



APPENDIX A – COMMITMENTS REGISTER

STANMORE ID EXTENSION PTY LTD
ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION PROJECT

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1. COMMITMENTS REGISTER

1.1 Chapter 1 - Introduction

Commitments
This chapter does not contain commitments.

1.2 Chapter 2 - Approvals

Commitments
This chapter contains regulatory requirements rather than commitments.

1.3 Chapter 3 - Consultation

Commitments
Consultation will continue into the Project's construction, operational and closure phases.
Stanmore will implement the proposed Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP).
The CSEP will be reviewed and updated as necessary throughout the Project phases.

1.4 Chapter 4 – Project Description

Commitments
During operations, levees will be constructed to protect the open cut pit area from flooding of the Isaac River, Cherwell Creek and Conrock Gully up to a 0.1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) (1:1,000 year) flood event.
Any residual void remaining post mine life will not be located within the extent of 0.1% AEP flood event.
The southern section of the existing IDM levee, where it does not form part of the IDM final landform, will be decommissioned prior to constructing the Project levee.
All ground disturbance will be subject to a disturbance permitting system.
Clearing will be undertaken progressively, as areas are required for mining, and to minimise exposed areas. Fauna spotter catchers will be engaged to conduct pre-clearance surveys prior to vegetation clearing.
Following vegetation clearing, topsoil will be recovered using dozers, and relocated using front end loaders, trucks and/or scraper fleet. Topsoil will either be used directly on areas of progressive rehabilitation or stockpiled for later use if no areas for rehabilitation are available at the time of stripping.

Commitments
Topsoil stockpiles will be appropriately located and sized to minimise loss of biological and physiochemical integrity.
An inventory of topsoil will be maintained on site which records details such as stripping and stockpiling date, quantity, amelioration, analysis results and usage location.
Runoff from overburden dumps will be managed through a sediment water management system.
The water management strategy is for separation of mine affected water, sediment affected water and clean water, with appropriate management of each of these water types.
Mine affected water will be collected in the pit before transfer to the primary turkey's nest mine water dam. Two smaller mine water dams will collect runoff from the ROM pads which will then pump mine water to the primary mine water dam.
The mine water transfer pipeline will be installed in a linear infrastructure corridor adjacent to the haul road, and will be fitted with systems to detect leaks and control or cease flows. Where the water pipeline crosses the Isaac River the pipe will either be located with the bridge or will be trenched and buried below predicted scour depth with the pipe encased through a larger diameter pipe (enveloper) to protect it from damage.
Mine water transfer pipelines will include engineered controls such as isolation valves, pressure release valves and flow meters which can be remotely monitored, to prevent or minimise any accidental releases of water during transfer between IPM / IDM and the Project.
Water from sediment water storages will be preferentially used for dust suppression.
Clean water from upgradient of the mining activities will be diverted around the mining activities into the Isaac River or Cherwell Creek, including the diversion of Conrock Gully.
A levee, approximately 5.9 km in length, will be constructed adjacent to the Isaac River to protect mine pits from the 0.1% AEP (1:1,000 year) flood event.
The Isaac River levee will be located outside the high bank of the Isaac River to minimise impacts on the zone of riparian vegetation. A buffer distance is proposed between the levee and high bank of the Isaac River, which will reduce impacts to the riparian zone.
The levee will be designed in accordance with The Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (Queensland Government, 2016) (the Manual).
Levees will be regulated structures and will be designed and certified by a suitably qualified person (i.e. registered professional engineer Queensland (RPEQ)).
The Isaac River levee will be decommissioned and rehabilitated following operations.
This Cherwell Creek levee plug will be rehabilitated and vegetated following construction
This Conrock Gully levee plug will be designed in accordance with The Manual (Queensland Government, 2016) with a flood immunity level for the 1:1,000 year flood event. This levee plug will be rehabilitated and vegetated following construction. This levee plug will be rehabilitated and vegetated following construction.
Rock protection will be applied in a small section (around 20 m) of the Conrock Gully levee plug.
Following construction, the diversion will be revegetated to maintain bank stability and reduce erosion. The diversion will remain in the post mining landform as a revegetated, rehabilitated, stable landform. The levee plug will be integrated into the final, long term, stable landform.

Commitments
The go line will have parking for heavy and light vehicles, self bunded storage tanks for fuel (around 250 kilolitres (kL)), oil and lubricants.
Runoff from localised areas of potential contamination at the go line and crib area will be directed through a contaminated water management system (e.g. oily water separator or sediment trap) prior to reporting to the mine water management system.
A sewage treatment plant is not required, with all sewage trucked off site. Potable water will be trucked to site.
The Isaac River and Cherwell Creek bridge designs include: • rip rap rock scour protection for bank abutments to minimise risk of scour, which will be inspected following major flood events and, if required, reinstated to reduce the risk of future scour • waterway crossings perpendicular to the waterway direction.
Construction of bridges will include bed scour protection, if required, with any bed scour protection to be at, or below the natural bed level of the waterway, such that it does not alter the profile of the low-flow channel, and no more than 20m upstream or downstream.
The dragline walk route construction, use and removal of material on the bed of the river would occur for less than 180 days (6 months). The dragline walk route will be preferentially constructed and utilised in the dry season when flows in the Isaac River are unlikely.
Following utilisation of the crossing, and within 180 days of construction commencement, the temporary gravel base will be removed, and any sand that has been removed will be replaced to restore the natural bed of the Isaac River. Bank cuttings and the walk route itself will be stabilised and rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and vegetation establishment. Rock protection installed during construction will remain in place.
Once the dragline has returned to IDM, the crossing will be fully rehabilitated with the gravel base removed, sandy bed reestablished, bank cuttings filled to resemble pre-mining topography and landforms rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and revegetation in accordance with the PRCP schedule requirements to restore riparian habitat.
The secondary access route crossing of JB Gully will be constructed as a bed level crossing based on the principles described in the Department of Primary Industry's (DPI's) 'Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works: September 2025 (DPI, 2025)' (the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline).
The crossing of Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed as a culvert crossing based on the principles described in the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline.
Waste from sewage facilities at the crib area will be removed by a licensed contractor to a suitable waste disposal facility.
Non-mining waste will be managed in accordance with existing methodologies at IPC, including use of licensed waste contractors and disposal of tyres in the dumps. Non-mining waste will be collected onsite and transferred to an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility locally or regionally. Waste will be stored in a dedicated waste storage area, designed to separate waste types and prevent waste from being released to the environment.
The proponent will provide incentives for the workforce to live locally.

1.5 Chapter 5 – Rehabilitation and Closure

Commitments
The proponent will implement the PRCP (Appendix AB) and PRCP schedule (Appendix AC) that will support the transition of the Project's mining disturbance to future post mining land uses that are safe, stable, non-polluting and sustainable, and that will satisfy the statutory requirements of the EP Act.
To minimise the construction of out-of-pit landforms, the majority of overburden, around 90%, will be placed in-pit in previously mined areas, and approximately 10% of total overburden material will report to out-of-pit dumps.
Infrastructure areas (e.g. go-line area, mine water dams) that are protected by the Isaac River levee will be decommissioned and rehabilitated prior to the levee being decommissioned and rehabilitated.
Over the life of the Project and prior to a void lake forming post closure, additional information, studies and modelling will be undertaken to support the intended use of void water as a livestock drinking water supply.
Disturbance from minor ancillary activities will be rehabilitated in accordance with the provisions detailed in the Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for exploration and mineral development projects (DEHP, 2016).
The proponent is committed to returning the majority of the land disturbed by mining back to a grazing PMLU to allow the return of this land to the Winchester Downs landowner in a productive state for reintegration into their pastoral business.
Backfilling of the northern pit area will occur prior to the decommissioning of levee and ensure that a stable, rehabilitated backfilled landform exists prior to reinstating any floodplain flows from the Isaac River

1.6 Chapter 6 – Climate

Commitments
The Project's planned rehabilitation activities will include a regular monitoring regime to confirm rehabilitation performance and maintenance actions to repair rehabilitation areas that are under performing or have been damaged by climate extremes.
The Project's construction, operation and decommissioning will consider the risks of climate extremes and change through appropriate design, construction and planning.
Mobile equipment operators will be skilled in the operation of the equipment under extreme heat conditions.
From a climate vulnerability perspective over the life of the Project, the safety of people and visitors will be appropriately managed by the Project's SHMS, which is a statutory requirement under the <i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999</i> and <i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017</i> .
The Project's equipment and infrastructure will be designed to operate under extreme temperature conditions and will be properly maintained to allow efficient and safe operation under extreme temperature conditions.
As required, new equipment purchases will consider their ability to operate safely and efficiently under extreme temperature conditions as part of the procurement process.

Commitments
The predicted increase in extreme heat conditions will increase the Project's bushfire risk, and as a result, this risk will be managed by the Project's BMP (Appendix AJ).
From a vulnerability perspective over the life of the Project, the flooding of mining operations will be prevented by the construction of levees designed to a 1:1,000 ARI flood immunity along Isaac River and Cherwell Creek, and the implementation of the annual inspection and reporting of the levees' performance required as a regulated structure, which will ensure efficient operation of the levees.
The prevention of excessive on-site erosion and sediment release will be controlled over the life of the Project by the implementation of approved surface water and erosion and sediment control plans.
Sediment control and water management structures will be appropriately designed to ensure efficient operation and minimise the risk of failure.
The Project's prevention of uncontrolled release of water to the receiving environment will be achieved by the implementation of an approved surface water management plan.
As an emergency option, the Project will also possess water release conditions for specific flood events in the Isaac River (i.e. as part of its environmental authority).
The prevention of the failure of the Project's Conrock Gully diversion will be achieved by constructing an approved gully diversion design and implementing a rehabilitation plan with appropriate monitoring and maintenance actions.
The damage to the Project's internal roads and infrastructure will be managed by the implementation of an inspect and repair regime after extreme rainfall events.
Potential safety risks that may arise from operating during cyclones and/or thunderstorms will be managed by the Project's SHMS.

1.7 Chapter 7 – Land

Commitments
Where possible and depending on safety constraints, buffer land surrounding the Project's mining activities will continue to be available for grazing activities.
The undisturbed portion of the stock route will not be adversely impacted, and therefore, will continue to function normally over the life of the Project.
The Project will make a negligible contribution to cumulative impacts on land use, which will be further reduced by the proposed rehabilitation of the majority of the land to its pre-mining land use of livestock grazing.
A fourth spoil dump called the north OOPD, will be rehandled back into the pit during late-stage operations to develop the final void, and therefore, will not exist as a post-closure landform.
During mining operations, surface water runoff and seepage from spoil dumps will be captured by the Project's water management systems, and if required, will only be released subject to meeting the discharge criteria prescribed in the Project's EA, developed to protect downstream environmental values.
The flood levee that protected the Project's mining pit from a Q1,000 (1:1,000-year) flood event during mining operations will be rehabilitated and will not form part of the final landform.

