or area of occurrence) as determined from photo monitoring results. An interim performance target is not likely to be attained, or a completion criterion is not likely to be attained and/or maintained.</p>	<p>The annual compliance report will document the presence of weeds, weed control measures and extent of weed cover during the reporting period, and the relevant responsive actions.</p>	<p>ensure compliance and to update restrictions. Review timing and frequency of weed management measures as outlined in section 6.6, and implement alternative weed management timeframes. Investigate alternative weed management control actions (e.g. injection of herbicides) and implement. Undertake additional weed management measures until weed populations are reduced. Suitably qualified ecologist to review the OAMP within one month and update if required.</p>	
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Habitat management objective and relevant MNES	Management and mitigation measures	Trigger for further actions	Monitoring	Corrective actions	Progress
<p>Strategic cattle grazing to minimise degradation of gilgai habitats during the wet season and to reduce and manage understorey fuel loads and, native and non-native flora densities and improve water quality within wetland habitats. This management objective is applicable to Brigalow TEC and Ornamental Snake.</p>	<p>Stock management will be undertaken in consultation with the land manager and as required to achieve the performance objectives and completion criteria. If and where new fencing is required to demarcate the offset area, ensure fencing is permanent and prohibit unintended grazing by cattle. Grazing will be excluded during the peak Ornamental Snake activity periods which, in a typical/neutral year is nominally between November-March). The onset, length and end of the wet season changes with the El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO). The length of the wet season is typically three to five months with the duration typically defined by the Bureau of Meteorology (2022) as: Neutral year starting in November end ending in March El Nino year starting in December and ending April</p>	<p>Livestock located in the offset areas during strategic grazing events such as the typical/neutral year wet season (November-March). Damaged fencing is observed. If local weather produces an extended or varied peak activity period for Ornamental Snake outside the typical/neutral year wet season (November - March). If fuel loads are assessed and indicate the groundcover exceeds thresholds (40% cover). Interim performance targets for regrowth Brigalow are not being achieved.</p>	<p>Regular inspections (refer to section 7.0) at least quarterly) of the offset area will be undertaken during normal land management and farming practices to examine fence lines when stock are grazing in the offset area and/or adjacent to the offset area. Annual records will be kept of when and how many cattle graze in offset area. These records will be kept whenever stock enter the offset area. Regular inspections (refer to section 7.0) will be undertaken to assess signs of overgrazing and pugging. Habitat quality assessments (refer to section 7.0) will be undertaken in accordance with this OAMP and will include assessment of percentage cover of native perennial grasses. These Habitat quality assessments will take place in year one (1) of the approval following the wet season then every (5) years subsequently.</p>	<p>Repair offset area boundary fencing if damaged within one week of detection. Remove stock immediately when found to be grazing in the typical/neutral year wet season. Remove stock following heavy rainfall when light vehicles are unable to drive along unsealed access tracks with cattle only returned once conditions permit vehicle access. This is an indicator that cattle could damage gilgai or wetland areas. Construct additional fencing if stock have been located within the offset area as required. Should monitoring activities identify triggers for further action, the OAMP will be reviewed by a suitably qualified ecologist within one month and updated if required. Any corrective action identified will be implemented within 1 month of the OAMP being updated. If the interim performance targets for regrowth Brigalow are not being achieved, exclude cattle from the regrowth offset area until interim performance targets have been met.</p>	<p>Stock removed prior to wet season.</p>