Commitments
The Project's final void will not be flooded by Q1,000 flood event.
A design acceptance criterion of a Factor of Safety of ≥ 1.5 will be adopted as PMLU milestone criteria for a geotechnically stable landform to support the applicable rehabilitation milestones within the Project's PRCP.
Spoil dump surfaces, including low walls, will be rehabilitated to achieve acceptable erosion rates.
Exclusion bunds for the purpose of restricting access will have a minimum height of 2 m, will be constructed of non-dispersive material, will be established at the recommended minimum offset distance of 15 m from the final crest position, and will redirect water away from the final void.
Geotechnical stability monitoring will be undertaken during operations.
The proponent will maintain a register of notifiable activities conducted within the Project area as part of its environmental management system.
Soil will be recovered from all activity and infrastructure areas within the Project's larger proposed disturbance area, including the pit area, mine waste landforms (i.e. spoil, overburden / interburden), infrastructure areas (e.g. haul roads, diversion, levees and dams) and the proposed PMLU area.
The recoverable soils will be placed on rehabilitated areas as part of rehabilitation works.
All rehabilitation areas except for the Conrock Gully diversion bed, the pit lake / high wall, and the proposed PMLU area, will have soil reapplied.
Krongie soil will be preferentially placed on low gradient portions of the final landform, for example, the landform tops or the backfilled surface of the southern end of the final void.
All efforts will be made to encourage rapid establishment of vegetation groundcover.
Seed mixes will include a significant proportion of grasses, preferentially stoloniferous grasses as they spread in contact with the soil surface and provide better erosion control than tussocky grasses.
The Project's rehabilitation areas will be scientifically monitored to demonstrate rehabilitation success and guide maintenance of rehabilitation areas that are under performing.
As required, the rate of gypsum will be determined by an appropriately qualified person.
Fresh non-carbonaceous waste and/or fresh carbonaceous waste will be preferentially placed below the growth media layer.
Vegetation groundcover levels of $\geq 50\%$ for Taurus and Teviot soil and $\geq 65\%$ for Taurus-Teviot and Retro soils will be targeted on slopes with a $\leq 15\%$ gradient.
Groundcover levels of $\geq 30\%$ will be targeted on 25% gradient slopes that are also rock armoured.
During rehabilitation, berms will be monitored for signs of tunnel erosion or uneven settlement/filling on a regular basis, that is both annually and after large rainfall events.
Where tunnel erosion or uneven settlement/filling are observed, remedial actions will be undertaken to ensure the continued efficient function of the impacted berm.
The final landform's top surface will be roughened to increase its depression storage and decrease the ability of surface water to move laterally across the top.
LED lighting will be used as much as practical.
The rehabilitation of the Project's disturbance will be managed in accordance with the PRCP and PRCP schedule.

Commitments
Achievement of the Project's rehabilitation milestones (RMs) and their associated milestone criteria will be supported by a monitoring regime.
The majority of the Project's disturbance will be rehabilitated to a grazing PMLU of a similar standard to pre-mining grazing conditions.
Surface water run-off and seepage from the Project's spoil landforms will be monitored for 'standard' water quality parameters including, but not limited to, pH, EC, major anions, major cations and a broad suite of soluble metals and metalloids at high resolution analysis.
The proponent will continue to undertake geochemical test-work of overburden and interburden throughout the life of the Project to compare against the test-work undertaken for the EIS assessment and to reaffirm the planned management and rehabilitation measures.
Sufficient volumes of good quality topsoil and marginal topsoil will be recovered from the Project's disturbance area for rehabilitation.
Where possible, fresh non-carbonaceous sandstone and carbonaceous sandstone will be targeted for use as rock armouring in preference to fresh non-carbonaceous and carbonaceous siltstones/mudstones.
As required, cross-slope rip lines will be established on the landform slopes to reduce the risk of the concentration of runoff and improve vegetation establishment by increasing water infiltration into the growth media.
Rip lines will be no deeper than 300 mm and 500 mm for settled and unconsolidated areas, respectively.
For the northern end of the Project's main landform that may interact with a 1% AEP Isaac River flood event after the removal of the Isaac River flood levee, a suitable groundcover will be established as soon as possible to minimise the risk of scour should this event occur post-mining.
Any notifiable activity site will be subject to a preliminary site investigation to identify if any residual contamination remains.
The proponent will monitor those areas of the Project site where hazardous materials have been used for spills and evidence of land contamination.
The proponent will engage the services of a suitably qualified person to assist in the management of land contamination.
Lighting on the revised Project site will be oriented inwards and screened from the outside where possible.
The Project's Open-cut Examiners will assess the risk of light spilling towards the Winchester Downs Homestead, and as required, will make the necessary adjustments to remove or reduce potential light impacts.
The Winchester Downs residents will be provided a 24 hour contact number for the Project's operation for emergency, complaint and impact management purposes.

1.8 Chapter 8 – Surface Water and Water Management

Commitments
Placing fill or excavating in a watercourse will require a riverine protection permit (RPP) if the activity does not comply with guidelines for Riverine protection permit exemption requirements ¹ . The proponent will obtain a RPP if the exemption requirements cannot be met.
Controlled releases will only occur in accordance with the controlled release strategy.
The mine water transfer pipeline will be installed in a linear infrastructure corridor adjacent to the haul road, and will be fitted with leak detection shut-off valves. Where the water pipeline crosses the Isaac River, the pipe will either be located with the bridge or will be trenched and buried below predicted scour depth with the pipe encased through a larger diameter pipe (enveloper) to protect it from damage.
Mine water transfer pipelines will include engineered controls such as isolation valves, pressure release valves and flow meters, to prevent or minimise any accidental releases of water during transfer between IDM and the Project.
Sediment water will be managed in accordance with the ESCP, as provided in Appendix AD
Controls will be installed on raw water pipelines to manage any accidental releases, noting that this water is 'fresh'.
Facilities at the go line for the storage of fuels and minor maintenance requirements will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard specifications, including but not limited to the provisions of AS 3780:2008 – The storage and handling of corrosive substances, AS 1940:2004 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids (AS 1940), AS 3833:2007 – Storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods in packaged and intermediate bulk containers.
Hazardous substances Safe Operating Procedures (SOP) will be in place at these operations. A register will be maintained on site for all chemicals. Where appropriate, material safety data sheets will be kept in storage areas or available for on-line access, as required.
Fuel storage areas are a potential source of hydrocarbons, and fuel storage areas will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant specifications of AS1940. Fuel storage areas will be inspected regularly, with repair and maintenance work completed as required. Bunds filled with stormwater will be drained or pumped out by a licensed contractor as soon as practicable to maintain the bund volume.
A waste oil system will collect all waste oils for transfer offsite or recycling onsite, so that waste oils are not released to the environment. Lubricants will be stored in a bunded concrete area with a sump to collect any spills.
All runoff from areas with potential contaminants will pass through water management controls such as an oily water separator or sediment trap before entering the mine affected water management system.

¹ https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/_shared-content/policy-register/policy-register-pdf?getdoc=726&name=riverine-protection-permit-exemption-requirements.pdf

Commitments
Incident reporting and the management of spills will be undertaken in accordance with the site operational incident reporting forms and procedures. A spill response protocol will be developed and implemented. Spills management procedures will be designed to contain and remediate any spills of fuels or chemicals to prevent impacts to surface waters. Spill kits will be available close to areas where chemicals are being regularly used or stored.
Specific waste bins and bunding will be used to isolate waste liquids, chemicals and hazardous wastes.
Hazardous liquid wastes awaiting disposal, such as hydrocarbons and oils, will be stored appropriately in accordance with AS1940:2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
All areas containing potential contaminants or hazardous wastes will be protected from flooding by levees with flood protection for a 0.1% AEP (1:1,000 year) flood event.
The consequence category assessment (CCA) will be reviewed and revised during detailed design as more information becomes available for the design of dams, at which time certified copies of the consequence category determination from a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland will be provided to the administering authority.
The integrated IPC water balance model will be updated once operations commence at the Project to reflect any changes in the WMS over the life of the operation.
Controls such as isolation valves, pressure release valves and flow meters, will be included in the design and construction of mine water transfer pipeline to prevent or minimise any accidental releases of water during transfer between IDM and the Project.
Mine affected water will be used as a priority in meeting site demands. Water from the mine affected water management system may only be released to the downstream environment in compliance with the proposed release rules, which are designed to protect WQOs and EVs.
Water collected in the sediment dams will be managed in accordance with the ESCP and used for dust suppression.
Mine-affected water from the Project will be managed through a mine water management system which is designed to operate in accordance with proposed EA conditions that are based on the Model Mining Conditions, and incorporated into the release criteria used in modelling the mine water management system.
The Project site's WMS will be monitored to ensure that they are operating as designed, including the following: • Continual monitoring of water quality and storage volumes in the mine affected storages and sediment dams will be undertaken. • The pit and dam pumps will be inspected and operated regularly to ensure they will operate when required. • Sediment dams will be cleaned out on a regular basis to maintain the available sediment storage volume. • Clean water drains will be monitored regularly to ensure they are operating as designed and do not allow mixing of clean and dirty water. • Contaminated water sumps and interceptors will be inspected and cleaned out regularly.

Commitments
This erosion and sediment control will be implemented for the following phases of Project work: • planning and design (non-operational) • construction and operation. Project workers and contractors involved in earthworks and civil construction will be provided access to the ESCP. All works involving disturbance will be required to adhere to all aspects of the ESCP unless abnormal circumstances prohibit their use.
The Project's disturbance activities will be conducted in accordance with site systems for the implementation of erosion and sediment control, including: • a Permit to Disturb procedure • internal projects standards • Project-specific approval requirements • an inspection regime.
Erosion and sediment control measures will be constructed prior to disturbance to reduce sediment laden stormwater discharging to the receiving environment.
Erosion and sediment control measures will be designed and constructed by suitably qualified and experienced persons. Construction records and the management of change will be implemented for the Project's erosion and sediment control measures.
An asset register database will be prepared for all erosion and sediment control structures at the Project site.
An effective monitoring and maintenance program will be established to assess the effectiveness of the Project's erosion and sediment control measures, and where required, conduct the appropriate repairs for identified issues.
Any failure of effectiveness of an erosion and sediment control structure will be reported to the Site Environmental Superintendent. Incident reporting procedures will be established to report the ineffectiveness of an erosion and sediment control structure. The incident reporting will be managed in accordance with the Project's environmental management system. Corrective actions will be developed as soon as practicable for ineffective erosion and sediment control measures and may require advice from an appropriately qualified person. All corrective actions will be captured in the Project's environmental management system.
To ensure continuous improvement, the ESCP will be reviewed by an appropriately qualified person annually and regularly updated to ensure it remains current in relation to applicable reference documents, and erosion and sediment control techniques and application.
Monitoring of surface water quality within and surrounding to the Project area in waterways and Project water storages will form a key component of the surface water management system.
The surface water monitoring protocols will: • ensure compliance with the Project's EA and PRCP schedule • provide valuable information on the performance of the water management system • facilitate adaptive management of water resources on the site.
The surface water monitoring program will be implemented in accordance with the Monitoring and Sampling Manual (DES, 2018).
The surface water monitoring program will include continued monitoring at sites to monitor water quality upstream and downstream of the Project.

Commitments
Event-based sampling of mine-affected water releases will enable quantification of release water quality and their potential impact on the water quality of receiving waters.
The water quality monitoring program will also include dam monitoring of all mine-affected water dams and sediment dams. These water storages will be monitored on a quarterly basis.
The proposed mine-affected water release limits and monitoring frequency to be sampled at the proposed release point are provided in Table 8-9 and Table 8-10, based on variable flow criteria.
The proposed release contaminant trigger investigations levels for mine-affected water are provided in Table 8-15.
If receiving waters at a downstream monitoring point exceed the trigger levels during a mine-affected water release event then: • downstream results are compared to upstream results • where the downstream results exceed the upstream results, then undertake an investigation into potential for environmental harm and report to DETSI within a specified timeframe on the investigations and actions taken to prevent environmental harm.

1.9 Chapter 9 – Hydrology and Geomorphology

Commitments
The Project's activities in watercourses will be conducted in accordance with the riverine protection permit requirements if it cannot meet the Riverine protection permit exemption requirements.
The Project's activities in waterways will be conducted in accordance with the Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works (DPI, 2025).
All levees will be designed with sufficient height to provide immunity from the 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000 average recurrence interval (ARI)) local and regional design flood events.
Levees will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as they are not required for final void protection because the void is not located within a 0.1% AEP floodplain.
The Project's mining operations, including dams, will be protected from a 0.1% AEP flood event by the Project's planned levee and levee plugs.
The bed level crossing will be removed and stabilised once the dragline walk is completed.
The final landform will be revegetated, with vegetation cover providing sufficient protection against interaction with infrequent flood events.
The Isaac River levee will have rock protection to prevent scour.
The proposed Isaac River levee will be decommissioned and rehabilitated following mining operations.
A functional design for the Conrock Gully diversion was prepared to address the objectives and design criteria of the DNRME guideline and achieve the required outcomes. The diversion will be constructed in accordance with the functional design.
The Conrock Gully diversion will be monitored regularly to collect data for use in evaluating the performance of the diversion during construction and operations.

Commitments
Revegetation of the Conrock Gully diversion will occur to achieve the ACARP guideline criteria. Rehabilitation of the Conrock Gully diversion will be scheduled to align with the Project's operational requirements for the Conrock Gully diversion and to achieve a long term stable landform in accordance with the PRCP schedule.
Based on the CCA, the Isaac River flood protection levee, the Cherwell Creek levee plug and the Conrock Gully levee plug are classified as 'regulated structures' in accordance with the Dams Manual.
As required by the Dams Manual, a detailed CCA will be conducted by a suitably qualified person prior to the Project's construction phase
The bed level crossing will be removed and stabilised once the dragline walk is completed
Prior to the Project's construction phase, detailed designs of the Project's planned levee and levee plugs will be developed by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with the Dams Manual.
Construction of the Project's levee and levee plugs will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with the Dams Manual.
The Project's levee and levee plugs will be constructed prior to the Project's operational phase where activities occur in a floodplain.
Rock protection is proposed on approximately 2.5 km of the central section of the levee between chainages 1700 m and 4200 m to prevent scour during the 0.1% AEP flood conditions.
The non-armoured sections of the Project's levee and levee plugs will be revegetated with suitable grass species to increase erosion resistance and stability.
The Project's levee and levee plugs have been aligned to minimise impacts to riparian vegetation.
The construction footprint of the Project's levee and levee plugs will be kept to a minimum that allows safe and efficient construction techniques.
During the Project's mining phase, the levee and levee plugs will be monitored following regional flood events, and if required, flood damage will be rectified in a timely manner to ensure operational efficiency is reinstated.
As regulated structures, the Project's levee and levee plugs will be subject to an annual inspection and reporting regime under the EP Act.
The levee's and levee plugs' construction and operation will be in accordance with the DNRME guideline and the Dam Manual.
Prior to the commencement of mining in the Conrock Gully floodplain, the Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed as specified by its Functional Design Report to achieve a hydraulically and geomorphically stable structure.
Construction of the Conrock Gully diversion will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with the Functional Design Report.
If possible, the Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed during the dry season.
To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the Conrock Gully diversion.
The Conrock Gully diversion will be monitored as specified by its Functional Design Report, and if identified by monitoring, damaged areas will receive appropriate remedial actions in a timely manner to restore functional efficiency.

Commitments
Prior to the Project's construction phase, a detailed design of the Project's planned bridges will be developed by a suitably qualified person.
Construction of the bridges will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with its detailed design plans.
The bridges' construction and operation will be designed to prevent permanent barriers to the flow of water.
If possible, the bridges will be constructed during the dry season.
To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the bridges.
Prior to the Project's construction phase, a detailed design of the Project's planned temporary Isaac River dragline crossing will be developed by a suitably qualified person.
Construction of the temporary Isaac River dragline crossing will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with its detailed design plans.
The walk route construction, use and removal of material on the bed of the river would occur for less than 180 days (i.e. 6 months). The dragline walk route would not result in a permanent barrier to the flow of waters.
The dragline walk route will be preferentially constructed and utilised in the dry season when flows in the Isaac River are unlikely.
Following utilisation of the crossing, and within 180 days of construction commencement, the temporary gravel base will be removed, and any sand that has been removed will be replaced to restore the natural bed of the Isaac River.
Bank cuttings and the walk route itself will be stabilised and rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and vegetation establishment. Rock protection installed during construction will remain in place. These rehabilitation and stabilisation activities will remain in place during the life of operations between the period when the initial dragline walk during construction and the later dragline walk during closure.
To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the temporary Isaac River dragline crossing.
The temporary Isaac River dragline crossing will be constructed, operate and rehabilitated in accordance with the Waterway Barrier Works guideline for temporary waterway crossings.

Commitments
The following mitigation and management measures will be applied to the JB Gully bed-level crossing and the access / haul road crossing of Conrock Gully diversion: • Following Project approval and prior to the Project's construction phase, a detailed design of the Project's planned crossings will be developed by a suitably qualified person. • Construction of the crossings will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with its detailed design plans. • The crossings' construction and operation will be based on the principles of the Waterway Barrier Works guideline. • If construction will not occur in accordance with the riverine protection exemption requirements (DRDMW (2023)), a permit will be obtained. • If possible, the crossings will be constructed during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the crossings. • During the Project's mining phase, the crossings will be monitored following regional and local flood events, and if required, flood damage will be rectified in a timely manner to ensure operational efficiency is reinstated.
• At the completion of mining and all other major rehabilitation works, the Project's levee and levee plugs will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule. • If possible, the Project's levee and levee plugs will be decommissioned and rehabilitated during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Project's levee and levee plugs.
Monitoring of the rehabilitated levee area will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate long term establishment success of a hydraulically and geomorphically stable structure.
• At the completion of mining and all other major rehabilitation and post-mining land use works, the bridges will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule (unless a third party agreement is reached for its retention). • The proposed post mining land use for the rehabilitation bridge area is riparian vegetation. • If possible, the bridges will be decommissioned and rehabilitated during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the bridges. • Monitoring of the rehabilitated bridge areas will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate rehabilitation success.
• Once the dragline has returned to IDM, the crossing will be fully rehabilitated with the gravel base removed, sandy bed reestablished, bank cuttings filled to resemble pre-mining topography and landforms rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and revegetation in accordance with the PRCP schedule requirements. • The proposed post mining land use for the rehabilitation bridge area is riparian vegetation. • Monitoring of the rehabilitated temporary Isaac River dragline crossing area will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate rehabilitation success.

Commitments
The following mitigation and management measures will be applied to the JB Gully bed-level crossing and the access / haul road crossing of Conrock Gully diversion: • At the completion of mining, the crossings will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule. • If possible, the crossings will be decommissioned and rehabilitated during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the crossings. • Monitoring of the rehabilitated crossing areas will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate rehabilitation success for surrender

1.10 Chapter 10 – Groundwater

Commitments
The proponent will identify, monitor and review impacts on underground water resulting from the exercise of underground water rights. This includes the preparation and ongoing review of groundwater impact predictions and affected area mapping to confirm whether actual groundwater behaviour is consistent with that predicted.
The proponent will enter a make good agreement with landholders as required.
Facilities at the go line for the storage of fuels and minor maintenance requirements will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard specifications, including but not limited to the provisions of AS 3780:2008 – The storage and handling of corrosive substances, AS 1940:2004 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids (AS 1940), AS 3833:2007 – Storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods in packaged and intermediate bulk containers.
Under the IPC Safety Health Management System, hazardous substances Safe Operating Procedures (SOP) will be in place at these operations. A register will be maintained on site for all chemicals. Where appropriate, material safety data sheets will be kept in storage areas or available for on-line access, as required.
Fuel storage areas are a potential source of hydrocarbons, and fuel storage areas will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant specifications of AS1940. Fuel storage areas will be inspected regularly, with repair and maintenance work completed as required. Bunds filled with stormwater will be drained or pumped out by a licensed contractor as soon as practicable to maintain the bund volume.
A waste oil system will collect all waste oils for transfer offsite or recycling onsite, so that waste oils are not released to the environment. Lubricants will be stored in a bunded concrete area with a sump to collect any spills.
All runoff from areas with potential contaminants will pass through water management controls such as an oily water separator or sediment trap before entering the mine affected water management system.

Commitments
Incident reporting and the management of spills will be undertaken in accordance with the site operational incident reporting forms and procedures. A spill response protocol will be developed and implemented. Spills management procedures will be designed to contain and remediate any spills of fuels or chemicals to prevent impacts to surface waters. Spill kits will be available close to areas where fuel, oils and/or chemicals are being regularly used or stored.
Specific waste bins and bunding will be used to isolate waste liquids, chemicals and hazardous wastes.
Hazardous liquid wastes awaiting disposal, such as hydrocarbons and oils, will be stored appropriately in accordance with AS1940:2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
All areas containing potential contaminants or hazardous wastes will be protected from flooding by levees with flood protection for a 0.1% AEP (1:1,000 year) flood event.
The proponent will implement the groundwater monitoring and management plan (GMMP) proposed for the Project (Appendix AE).
The baseline monitoring program will continue until active mining commences, at which point the operational regime will be implemented.
Routine monitoring during the mining operation will provide early warning of any variation in the response of the groundwater system to that predicted by the groundwater modelling. This will enable the proponent to undertake mitigation measures, as required, to minimise any potential groundwater related impacts, such as to surrounding groundwater users and the environment (e.g. through the implementation of make-good measures).
An investigation into exceedances of groundwater level triggers or groundwater quality limits will involve determination of whether the exceedance is a result of: • mining activities authorised under this environmental authority • seasonal/natural variation • neighbouring land use resulting in groundwater impacts • any other potential cause.
Investigations will consider relevant monitoring data, groundwater flow conditions, baseline information, site activities, natural conditions and bore integrity.
Where an exceedance is determined to be caused by the Project's mining activities, then a further investigation will be undertaken to determine whether environmental harm has occurred or may occur, and the extent thereof. If the investigation determines that environmental harm has occurred, or may occur, the following actions will be taken after completing the investigation: • implementation of measures as soon as reasonably practicable to reduce environmental harm including potential environmental harm • development of long-term mitigation measures to address any existing groundwater contamination and prevent recurrence of groundwater contamination which is implemented in a reasonable time period • if environmental harm has occurred as a result of groundwater drawdown exceedances: ○ determine any actions required to reduce the potential for environmental harm ○ determine any mitigation measures required to limit the drawdown in the affected groundwater resource.