	<p>La Nina year starting in October and ending in March Stock to be removed from the offset area following heavy rainfall at any time of the year, that results in light vehicles unable to drive along unsealed tracks with cattle only returned once conditions permit vehicle access. This is an indicator that cattle could damage gilgai or wetland habitats. Stock to be restricted beyond the peak Ornamental Snake activity periods if the annual interim performance targets for regrowth Brigalow in the first five years are not being achieved.</p>				
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Habitat management objective and relevant MNES	Management and mitigation measures	Trigger for further actions	Monitoring	Corrective actions	Progress
<p>Minimise habitat degradation caused by feral animals including feral pigs and rabbits. This management objective is applicable to Brigalow TEC and Ornamental Snake.</p>	<p>Pest animal management will be undertaken in consultation with the land manager and in accordance with general pest management processes. Pest management will include a range of best management practice actions including shooting, trapping, fencing and baiting, and will be undertaken in accordance with Queensland's Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) guidelines⁶ and the requirements of the Biosecurity Act 2014. If an increase in feral pest species is noted above trigger levels, additional pest management/control measures will be instigated until the increased activity has ceased.</p>	<p>Any increase in sightings/signs (tracks) and/or the relative abundance of pest animals above baseline levels and/or previous monitoring event. Observation of, or signs of, a feral animal not identified as occurring within the offset area during the baseline surveys. Habitat quality scores for interim performance targets are not likely to be achieved by: Year 5 Year 10 Year 15 Year 20</p>	<p>Feral animal presence will be monitored as outlined in section 7.0. As a minimum through visual signs recorded during monitoring, routine land management and direct observations. Remote camera monitoring will also be used to assess the presence of feral animals. Remote cameras will be placed during ecological surveys to assess habitat quality in year one (1) of the approval following the wet season then every (5) years subsequently. Remote cameras will be placed for a period of 20 camera trap nights targeting gilgais and other Ornamental Snake habitats. Feral animal monitoring results, and associated actions, will be included in annual reporting to the Department. Monitoring of habitat quality scores (refer to section 7.0), will be undertaken. The results of monitoring events will be compared against baseline habitat quality scores, interim performance targets and completion criteria to determine the progress of the offset area and recorded as part of reporting.</p>	<p>If one of the triggers for further action is triggered, a review of the adherence to pest animal management actions will be undertaken immediately. Investigate potential sources or reasons for an increase in pest animal numbers and rectify. Increase the frequency or revise the type of invasive pest animal control efforts in accordance with DAF guidelines, and in conjunction with neighbouring landowners. Suitably qualified ecologist to review the OAMP within one month and update if required.</p>	<p>Baseline assessments completed.</p>

Habitat management objective and relevant MNES	Management and mitigation measures	Trigger for further actions	Monitoring	Corrective actions	Progress
<p>Reduce the risk of unplanned fire causing adverse impacts to the MNES by strategic fire management. This management objective is applicable to Brigalow TEC and Ornamental Snake.</p>	<p>Controlled burns will be undertaken in consultation with the land manager and in accordance with the recommended fire management guidelines for Regional Ecosystems and will involve a range of burn strategies including patchwork burns. Fire is to be excluded from the offset area except for planned and strategic burns as required to reduce understorey fuel loads having a detrimental impact on canopy tree recruitment and establishment and to maintain existing fire breaks. Create firebreaks around the offset area boundary, if required or where a natural firebreak (e.g. creek line, paddock roads or fence lines) does not occur, to minimise unplanned fire from adjacent lands. Firebreaks, if required, are to be co-located, where possible, with roads, fence lines and vehicle access tracks. No areas of Ornamental Snake habitat will be cleared unless</p>	<p>Unplanned fire within the offset area. Planned fires become out of control or the required burning regime is not achieved. If fuel loads are assessed and indicate the native perennial groundcover exceeds thresholds (i.e 40% cover).</p>	<p>Fire breaks are to be inspected annually in September. Visual inspection of signs of fire during routine land management (at least quarterly) and during the habitat quality assessments in year one (1) of the approval following the wet season then every (5) years subsequently. Fuel loads will be monitored during habitat quality assessments (refer to section 7.0), through monitoring of ground cover which will inform fire management strategies.</p>	<p>Occurrences of fire are to be recorded during the visual inspections undertaken during routine land management. (section 7.0). If an uncontrolled bushfire has impacted the offset area (including if controlled burning becomes out of control), review the grazing management and fire management strategies and adherence to these strategies will take place within one (1) month. Cattle will immediately be excluded from the offset area for at least three months (depending on conditions for re-growth). All fire breaks will be inspected, maintained, and repaired if required within one (1) month of the damage occurring. To ensure compliance with performance criteria, undertake remedial action within one month including: Alteration to stocking rates, and/or duration and frequency of strategic grazing events. Amendments to fire management practices as required including fire safety and containment management. Suitably qualified ecologist to review the OAMP within one (1) month and update if required.</p>	<p>Fire breaks established on full boundary.</p>

	necessary for safety management and without consideration to the impacts and Department requirements (i.e. habitat areas are not reduced). Fire is to be excluded from the cleared paddocks until regrowth reaches a height which will allow for cool ground layer fires are possible without the risk of fire reaching the canopy.				
Habitat degradation and indirect impacts to MNES due to unauthorised access to the Proposed Offset Area This management objective is applicable to Brigalow TEC and Ornamental Snake.	All signs and fences will be erected within three (3) months of the offset being legally secured. Signs will be erected at all entrances and potential access points to the site stating that access to the site is forbidden. Fences will be maintained to prevent unauthorised access, to minimise incursions by feral herbivores and to control stock presence.	Evidence of unauthorised or unplanned access by persons, vehicles, and/or stock is detected during exclusion periods. Evidence of stock is detected at any point during exclusion times. Damage is detected to any fence or sign, or MNES.	Monitoring of fence lines will be undertaken by the Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the approval holder within three (3) months of the offset area being legally secured and during quarterly inspections. Inspections will monitor and document damage or loss of signs, damage to Ornamental Snake habitat and evidence of unauthorised access to the offset area.	Upon being notified or becoming aware of prohibited access to the offset area, the approval holder is to immediately reassess access protocols for any lessees, easement holders etc., signage and general access. Damage to signage and fences will be repaired within one month of noting the damage. If there are areas that have been negatively impacted by unauthorised access, the regeneration of those areas will be undertaken, and these areas added to the ongoing monitoring sites. Signage will be repaired and maintained as required within one (1) fortnight by the Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the approval holder.	Biosecurity plan informing and limiting access.

Habitat management objective and relevant MNES	Management and mitigation measures	Trigger for further actions	Monitoring	Corrective actions	Progress
<p>Offset fails to achieve the interim performance targets and completion criteria within the anticipated 5, 10, 15 and/or 20-year time intervals including the required benchmark levels of wood debris which provides shelter habitat for Ornamental Snakes. This management objective is applicable to the Ornamental Snake.</p>	<p>All management actions outlined in this OAMP will be implemented to ensure that the interim performance targets and completion criteria are achieved. The Voluntary Declaration under the VM Act will ensure that the landholder remains obliged to undertake active management of the offset until all completion criteria are achieved. Monitoring and management, as needed, will continue for the life of the approval to ensure that completion criteria have been met and maintained. Add course woody debris to the offset area to achieve at least 75% of course woody debris benchmark levels by year 5 and 100% of benchmark levels by year 10.</p>	<p>Interim performance targets are not likely to be achieved by year 5, 10 or 15. Completion criteria are not achieved by year 20. At least 75% of course woody debris benchmarks levels not attained by year 5. At least 100% of course woody debris benchmarks levels not attained by year 10.</p>	<p>Habitat quality score assessments will be undertaken in year one (1) of the approval following the wet season then every (5) years subsequently. Targeted monitoring for the Ornamental Snake will be undertaken annually in the first five (5) years, as a minimum. Monitoring of the offset area will be undertaken in accordance with the methods outlined in this OAMP. Monitoring results will be compared against the interim performance targets and completion criteria to assess progress of offset area in achieving the requirements of this OAMP.</p>	<p>Within one (1) month of detection of the trigger, complete an investigation into the reasons why the interim performance targets or the completion criteria were not or are not likely to be achieved within the specified timeframes. This investigation must re-evaluate the suitability of the relevant management actions and identify appropriate corrective actions. As soon as practicable, and within six months of detection of the trigger, implement revised corrective actions. These may include (but not limited to): Increasing the frequency and intensity of pest animal and weed control measures or revising the type of measures to be implemented. Modify fire management measures, to better support enhancement of offset values. If the investigation outlined above requires changes to the management actions, then as soon as possible, and within six (6) months of detection of the trigger, implement a revised OAMP, as approved by the Minister, incorporating those recommended changes. Add additional course woody debris if natural processes and anthropogenic supplementation haven't seen benchmark levels realised.</p>	<p>Updated baseline due April 2026</p>