Commitments
The GMMP will continue during the post mining period until relinquishment of Project's MLs, except where additional requirements are identified through implementation of the PRCP schedule. As part of the post mining phase, the monitoring program will also include additional monitoring for the void lake as follows: • Void water level - quarterly survey consistent with the frequency of groundwater level monitoring at groundwater bores. • Void water quality – quarterly sampling consistent with the frequency and parameter suite for groundwater quality monitoring at groundwater bores.
During the life of Project operations, data collected through the GMMP will be used to assess the Project's impact on groundwater resources, and if deemed necessary update and refine the numerical groundwater model and its predictions of future impacts. These outcomes will in turn be used to review and improve the GMMP through a continual reporting, review and improvement process which includes: • An annual groundwater monitoring report, assessing the results of monitoring and a review of the conceptual and numerical groundwater models. • Periodic review of the GMMP, with the GMMP modified to reflect updated conditions or improved knowledge. • Maintenance of the monitoring bores, with installation of new or replacement bores as required.
The proponent will implement the groundwater dependent ecosystem monitoring and management plan (GDEMMP) proposed for the Project (Appendix AF).
The GDEMMP describes corrective actions that will be implemented if and when statistically significant impacts on GDE function caused by Project activities are detected.
The GDEMMP has been separated into two stages: 1. Two years of intensive data collection during which investigative thresholds will be defined. 2. The period after 2 years, comprising the remainder of operations and the post mining period, which will utilise data collected in the initial two years to re-assess the thresholds.
Should the established thresholds be exceeded, this will trigger an investigation that will make use of other monitoring data on the bio-physical function of vegetation, groundwater, and surface water to determine the cause of a threshold exceedance. If drawdown of the groundwater table is found to be the cause of the threshold exceedance, then mitigation measures will be implemented, and the effect of mitigation measures monitored. If mitigation measures are not effective, habitat quality data from the GDE Habitat Quality Monitoring Program (Appendix AG) will be used to assess whether there is a significant residual impact to habitat for listed species requiring biodiversity offsets.
Data collection will occur across all assessment sites, including the riverine and wetland GDEs, with upstream and downstream control sites.
GDEMMP reporting will be prepared at the completion of each monitoring event describing the findings of monitoring.
Bi-annual baseline monitoring (four events covering two wet seasons and two dry seasons) will be undertaken for a two-year period, commencing November 2025 (dry season), and then planned for early / mid 2026 (wet season), late 2026 (dry season) and early / mid 2027 (wet season). At the completion of four baseline monitoring events, a consolidated report will be prepared which provides a synopsis of the data collected, including correlations between parameters and statistical analysis (where possible) of seasonal ecological function.

Commitments
Potential corrective actions should GDE monitoring and data analysis detect a statistically defined decline in GDE health are: • Restoration of tree water supply through direct injection or infiltration of surface waters. • Infill planting.
Corrective actions, should they be required, will be monitored using the monitoring methods described in the GDEMMP. Infill planting will be monitored on a regular basis during establishment (e.g. monthly then annually).
The proponent will implement the groundwater dependent ecosystem habitat quality monitoring program (GDEHQMP) proposed for the Project (Appendix AG).
The GDEHQMP comprises the baseline assessment period prior to Project activities impacting groundwater, and ongoing monitoring to assess changes in GDE health and habitat quality during operations and closure.
The baseline assessment will occur biannually (wet season and dry season) for at least 2 years, and will derive average habitat quality scores for each monitoring site and relevant MNES and MSES values. These scores will establish the baseline condition against which future ongoing monitoring results can be compared. The ongoing monitoring program will occur biennially (every two years), during the dry and wet seasons.
When the threshold is exceeded, this will trigger additional investigation into whether the decline in score is a result of Project activities, the likelihood of significant impacts to MNES and MSES (where the decline in score is Project related) and whether offsets are required to compensate for significant impacts.
Where threshold criteria are exceeded, a staged response will be implemented to verify the monitoring result, determine the likely cause of the change, and identify the appropriate management response.
Upon completion of the baseline monitoring surveys, a baseline GDE habitat quality assessment report will be prepared. This report will document the baseline habitat quality condition, summarise seasonal variation during the baseline period, and present the habitat quality scores assigned to each monitoring site. This report will also identify any relevant trends, limitations or data gaps and confirm the baseline condition against which future monitoring results will be compared. The findings will be used to support the refinement of habitat quality thresholds.
The findings from ongoing monitoring will be compiled and reported, with monitoring outcomes assessed against the baseline scores and established threshold criteria.

1.11 Chapter 11 – Terrestrial Ecology

Commitments
Vegetation clearing will occur progressively across the life of the mine (anticipated 15 years).
Dust control measures, including dust suppression on haul roads and stockpiles, progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas, and erosion and sediment management, will be implemented.
Within the Project area, the proponent has sought to reduce the Disturbance area with 'avoidance areas'.

Commitments
Sequential clearing to be implemented – Vegetation clearing will be undertaken progressively in line with mining sequences to minimise the area of concurrent disturbance.
Progressive rehabilitation – Rehabilitation will commence as soon as areas become available in accordance with the PRCP schedule. Disturbed areas will be reshaped, top-soiled and revegetated with locally sourced native species to reinstate ecological function and minimise long-term residual impacts.
The Project design has incorporated avoidance measures that retain areas of native vegetation within the Project area, such that the Disturbance area does not encompass the entire Project area. As a result, discrete patches of remnant and non-remnant vegetation will be retained as buffer zones established between the Disturbance area and retained patches of vegetation.
Where riparian areas or drainage features occur, buffers will assist in maintaining bank stability, filtering surface runoff, and preserving vegetation structure and composition, thereby supporting both aquatic and terrestrial ecological values. Buffer zones along riparian corridors will include separation between levee structures and the high bank.
The Project design incorporates buffer zones around retained TEC patches (Brigalow and Poplar Box) to minimise indirect impacts.
Buffer zones to adjacent riparian habitats will be retained, supporting the maintenance of water quality, bank stability and habitat function
Rehabilitation of the diverted Conrock Gully will be undertaken with a riparian vegetation post mining land use in accordance with the PRCP, which will provide a vegetated buffer to surrounding retained vegetation patches and facilitate a movement corridor for fauna.
Rehabilitation will primarily focus on establishing pasture, in accordance with existing land use practices, but will include woodland patches, including riparian habitat at watercourses crossings and along Conrock Gully diversion.
Vegetation clearance protocols, including a 'permit to disturb system', activity area delineation, nomination of responsible persons, inspections and monitoring, as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.
Habitat retention controls, including inductions, operating procedures, activity areas, speed limits, pre-clearance surveys, use of fauna spotter catcher during clearing, fauna habitat controls and fauna relocation, as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.
Weeds will be managed in accordance with the Project's Weed and Pest Management Plan (Appendix AI).
Pest animals will be managed in accordance with the Weed and Pest Management Plan (Appendix AI).
Fragmentation and edge effects controls, including activity area delineation, access controls, inductions, dust suppression and stock controls, as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.
Implement erosion and sediment control measures as per the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (Appendix AD).
Fauna mortality or injury controls, including speed limits, operation procedures, training, pre-clearance surveys, use of fauna spotter catcher during clearing, fauna habitat controls, fauna relocation, injured fauna management, as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.
The site specific water management plan, Fitzroy regional receiving environment monitoring program (FRREMP) and ESCP will be implemented by suitably qualified persons.
Dust suppression controls, as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.

Commitments
Lighting controls, as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.
Noise and vibration controls, as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.
Bushfire prevention and management controls, including the Bushfire Management Plan (Appendix AJ), as per Table 11-23, will be implemented.
The following plans will guide environmental management for the Project, particularly as it relates to impacts to terrestrial ecology: • Weed and Pest Management Plan (Appendix AI) • MNES Significant Species Management Plan (Appendix AH) • High-risk species management program (SMP) under the NC Act. • GDE Monitoring and Management Plan (GDEMMP) (Appendix AF), complemented by the GDE Habitat Quality Monitoring Plan (Appendix AG) • Offset Area Management Plan (Appendix R) and Offset Delivery Plan (Appendix S) • Bushfire Management Plan, as a part of the Emergency Response Plan (Appendix AJ) • ESCP (Appendix AD) • PRCP and PRCP schedule (Appendix AB and Appendix AC).
The MNES Species Management Plan, as provided in Appendix AH , will be implemented.
The SMP (High-risk of Impacts) will provide targeted, species-specific measures to avoid, minimise, and manage potential impacts on high-risk and sensitive flora and fauna species within the Project area during construction and operation. The SMP (High-risk of Impacts) will apply to the threatened species known to occur within the Project area, that is, the Squatter Pigeon and Greater Glider, as well as least concern fauna species that have breeding places within the Survey area.

1.12 Chapter 12 – Aquatic Ecology

Commitments
Following construction, the diversion will be revegetated to maintain bank stability and reduce erosion and achieve a native vegetation (riparian) post mining land use in accordance with the proposed progressive rehabilitation and closure plan (PRCP) schedule (see Appendix AC). The diversion will remain in the post mining landform as a revegetated, rehabilitated, stable landform.
Monitoring of the diversion establishment and rehabilitation will occur in order to achieve the design outcomes and rehabilitation milestones.
The construction and operation of the bridges will not create a barrier for fish passage. Whilst there will be sites of construction activity within the watercourse (e.g. at each pile location), these will be temporary at each location and not create an impediment to fish passage elsewhere in the river channel.
Following the construction there will be no ongoing impediment to fish movement in the Isaac River or Cherwell Creek.
The dragline walk route construction, use and removal of material on the bed of the river would occur for less than 180 days (6 months). The dragline walk route will preferentially be constructed and utilised in the dry season when flows in the Isaac River are unlikely.

Commitments
Following utilisation of the crossing, and within 180 days of construction commencement, the temporary gravel base will be removed, and any sand that has been removed will be replaced to restore the natural bed of the Isaac River. Bank cuttings and the walk route itself will be stabilised and rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and vegetation establishment. Rock protection installed during construction will remain in place.
Once the dragline has returned to IDM, the crossing will be fully rehabilitated with the gravel base removed, sandy bed reestablished, bank cuttings filled to resemble pre-mining topography and landforms rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and revegetation in accordance with the PRCP schedule requirements to restore riparian habitat.
The secondary access route crossing of JB Gully will be constructed as a bed level crossing based on the principles described in the Department of Primary Industry's (DPI's) ' <i>Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works: September 2025</i> ' (the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline).
The crossing of Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed as a culvert crossing based on the principles described in the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline.
Sediment water drains and dams will be constructed to capture runoff from overburden dumps. Sediment dams will be constructed in stages in accordance with mine progression. An erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) has been developed for the Project (Appendix AD).
The Project proponent intends to join the FRREMP, consistent with other Stanmore sites. Project related aquatic ecosystem monitoring and reporting will be done as per FRREMP.
Leaks and spills of hydrocarbons and other chemicals will be managed through the procedures described in Section 1.8 above.

1.13 Chapter 13 – Biodiversity Offsets

Commitments
The proponent will implement the proposed offset area management plan (OAMP) (Appendix R) and offset delivery plan (ODP) (Appendix S), following approval.
Offset area management actions will be undertaken by the landholder and / or appointed Offset Area Manager, noting that a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore is the landholder for the nominated offset properties. Ecological monitoring and reporting will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.
The proposed monitoring and reporting provides transparency over how the management actions will be implemented, where management actions require improvement, where remedial actions are triggered, and provides for the identification of any non-compliance issues, to ensure that completion remains on track.
Management and monitoring of the offset area will be undertaken in accordance with commitments provided in the approved OAMP and ODP.
Annual reports will provide transparency on the implementation of the management actions and will allow for any non-compliance with the OAMP to be rectified to ensure the completion criteria remain on track.

Commitments
Where completion criteria are not achieved by the 20-year period, management actions will continue until the offset conservation gains are realised. Should the completion criteria be met prior to the 20-year period, management actions and monitoring will continue until the end of the approval period (20 years) to ensure conservation gains are maintained or further improved.
For MSES regulated vegetation offsets, offset area gains will be achieved by managing the identified threatening processes, with specific focus on weed and pest eradication.
The proposed offset areas will be managed to improve the condition of the habitat, through the implementation of appropriate management actions described in the OAMP and the ODP.
Annual reports will provide transparency on the implementation of the management actions and will allow for any non-compliance with the ODP to be rectified to ensure the completion criteria can be achieved.
The offset area monitoring program includes: • baseline surveys for habitat quality; and weed and pest identification and mapping • habitat quality assessments and photo monitoring • fauna, weed and pest animal monitoring.
Monitoring events and associated reporting will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.
Regular inspections of the offset area will be undertaken by the land manager or appointed Offset Area Manager to ensure compliance with the management actions. Such inspections will assess but may not be limited to fencing, signage, grazing, firebreaks and access tracks, weather damage and incidental weed and pest animal identification.
Following the completion of each monitoring event, a report will be provided that outlines the results of each monitoring survey. An ecological condition assessment report will be developed in Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17 and 20, and include results of monitoring surveys.
A baseline ecological condition assessment report will be developed following the baseline surveys in Year 1 and will incorporate species-specific treatment and control methods for weed and pest species observed on the site, which will inform control programs within the offset area. All subsequent ecological condition assessment reports will comply with relevant conditions of approval.
As required by conditions of approval, potentially annually, a compliance report will include a summary on performance of the OAMP for the period of the offset.
The OAMP and ODP, once approved, will remain effective for the life of the approval but will be updated whenever required, including after monitoring events, any incident or non-compliance event, or on request by regulators, to ensure it contains best practice information and to achieve completion criteria.

1.14 Chapter 14 – Greenhouse Gas

Commitments
Stanmore acknowledge Australia's commitment to net zero emissions by 2050 and will continue aligning its decarbonisation efforts with the Australian Government's commitments to contribute to the goal of the Paris Agreement.
The Project will utilise an electric dragline rather than diesel excavators for the removal of overburden.

Commitments
Stanmore will evaluate the cost-effectiveness of entering into a power purchase agreement (PPA) with a supplier of renewably generated electricity, for use by the Project
Use of premium diesel increases fuel use efficiency.
Replacement of diesel genset with solar photovoltaic and battery in crib hut and site/Project office design.
Implementation of options for emissions reductions will occur if and when the business case demonstrates that they are technically and commercially feasible.
Stanmore is continually investigating and testing feasible options for emissions reduction through the substitution of diesel equipment with electric equipment.
Stanmore commits to implementing all technically and commercially feasible decarbonisation options before seeking to offset residual emissions with Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) or Safeguard Mechanism Credits (SMCs). Stanmore will purchase ACCUs that are produced in Queensland (DETSI, 2026) where they are available and cost-effective. Where offsets are proposed for carbon abatement Stanmore will monitor the offset market using internally sourced information and reputable third party market analysts to identify any market constraints.
Mine layout and run of mine will be optimised for diesel use efficiency through explicit planning and scheduling from Project Year 1.
Emissions reduction in plant will be realised through ongoing process monitoring and optimisation.
Use of premium diesel in all transport and stationary plant will be reviewed before commencement and implemented where economically feasible.
Research and evaluation of dual fuel technologies in heavy diesel vehicles and implementation if economically feasible and if sources of gas supply prove favourable.
Right sized machinery and load optimisation on commissioning to reduce fleet hours.
Commission electric dragline at commencement of operations.
Install onsite renewable electricity generation where a positive business case exists (e.g. replacing diesel genset with renewable electricity to power the crib hut).
Identify best management practices to increase post mining land use (PMLU) carbon stock in soil and vegetation, for application in progressive rehabilitation.
Within Australia, Stanmore will regularly review options to reduce GHG emissions across its supply and value chain.
Stanmore will monitor and record all energy use and production within the IPC facility boundary (inclusive of the Project) consistent with NGER requirements and methods.
Stanmore will report its progress in emissions reduction and minimisation of Safeguard Mechanism liabilities to the Board and report its progress in annual emissions reduction in the Sustainability and ESG Report published on its website.
Progress against the decarbonisation objective and key result areas will be periodically audited and reviewed.

Commitments
Stanmore will annually review the technological and commercial readiness of options that may result in improved efficiency or reduced GHG emissions in the operation of the Project.
Stanmore is committed to a process of continuous improvement to meet its decarbonisation goal and objective. It will scope new technologies and processes that may be implemented cost-effectively to improve efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Stanmore will also continue to support the Australian Coal Industry Research Program (ACARP) in research to develop best practice environmental management measures.
Feasibility assessments will be conducted regarding options according to their technology readiness level (TRL) and their commercial readiness level (CRL).
Practicable and economically feasible emission reduction, abatement, or offsetting options will be implemented when the business case is met. Each option will have its effectiveness monitored and reported.

1.15 Chapter 15 – Air Quality

Commitments
Routine mitigation will involve operation of a watercart to wet down unpaved haul routes, additional watering and chemical suppressant application during dryer periods, and management of vehicle speeds.
Previously mined and waste material dump areas will be progressively rehabilitated to minimise exposed surfaces to wind erosion in accordance with the Project's progressive rehabilitation and closure plan.
The Proponent will develop a dust management plan (DMP) for the Project. The Proponent will expand upon IPC's existing DMP to include the Project, and will comprise monitoring of dust deposition, real-time monitoring of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} , real-time meteorological monitoring of wind speed and direction, a trigger-action-response-plan (TARP) and complaints handling procedures.
The Proponent will make all reasonable efforts to enter into an 'alternative arrangement' with the owners of Winchester Downs Homestead (R1) for amenity.
The Project's additional mitigation measures will be enacted incrementally and proactively as necessary based on real-time monitoring data as part of the DMP's TARP.
The Project's DMP will commit to the regular review and improvement of the active dust management practices and monitoring to ensure emissions and impacts from the Project are appropriately managed into the future to minimise the risk of non-compliance with the required air quality objectives.
To identify when additional mitigation measures should be implemented, a DMP, strategic monitoring network and TARP, will be adopted for the Project's mining operations.

1.16 Chapter 16 – Noise and Vibration

Commitments
The proponent will undertake appropriate monitoring in response to noise and/or vibration complaints to assess compliance with the Project's noise and vibration criteria.
To ensure continuous improvement, reporting procedures involving annual reviews and periodic performance audits of the Project's noise and vibration management will be conducted as future conditions change with the progression of mining, including as required the development of new mitigation measure and/or corrective actions to ensure compliance.
Potential airblast overpressure and ground vibration impacts will be considered as a part of each blast design.
Industry best practices will also be applied through the blast design and execution processes to achieve compliance with the Project's airblast overpressure and ground vibration criteria.
As required, airblast overpressure and ground vibration monitoring will be conducted during the Project's mining operations to demonstrate compliance, to assist blast management, and if required, to manage blasting complaints.
If required, the proponent will undertake appropriate monitoring in response to noise and/or vibration complaints to assess compliance with the Project's noise and vibration criteria.
The proponent is committed to the timely resolution of all noise and vibration complaints in accordance with the Project's complaints handling procedure.

1.17 Chapter 17 – Non-mining Waste

Commitments
A licensed contractor, who is approved under the EP Act, will be used to handle and transport regulated waste for the Project.
Non-mining waste management, as per the Waste Management Plan (WMP) for IDM and IPM, will continue to be implemented for all Project related waste.
The following waste reuse and recycling measures will be implemented: - Excess materials such as drums, buckets, and used chemical containers will be returned to suppliers under product stewardship or return schemes or provided to other local users for reuse where appropriate. - Packaging materials including pallets, plastics and cardboard will be segregated and recycled through local waste contractors where practicable. - Recyclable materials such as scrap metal, used oil, batteries, tyres, and waste lubricants will be collected and transported offsite by licensed contractors to approved recycling facilities.

Commitments
Other measures to improve offsite recycling include: • Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products through procurement policies and materials purchases. • Improve resource recovery by improving material collection systems and processes for recycling. • Implement coordinated knowledge sharing and education initiatives, focused on the waste hierarchy and the circular economy, that address the needs of governments, businesses and individuals, and encourages the redesign, reuse, repair, resource recovery, recycling and reprocessing of products.
Waste to energy initiatives will focus on converting residual, non-recyclable waste into usable energy to reduce reliance on external energy sources and minimise landfill disposal.
Where direct energy recovery onsite is not feasible, the Project will prioritise partnerships with licensed offsite facilities that apply approved waste-to-energy technologies.
The Project will apply appropriate treatment and disposal methods for remaining waste streams once opportunities for avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling and waste to energy have been exhausted.
The determination of disposal facilities will consider the sustainability of the facility, the distance and transport requirements as well the capacity and services available within government and private waste facilities.
Periodic review of disposal capacity in the region and the status of licensed facilities will continue to be carried out to confirm that the Project's disposal requirements can be met without capacity shortfalls or unacceptable environmental impacts.
Non-mining waste will be collected onsite from IDM, IPM and the Project. The waste will be transferred to an appropriately licenced waste disposal facility locally or regionally. The key waste and storage areas have been designed to enable separation of waste types, storage and collection for offsite transporters in a manner that prevents waste from being released to the environment.
Materials will be segregated during handling and storage onsite. If materials can be re-used, such as metals, solvents, oils, and wood products, then this will be undertaken where practicable. Skip bins and other containers used to separate and transport the wastes, will be provided by the contractor with the appropriate colouring and labelling to identify the waste stream for the container.
Putrescible wastes generated from meals in the IPC administration and workshop areas will be collected in lidded bins which are emptied daily into the waste management area general skip bins with the lids closed to ensure pests, vermin and other animals are not attracted to the storage area. General wastes will be collected regularly by a contractor. All bins except for steel recycling or construction and demolition waste skips will be covered to prevent litter.
Flammable and combustible liquid wastes will be stored within facilities designed in accordance with 'AS 1940 – The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids'.
As the Project is a continuation of the existing IDM operations, the existing WMP will be updated to include the Project's non-mining waste based on the methodologies currently used at IDM: • All materials, products and processes will be selected to minimise the generation of waste to landfills, minimise impacts on the environment, and incorporate materials that are recyclable wherever possible. • All waste will be disposed of appropriately, with due regard for the waste management hierarchy.

Commitments
The below waste management measures are currently implemented at IDM and will continue to be implemented for the Project: • Supply contracts will include requirements to reduce packaging wastes and acceptance of returned packaging. • Recycling bins will be set up at strategic locations on site. • Efforts will be made to reduce the quantity of waste produced and to reuse and recycle waste at every opportunity, in accordance with the waste management hierarchy. • Hazardous liquid wastes awaiting disposal, such as hydrocarbons and oils, will be stored appropriately in accordance with AS1940:2004 'The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids'. • Correctly signed waste receptacles will be provided at appropriate locations. • Waste tracking certificates will accompany trackable regulated wastes. • Wastes will be collected by a licensed waste disposal contractor for disposal on a regular basis, and additional services are arranged if required. • Waste volumes will be measured, recorded and reviewed monthly to allow sustainability reporting and to monitor the effectiveness of waste mitigation programs and performance.
The updated WMP will: • identify all waste streams and volumes of each waste stream • set measurable performance targets for waste reduction based on volumes generated across mining areas and waste streams • describe the management and control of construction and operational activities to ensure that all parties involved are aware of their environmental obligations in relation to waste management • address all waste related environmental aspects and impacts for each phase of the Project • incorporate best management practice and mitigation measures into all Project activities and consider sustainable management principles and opportunities where appropriate.
The WMP will adhere to all local, State and Commonwealth regulations in relation to the handling, processing, recycling, transport and disposal of all waste streams which may be generated. The WMP will also include measures designed to comply with the relevant industry standards and will be designed in response to the predicted impacts with detailed design measures to address localised impacts where necessary.
To ensure that the Project's WMP is continually updated and implemented throughout the entire Project lifecycle, waste monitoring and auditing will be undertaken.
The volumes of each waste stream will be monitored.
Non-mining waste records will be maintained.

1.18 Chapter 18 – Transport

Commitments
The existing purpose-built access intersections on Peak Downs Highway will continue to be used, which separates turning and through vehicles, minimising potential impacts on safety, intersection performance and delays to through traffic on Peak Downs Highway.

Commitments
The existing intersection of Peak Downs Mine Road and Eagle Downs Mine Road will be used as part of the Project's secondary access (used on an infrequent basis), which avoids the introduction of a new access point to the local public road network.
The operational workforce's travel will continued to be managed through the use of shuttle bus services to transport operational workers between the Project and accommodation facilities at Moranbah and Coppabella, which significantly reduces the potential number of trips generated between the Project and the main accommodation locations.
The construction workforce's travel will be managed through the use of shuttle bus services to transport construction workers between the Project and accommodation facilities at Moranbah and Coppabella, which significantly reduces the potential number of trips generated between the Project and the main accommodation locations.
ROM coal will only be transported from the Project to IPM's CHPP by an internal road network that includes a bridge over the Isaac River and an underpass across the Peak Downs Highway. This transport arrangement avoids interaction with local public road network.
The Project's shuttle bus and transfer bus services will be tailored to meet the needs of the workforce, with seating capacity provided as required, and timing of services aligned with shift and roster requirements.
A pavement contribution will be made in accordance with the required methodology. The estimated pavement contribution considered sufficient and appropriate to meet TMR's requirements.

1.19 Chapter 19 – Hazards and Safety

Commitments
The identification and control of hazards and risks to people and property is an integral part of planning for Project construction, operations and closure, and will occur independently of the EIS process.
The Project's safety and health requirements will be managed under the IPC – SHMS (i.e. as an established safety and health management system).
The IPC - SHMS will provide the framework for the identification, evaluation and management of potential hazards and risks over the life of the Project.
Strict adherence to the IPC- SHMS will be required by the Project's workforce, contractors and visitors.
The Project's infrastructure will either be located outside the Q1,000 flood event level or will be protected to the same flood immunity by the planned levees along the Isaac River and Cherwell Creek.
The transportation of the bulk raw materials to IDM will continue during the Project's mining operations in accordance with AS2187 and the Australian Explosives Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail.
No bulk explosives will be stored within the Project area.
Access to blast areas will continue to be restricted during firing and include temporary internal road closure and evacuation warnings on-site before blasting, to ensure that persons are at a safe distance from the shot and, where necessary, wearing the appropriate PPE.

Commitments
This risk from the Project's use of explosives and blasting will be maintained at an acceptable industry level by the continued use of a specialist explosives contractor licensed in the transport, handling, mixing and firing of explosives.
A blast management plan will be utilised to specify how blasts will be designed and managed, and to ensure the necessary exclusion zone for all people during blasting.
The proponent is committed to ensuring explosives management over the operational life of the Project will be conducted in compliance with the relevant legislation, Australian Standards, codes and technical guidelines.
No mining activities will be allowed within the Project's flood risk zones until the levees are constructed and certified for operation as specified by 'Appendix C' of the 'Guideline - Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (ESR/2016/1933)' (DETSI 2024).
If possible, construction of the Project's infrastructure within the Isaac River and Cherwell Creek flood zones will occur during the dry season.
If not possible, construction activities will be carefully planned, take into account potential flood risks, and possess evacuation procedures based on weather and flood monitoring.
The effectiveness and compliance of the IPC - SHMS over the Project's life will continue to be verified by regular internal safety audits and external compliance inspections/audits by RSHQ.
During the life of the Project, the level of the Isaac River will be monitored during periods of high rainfall, using real time information from flow and/or level gauges.
During the Project's construction phase, if there is a risk of flood inundation, construction activities will cease and equipment will be relocated to 'high ground'.
Over the life of the Project, the bushfire management plan (BMP) will be implemented and updated as required.
Over the life of the Project, the BMP and any subsequent updates of the plan will be submitted to Queensland Fire and Emergency Services' nominated contact.
Over the life of the Project, the mosquito management plan (MMP) will be implemented and updated as required.
Where required, mosquito control programs will integrate a variety of control strategies (i.e. surveillance, reducing stagnant water and spraying).
Any incidence of vector-borne disease will be referred to a doctor, with subsequent notification to Queensland Health.
Site inductions will be conducted over the life of the Project to make employees and site visitors aware of all relevant safety and health requirements.
Over the life of the Project, the emergency response plan (ERP) will be implemented and updated as required.

1.20 Chapter 20 – Cultural Heritage

Commitments
Surveys will be conducted to ensure all Project activity areas will be adequately assessed in accordance with the proposed cultural heritage management plan (CHMP).
The management of the potential impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage will be undertaken in accordance with the approved CHMP.
All activities will be conducted in accordance with an approved CHMP developed in consultation with the BBAC.
The proponent will implement an unexpected finds procedure for non-Indigenous cultural heritage.
A cultural heritage induction, outlining potential finds (including human remains), will be prepared and delivered to workers as part of the Project inductions. This cultural heritage induction will be carried out for the life of the Project.

1.21 Chapter 21 – Social

Commitments
A Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared as a standalone document (Appendix AK) and with the management measures summarised in this chapter. The SIMP consolidates management and monitoring measures designed to minimise negative impacts and enhance Project benefits and will be implemented throughout construction, operations and rehabilitation and closure phases.
The Project's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) (see Section 2 of Appendix AK) will guide the engagement with all key communities and stakeholders in the ongoing mitigation and management of social impacts and benefits. It outlines the proposed measures for engagement throughout the life of the Project.
A community update featuring Project updates will be published at least every six months during the Project's construction phase and at least for the first five years of Project operations. The integrated IDM and Project social impact management report (SIMR) will be published annually during Project construction and the first year of operations in line with the Community Stakeholder and Engagement Plan.
For community members, landholders, Traditional Owners and other external parties affected by the Project, Stanmore will also implement its complaints management process.
The Workforce Management Plan (see Section 3 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to manage workforce-related social impacts and enhance workforce-related benefits associated with the Project. It provides the framework for workforce transition, recruitment, accommodation, wellbeing and training outcomes, with a focus on supporting workforce continuity while responding to the needs of local and regional communities.
The integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and during operation in accordance with the frequencies described in the Workforce Management Plan.

Commitments
The Housing and Accommodation Plan (see Section 4 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to manage the Project's housing and accommodation impacts and enhance related benefits. It provides the framework for workforce accommodation arrangements, support for local housing choice and affordability, and continued use of established accommodation options in a way that minimises pressure on the local housing market.
The integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and subsequent frequency during operations as described in the Housing and Accommodation Management Plan.
The Local Business and Industry Procurement Plan (see Section 5 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to maximise opportunities for local and regional businesses to participate in Project supply chains and to enhance the economic benefits generated by Project expenditure. It provides the framework for procurement practices, supplier engagement and support for local and First Nations businesses, with the aim of strengthening local industry participation over the life of the Project.
The integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and the first year of operations as described within the Local Business and Industry Procurement Management Plan.
The Health and Community Wellbeing Plan (see Section 6 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to manage the Project's impacts on social infrastructure, community wellbeing and local amenity, while enhancing positive community outcomes where possible. It provides the framework for responding to issues such as service demand, road safety, mental health and community benefit generation, with the aim of supporting the wellbeing and resilience of communities affected by the Project.
An integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and the first year of operations described within the Health and Community Wellbeing Plan.
Each SIMP sub-plan includes a monitoring framework detailing how Stanmore will evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness of each management measure.
Stanmore will report on these outcomes through an integrated SIMR, produced annually for the Project's construction and first year of operations. The SIMP will continue to be subject to review through these periods, and for every three-year period thereafter during the Project's operational life.
Monitoring results and stakeholder feedback will enable Stanmore to identify if management measures aren't effective and amend measures as required.
The Project's SIMR will document any material changes to social baseline indicators (referred to within each sub-plan as a summary of existing social environment), and how these changes continue to be considered through the Project's SIMP

1.22 Chapter 22 – Economics

Commitments
The proponent will avoid or minimise disturbance of productive land in any areas not immediately affected by mining activity, ensuring the land is of adequate standards for continuing grazing activities.

Commitments
Following completion of mining activity, the majority of the Project site will be rehabilitated to a post mining land use of grazing, in accordance with the Project's PRCP schedule.
To maximise local benefits derived from the Project in a manner consistent with existing policies, Stanmore and its contractors will source labour locally where possible and practical, and provide training opportunities where practical.
To maximise local benefits derived from the Project, Stanmore and its contractors will continue to support local business by utilising established supply networks and providing sufficient opportunities and information for local business to secure new supply contracts.
Stanmore will monitor the local accommodation and housing demands placed on the market by its workforce.

1.23 Chapter 23 – Matters of National Environmental Significance – Part 1

Commitments
Consultation will continue into the Project's construction, operational and closure phases.
Stanmore will implement the proposed Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP).
The CSEP will be reviewed and updated as necessary throughout the Project phases.
During operations, levees will be constructed to protect the open cut pit area from flooding of the Isaac River, Cherwell Creek and Conrock Gully up to a 0.1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) (1:1,000 year) flood event.
Any residual void remaining post mine life will not be located within the extent of 0.1% AEP flood event.
All ground disturbance will be subject to a disturbance permitting system.
Clearing will be undertaken progressively, as areas are required for mining, and to minimise exposed areas. Fauna spotter catchers will be engaged to conduct pre-clearance surveys prior to vegetation clearing.
Following vegetation clearing, topsoil will be recovered using dozers, and relocated using front end loaders, trucks and/or scraper fleet. Topsoil will either be used directly on areas of progressive rehabilitation or stockpiled for later use if no areas for rehabilitation are available at the time of stripping.
Topsoil stockpiles will be appropriately located and sized to minimise loss of biological and physiochemical integrity.
An inventory of topsoil will be maintained on site which records details such as stripping and stockpiling date, quantity, amelioration, analysis results and usage location.
Runoff from overburden dumps will be managed through a sediment water management system.
The water management strategy is for separation of mine affected water, sediment affected water and clean water, with appropriate management of each of these water types.
Mine affected water will be collected in the pit before transfer to the primary turkey's nest mine water dam. Two smaller mine water dams will collect runoff from the ROM pads which will then pump mine water to the primary mine water dam.

Commitments
The mine water transfer pipeline will be installed in a linear infrastructure corridor adjacent to the haul road, and will be fitted with systems to detect leaks and control or cease flows. Where the water pipeline crosses the Isaac River the pipe will either be located with the bridge or will be trenched and buried below predicted scour depth with the pipe encased through a larger diameter pipe (enveloper) to protect it from damage.
Mine water transfer pipelines will include engineered controls such as isolation valves, pressure release valves and flow meters which can be remotely monitored, to prevent or minimise any accidental releases of water during transfer between IPM / IDM and the Project.
Water from sediment water storages will be preferentially used for dust suppression.
Clean water from upgradient of the mining activities will be diverted around the mining activities into the Isaac River or Cherwell Creek, including the diversion of Conrock Gully.
A levee, approximately 5.9 km in length, will be constructed adjacent to the Isaac River to protect mine pits from the 0.1% AEP (1:1,000 year) flood event.
The Isaac River levee will be located outside the high bank of the Isaac River to minimise impacts on the zone of riparian vegetation. A buffer distance is proposed between the levee and high bank of the Isaac River, which will reduce impacts to the riparian zone.
The levee will be designed in accordance with The Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (Queensland Government, 2016) (the Manual).
Levees will be regulated structures and will be designed and certified by a suitably qualified person (i.e. registered professional engineer Queensland (RPEQ)).
The Isaac River levee will be decommissioned and rehabilitated following operations.
This Cherwell Creek levee plug will be rehabilitated and vegetated following construction
This Conrock Gully levee plug will be designed in accordance with The Manual (Queensland Government, 2016) with a flood immunity level for the 1:1,000 year flood event. This levee plug will be rehabilitated and vegetated following construction. This levee plug will be rehabilitated and vegetated following construction.
Rock protection will be applied in a small section (around 20 m) of the Conrock Gully levee plug.
Following construction, the diversion will be revegetated to maintain bank stability and reduce erosion. The diversion will remain in the post mining landform as a revegetated, rehabilitated, stable landform. The levee plug will be integrated into the final, long term, stable landform.
The go line will have parking for heavy and light vehicles, self bunded storage tanks for fuel (around 250 kilolitres (kL)), oil and lubricants.
Runoff from localised areas of potential contamination at the go line and crib area will be directed through a contaminated water management system (e.g. oily water separator or sediment trap) prior to reporting to the mine water management system.
A sewage treatment plant is not required, with all sewage trucked off site. Potable water will be trucked to site.

Commitments
The Isaac River and Cherwell Creek bridge designs include: • rip rap rock scour protection for bank abutments to minimise risk of scour, which will be inspected following major flood events and, if required, reinstated to reduce the risk of future scour • waterway crossings perpendicular to the waterway direction.
Construction of bridges will include bed scour protection, if required, with any bed scour protection to be at, or below the natural bed level of the waterway, such that it does not alter the profile of the low-flow channel, and no more than 20m upstream or downstream.
The dragline walk route construction, use and removal of material on the bed of the river would occur for less than 180 days (6 months). The dragline walk route will be preferentially constructed and utilised in the dry season when flows in the Isaac River are unlikely.
Following utilisation of the crossing, and within 180 days of construction commencement, the temporary gravel base will be removed, and any sand that has been removed will be replaced to restore the natural bed of the Isaac River. Bank cuttings and the walk route itself will be stabilised and rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and vegetation establishment. Rock protection installed during construction will remain in place.
Once the dragline has returned to IDM, the crossing will be fully rehabilitated with the gravel base removed, sandy bed reestablished, bank cuttings filled to resemble pre-mining topography and landforms rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and revegetation in accordance with the PRCP schedule requirements to restore riparian habitat.
The secondary access route crossing of JB Gully will be constructed as a bed level crossing based on the principles described in the Department of Primary Industry's (DPI's) 'Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works: September 2025 (DPI, 2025)' (the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline).
The crossing of Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed as a culvert crossing based on the principles described in the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline.
Waste from sewage facilities at the crib area will be removed by a licensed contractor to a suitable waste disposal facility.
Non-mining waste will be managed in accordance with existing methodologies at IPC, including use of licensed waste contractors and disposal of tyres in the dumps. Non-mining waste will be collected onsite and transferred to an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility locally or regionally. Waste will be stored in a dedicated waste storage area, designed to separate waste types and prevent waste from being released to the environment.
The proponent will provide incentives for the workforce to live locally.
The proponent will implement the PRCP (Appendix AB) and PRCP schedule (Appendix AC) that will support the transition of the Project's mining disturbance to future post mining land uses that are safe, stable, non-polluting and sustainable, and that will satisfy the statutory requirements of the EP Act.
To minimise the construction of out-of-pit landforms, the majority of overburden, around 90%, will be placed in-pit in previously mined areas, and approximately 10% of total overburden material will report to out-of-pit dumps.
Infrastructure areas (e.g. go-line area, mine water dams) that are protected by the Isaac River levee will be decommissioned and rehabilitated prior to the levee being decommissioned and rehabilitated.

Commitments
Over the life of the Project and prior to a void lake forming post closure, additional information, studies and modelling will be undertaken to support the intended use of void water as a livestock drinking water supply.
Disturbance from minor ancillary activities will be rehabilitated in accordance with the provisions detailed in the Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for exploration and mineral development projects (DEHP, 2016).
The proponent is committed to returning the majority of the land disturbed by mining back to a grazing PMLU to allow the return of this land to the Winchester Downs landowner in a productive state for reintegration into their pastoral business.
Backfilling of the northern pit area will occur prior to the decommissioning of levee and ensure that a stable, rehabilitated backfilled landform exists prior to reinstating any floodplain flows from the Isaac River
Where possible and depending on safety constraints, buffer land surrounding the Project's mining activities will continue to be available for grazing activities.
The undisturbed portion of the stock route will not be adversely impacted, and therefore, will continue to function normally over the life of the Project.
The Project will make a negligible contribution to cumulative impacts on land use, which will be further reduced by the proposed rehabilitation of the majority of the land to its pre-mining land use of livestock grazing.
A fourth spoil dump called the north OOPD, will be rehandled back into the pit during late-stage operations to develop the final void, and therefore, will not exist as a post-closure landform.
During mining operations, surface water runoff and seepage from spoil dumps will be captured by the Project's water management systems, and if required, will only be released subject to meeting the discharge criteria prescribed in the Project's EA, developed to protect downstream environmental values.
The flood levee that protected the Project's mining pit from a Q1,000 (1:1,000-year) flood event during mining operations will be rehabilitated and will not form part of the final landform.
The Project's final void will not be flooded by Q1,000 flood event.
A design acceptance criterion of a Factor of Safety of ≥ 1.5 will be adopted as PMLU milestone criteria for a geotechnically stable landform to support the applicable rehabilitation milestones within the Project's PRCP.
Spoil dump surfaces, including low walls, will be rehabilitated to achieve acceptable erosion rates.
Exclusion bunds for the purpose of restricting access will have a minimum height of 2 m, will be constructed of non-dispersive material, will be established at the recommended minimum offset distance of 15 m from the final crest position, and will redirect water away from the final void.
Geotechnical stability monitoring will be undertaken during operations.
The proponent will maintain a register of notifiable activities conducted within the Project area as part of its environmental management system.
Soil will be recovered from all activity and infrastructure areas within the Project's larger proposed disturbance area, including the pit area, mine waste landforms (i.e. spoil, overburden / interburden), infrastructure areas (e.g. haul roads, diversion, levees and dams) and the proposed PMLU area.

Commitments
The recoverable soils will be placed on rehabilitated areas as part of rehabilitation works.
All rehabilitation areas except for the Conrock Gully diversion bed, the pit lake / high wall, and the proposed PMLU area, will have soil reapplied.
Krongie soil will be preferentially placed on low gradient portions of the final landform, for example, the landform tops or the backfilled surface of the southern end of the final void.
All efforts will be made to encourage rapid establishment of vegetation groundcover.
Seed mixes will include a significant proportion of grasses, preferentially stoloniferous grasses as they spread in contact with the soil surface and provide better erosion control than tussocky grasses.
The Project's rehabilitation areas will be scientifically monitored to demonstrate rehabilitation success and guide maintenance of rehabilitation areas that are under performing.
As required, the rate of gypsum will be determined by an appropriately qualified person.
Fresh non-carbonaceous waste and/or fresh carbonaceous waste will be preferentially placed below the growth media layer.
Vegetation groundcover levels of $\geq 50\%$ for Taurus and Teviot soil and $\geq 65\%$ for Taurus-Teviot and Retro soils will be targeted on slopes with a $\leq 15\%$ gradient.
Groundcover levels of $\geq 30\%$ will be targeted on 25% gradient slopes that are also rock armoured.
During rehabilitation, berms will be monitored for signs of tunnel erosion or uneven settlement/filling on a regular basis, that is both annually and after large rainfall events.
Where tunnel erosion or uneven settlement/filling are observed, remedial actions will be undertaken to ensure the continued efficient function of the impacted berm.
The final landform's top surface will be roughened to increase its depression storage and decrease the ability of surface water to move laterally across the top.
LED lighting will be used as much as practical.
The rehabilitation of the Project's disturbance will be managed in accordance with the PRCP and PRCP schedule.
Achievement of the Project's rehabilitation milestones (RMs) and their associated milestone criteria will be supported by a monitoring regime.
The majority of the Project's disturbance will be rehabilitated to a grazing PMLU of a similar standard to pre-mining grazing conditions.
Surface water run-off and seepage from the Project's spoil landforms will be monitored for 'standard' water quality parameters including, but not limited to, pH, EC, major anions, major cations and a broad suite of soluble metals and metalloids at high resolution analysis.
The proponent will continue to undertake geochemical test-work of overburden and interburden throughout the life of the Project to compare against the test-work undertaken for the EIS assessment and to reaffirm the planned management and rehabilitation measures.
Sufficient volumes of good quality topsoil and marginal topsoil will be recovered from the Project's disturbance area for rehabilitation.

Commitments
Where possible, fresh non-carbonaceous sandstone and carbonaceous sandstone will be targeted for use as rock armouring in preference to fresh non-carbonaceous and carbonaceous siltstones/mudstones.
As required, cross-slope rip lines will be established on the landform slopes to reduce the risk of the concentration of runoff and improve vegetation establishment by increasing water infiltration into the growth media.
Rip lines will be no deeper than 300 mm and 500 mm for settled and unconsolidated areas, respectively.
For the northern end of the Project's main landform that may interact with a 1% AEP Isaac River flood event after the removal of the Isaac River flood levee, a suitable groundcover will be established as soon as possible to minimise the risk of scour should this event occur post-mining.
Any notifiable activity site will be subject to a preliminary site investigation to identify if any residual contamination remains.
The proponent will monitor those areas of the Project site where hazardous materials have been used for spills and evidence of land contamination.
The proponent will engage the services of a suitably qualified person to assist in the management of land contamination.
Lighting on the revised Project site will be oriented inwards and screened from the outside where possible.
The Project's Open-cut Examiners will assess the risk of light spilling towards the Winchester Downs Homestead, and as required, will make the necessary adjustments to remove or reduce potential light impacts.
The Winchester Downs residents will be provided a 24 hour contact number for the Project's operation for emergency, complaint and impact management purposes.
Surveys will be conducted to ensure all Project activity areas will be adequately assessed in accordance with the proposed cultural heritage management plan (CHMP).
The management of the potential impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage will be undertaken in accordance with the approved CHMP.
All activities will be conducted in accordance with an approved CHMP developed in consultation with the BBAC.
The proponent will implement an unexpected finds procedure for non-Indigenous cultural heritage.
A cultural heritage induction, outlining potential finds (including human remains), will be prepared and delivered to workers as part of the Project inductions. This cultural heritage induction will be carried out for the life of the Project.
A Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) has been prepared as a standalone document (Appendix AK) and with the management measures summarised in this chapter. The SIMP consolidates management and monitoring measures designed to minimise negative impacts and enhance Project benefits and will be implemented throughout construction, operations and rehabilitation and closure phases.
The Project's Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) (see Section 2 of Appendix AK) will guide the engagement with all key communities and stakeholders in the ongoing mitigation and management of social impacts and benefits. It outlines the proposed measures for engagement throughout the life of the Project.

Commitments
A community update featuring Project updates will be published at least every six months during the Project's construction phase and at least for the first five years of Project operations. The integrated IDM and Project social impact management report (SIMR) will be published annually during Project construction and the first year of operations in line with the Community Stakeholder and Engagement Plan.
For community members, landholders, Traditional Owners and other external parties affected by the Project, Stanmore will also implement its complaints management process.
The Workforce Management Plan (see Section 3 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to manage workforce-related social impacts and enhance workforce-related benefits associated with the Project. It provides the framework for workforce transition, recruitment, accommodation, wellbeing and training outcomes, with a focus on supporting workforce continuity while responding to the needs of local and regional communities.
The integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and during operation in accordance with the frequencies described in the Workforce Management Plan.
The Housing and Accommodation Plan (see Section 4 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to manage the Project's housing and accommodation impacts and enhance related benefits. It provides the framework for workforce accommodation arrangements, support for local housing choice and affordability, and continued use of established accommodation options in a way that minimises pressure on the local housing market.
The integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and subsequent frequency during operations as described in the Housing and Accommodation Management Plan.
The Local Business and Industry Procurement Plan (see Section 5 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to maximise opportunities for local and regional businesses to participate in Project supply chains and to enhance the economic benefits generated by Project expenditure. It provides the framework for procurement practices, supplier engagement and support for local and First Nations businesses, with the aim of strengthening local industry participation over the life of the Project.
The integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and the first year of operations as described within the Local Business and Industry Procurement Management Plan.
The Health and Community Wellbeing Plan (see Section 6 of Appendix AK) describes the measures and commitments proposed to manage the Project's impacts on social infrastructure, community wellbeing and local amenity, while enhancing positive community outcomes where possible. It provides the framework for responding to issues such as service demand, road safety, mental health and community benefit generation, with the aim of supporting the wellbeing and resilience of communities affected by the Project.
An integrated IDM and Project SIMR will be published annually during Project construction and the first year of operations described within the Health and Community Wellbeing Plan.
Each SIMP sub-plan includes a monitoring framework detailing how Stanmore will evaluate the outcomes and effectiveness of each management measure.
Stanmore will report on these outcomes through an integrated SIMR, produced annually for the Project's construction and first year of operations. The SIMP will continue to be subject to review through these periods, and for every three-year period thereafter during the Project's operational life.

Commitments
Monitoring results and stakeholder feedback will enable Stanmore to identify if management measures aren't effective and amend measures as required.
The Project's SIMR will document any material changes to social baseline indicators (referred to within each sub-plan as a summary of existing social environment), and how these changes continue to be considered through the Project's SIMP.
The proponent will avoid or minimise disturbance of productive land in any areas not immediately affected by mining activity, ensuring the land is of adequate standards for continuing grazing activities.
Following completion of mining activity, the majority of the Project site will be rehabilitated to a post mining land use of grazing, in accordance with the Project's PRCP schedule.
To maximise local benefits derived from the Project in a manner consistent with existing policies, Stanmore and its contractors will source labour locally where possible and practical, and provide training opportunities where practical.
To maximise local benefits derived from the Project, Stanmore and its contractors will continue to support local business by utilising established supply networks and providing sufficient opportunities and information for local business to secure new supply contracts.
Stanmore will monitor the local accommodation and housing demands placed on the market by its workforce.

1.24 Chapter 24 – Matters of National Environmental Significance – Part 2

Commitments
Placing fill or excavating in a watercourse will require a riverine protection permit (RPP) if the activity does not comply with guidelines for Riverine protection permit exemption requirements ² . The proponent will obtain a RPP if the exemption requirements cannot be met.
Controlled releases will only occur in accordance with the controlled release strategy.
The mine water transfer pipeline will be installed in a linear infrastructure corridor adjacent to the haul road, and will be fitted with leak detection shut-off valves. Where the water pipeline crosses the Isaac River, the pipe will either be located with the bridge or will be trenched and buried below predicted scour depth with the pipe encased through a larger diameter pipe (enveloper) to protect it from damage.
Mine water transfer pipelines will include engineered controls such as isolation valves, pressure release valves and flow meters, to prevent or minimise any accidental releases of water during transfer between IDM and the Project.
Sediment water will be managed in accordance with the ESCP, as provided in Appendix AD
Controls will be installed on raw water pipelines to manage any accidental releases, noting that this water is 'fresh'.

² https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/_shared-content/policy-register/policy-register-pdf?getdoc=726&name=riverine-protection-permit-exemption-requirements.pdf

Commitments
Facilities at the go line for the storage of fuels and minor maintenance requirements will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard specifications, including but not limited to the provisions of AS 3780:2008 – The storage and handling of corrosive substances, AS 1940:2004 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids (AS 1940), AS 3833:2007 – Storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods in packaged and intermediate bulk containers.
Hazardous substances Safe Operating Procedures (SOP) will be in place at these operations. A register will be maintained on site for all chemicals. Where appropriate, material safety data sheets will be kept in storage areas or available for on-line access, as required.
Fuel storage areas are a potential source of hydrocarbons, and fuel storage areas will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant specifications of AS1940. Fuel storage areas will be inspected regularly, with repair and maintenance work completed as required. Bunds filled with stormwater will be drained or pumped out by a licensed contractor as soon as practicable to maintain the bund volume.
A waste oil system will collect all waste oils for transfer offsite or recycling onsite, so that waste oils are not released to the environment. Lubricants will be stored in a bunded concrete area with a sump to collect any spills.
All runoff from areas with potential contaminants will pass through water management controls such as an oily water separator or sediment trap before entering the mine affected water management system.
Incident reporting and the management of spills will be undertaken in accordance with the site operational incident reporting forms and procedures. A spill response protocol will be developed and implemented. Spills management procedures will be designed to contain and remediate any spills of fuels or chemicals to prevent impacts to surface waters. Spill kits will be available close to areas where chemicals are being regularly used or stored.
Specific waste bins and bunding will be used to isolate waste liquids, chemicals and hazardous wastes.
Hazardous liquid wastes awaiting disposal, such as hydrocarbons and oils, will be stored appropriately in accordance with AS1940:2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'
All areas containing potential contaminants or hazardous wastes will be protected from flooding by levees with flood protection for a 0.1% AEP (1:1,000 year) flood event.
The consequence category assessment (CCA) will be reviewed and revised during detailed design as more information becomes available for the design of dams, at which time certified copies of the consequence category determination from a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland will be provided to the administering authority.
The integrated IPC water balance model will be updated once operations commence at the Project to reflect any changes in the WMS over the life of the operation.
Controls such as isolation valves, pressure release valves and flow meters, will be included in the design and construction of mine water transfer pipeline to prevent or minimise any accidental releases of water during transfer between IDM and the Project.
Mine affected water will be used as a priority in meeting site demands. Water from the mine affected water management system may only be released to the downstream environment in compliance with the proposed release rules, which are designed to protect WQOs and EVs.

Commitments
Water collected in the sediment dams will be managed in accordance with the ESCP and used for dust suppression.
Mine-affected water from the Project will be managed through a mine water management system which is designed to operate in accordance with proposed EA conditions that are based on the Model Mining Conditions, and incorporated into the release criteria used in modelling the mine water management system.
The Project site's WMS will be monitored to ensure that they are operating as designed, including the following: • Continual monitoring of water quality and storage volumes in the mine affected storages and sediment dams will be undertaken. • The pit and dam pumps will be inspected and operated regularly to ensure they will operate when required. • Sediment dams will be cleaned out on a regular basis to maintain the available sediment storage volume. • Clean water drains will be monitored regularly to ensure they are operating as designed and do not allow mixing of clean and dirty water. • Contaminated water sumps and interceptors will be inspected and cleaned out regularly.
This erosion and sediment control will be implemented for the following phases of Project work: • planning and design (non-operational) • construction and operation. Project workers and contractors involved in earthworks and civil construction will be provided access to the ESCP. All works involving disturbance will be required to adhere to all aspects of the ESCP unless abnormal circumstances prohibit their use.
The Project's disturbance activities will be conducted in accordance with site systems for the implementation of erosion and sediment control, including: • a Permit to Disturb procedure • internal projects standards • Project-specific approval requirements • an inspection regime.
Erosion and sediment control measures will be constructed prior to disturbance to reduce sediment laden stormwater discharging to the receiving environment.
Erosion and sediment control measures will be designed and constructed by suitably qualified and experienced persons. Construction records and the management of change will be implemented for the Project's erosion and sediment control measures.
An asset register database will be prepared for all erosion and sediment control structures at the Project site.
An effective monitoring and maintenance program will be established to assess the effectiveness of the Project's erosion and sediment control measures, and where required, conduct the appropriate repairs for identified issues.

Commitments
Any failure of effectiveness of an erosion and sediment control structure will be reported to the Site Environmental Superintendent. Incident reporting procedures will be established to report the ineffectiveness of an erosion and sediment control structure. The incident reporting will be managed in accordance with the Project's environmental management system. Corrective actions will be developed as soon as practicable for ineffective erosion and sediment control measures and may require advice from an appropriately qualified person. All corrective actions will be captured in the Project's environmental management system.
To ensure continuous improvement, the ESCP will be reviewed by an appropriately qualified person annually and regularly updated to ensure it remains current in relation to applicable reference documents, and erosion and sediment control techniques and application.
Monitoring of surface water quality within and surrounding to the Project area in waterways and Project water storages will form a key component of the surface water management system.
The surface water monitoring protocols will: • ensure compliance with the Project's EA and PRCP schedule • provide valuable information on the performance of the water management system • facilitate adaptive management of water resources on the site.
The surface water monitoring program will be implemented in accordance with the Monitoring and Sampling Manual (DES, 2018).
The surface water monitoring program will include continued monitoring at sites to monitor water quality upstream and downstream of the Project.
Event-based sampling of mine-affected water releases will enable quantification of release water quality and their potential impact on the water quality of receiving waters.
The water quality monitoring program will also include dam monitoring of all mine-affected water dams and sediment dams. These water storages will be monitored on a quarterly basis.
The proposed mine-affected water release limits and monitoring frequency to be sampled at the proposed release point are provided in Table 8-9 and Table 8-10, based on variable flow criteria.
The proposed release contaminant trigger investigations levels for mine-affected water are provided in Table 8-15.
If receiving waters at a downstream monitoring point exceed the trigger levels during a mine-affected water release event then: • downstream results are compared to upstream results • where the downstream results exceed the upstream results, then undertake an investigation into potential for environmental harm and report to DETSI within a specified timeframe on the investigations and actions taken to prevent environmental harm.
The Project's activities in watercourses will be conducted in accordance with the riverine protection permit requirements if it cannot meet the Riverine protection permit exemption requirements.
The Project's activities in waterways will be conducted in accordance with the Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works (DPI, 2025).
All levees will be designed with sufficient height to provide immunity from the 0.1% AEP (1 in 1,000 average recurrence interval (ARI)) local and regional design flood events.

Commitments
Levees will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as they are not required for final void protection because the void is not located within a 0.1% AEP floodplain.
The Project's mining operations, including dams, will be protected from a 0.1% AEP flood event by the Project's planned levee and levee plugs.
The bed level crossing will be removed and stabilised once the dragline walk is completed.
The final landform will be revegetated, with vegetation cover providing sufficient protection against interaction with infrequent flood events.
The Isaac River levee will have rock protection to prevent scour.
The proposed Isaac River levee will be decommissioned and rehabilitated following mining operations.
A functional design for the Conrock Gully diversion was prepared to address the objectives and design criteria of the DNRME guideline and achieve the required outcomes. The diversion will be constructed in