Habitat management objective and relevant MNES	Management and mitigation measures	Trigger for further actions	Monitoring	Corrective actions	Progress
<p>Improve habitat quality of the regrowth Brigalow offset area.</p>	<p>The primary methods of improving habitat quality in the regrowth area will be: Natural regeneration is the primary method for improving habitat quality within the offset areas once weeds and pests have been controlled. Active revegetation (seeding/planting) is a contingency measure if natural regeneration is not readily occurring, or if interim performance targets aren't being met after at least three successive annual monitoring events. Three years is considered sufficient to allow natural regeneration to occur based on existing seed stock, seed dispersal from the adjacent remnant Brigalow area, weed control and grazing management to encourage further growth and for soil conditions to improve. Active revegetation may be required where extensive weed management has occurred to ensure other weed species do not establish. This will</p>	<p>Annual interim performance targets are not likely to be achieved by year 5 and/or interim performance targets from year 5 onwards are not achieved. Stem densities of brigalow regrowth exceeds 10,000 stems/ha and shrub and tree cover exceed benchmark levels. Where active revegetation has been undertaken, mortality exceeds 10% as determined by the annual monitoring events.</p>	<p>Following the wet season, annual habitat quality score assessments will be undertaken for the first five years of the OAMP approval then every (5) years subsequently. Targeted stem density monitoring in regrowth and remnant Brigalow will be undertaken annually in the first five (5) years, as a minimum and will continue until the interim performance targets are met. If active revegetation is required, monitoring of the revegetation works will be undertaken annually for a minimum of five years.</p>	<p>Within one (1) month of detection of the trigger, complete an investigation into the reasons why the interim performance targets or the completion criteria were not or are not likely to be achieved within the specified timeframes. This investigation must re-evaluate the suitability of the relevant management actions and identify appropriate corrective actions. As soon as practicable, and within three months of detection of the trigger, implement revised corrective actions. These may include (but not limited to): Increasing the frequency and intensity of pest animal and weed control measures or revising the type of measures to be implemented. Undertake additional active revegetation and replanting when mortality exceeds 10% as determined from the annual monitoring events. Update the OAMP as soon as practicable to include any revised management actions or interim performance targets. Depending on the investigation outcomes, either increase stem density thinning or cease thinning for a 12-month period and until the following year's annual monitoring has been undertaken.</p>	<p>Initial baseline due post wet season 2026</p>

<p>be determined during the interim monitoring events. Active revegetation will involve direct seeding and/or tube stock plantings of locally endemic tree species reflective of the species composition mix in RE 11.4.9, or seeding from local seed sources, as outlined below: Density of plants will be consistent with the applicable RE 11.4.9 benchmark and in consultation with either the Queensland Herbarium and/or a suitably qualified ecologist with revegetation experience, and plantings will be protected with tree guards. Supplementary watering will be undertaken during and after planting. During annual weed monitoring, mapping of weed treated areas will be undertaken to identify areas that are not naturally regenerating. Surveys will include identification of the underlying causes so these can be remediated. Undertake ecological thinning/removal of the regrowth Brigalow for those plant species that are not listed in the 11.4.9 RE description. Thinning will also be undertaken</p>				
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	where the shrub and tree layers exceed benchmark cover values and/or when stem densities exceed 10,000 stems/ha (Peeters & Butler, 2014).				
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4 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:

Hardy Wincen

Organisation (including ABN):

Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd ABN 34 009 713 875

Date:

13thth March 2026

Inspection Record: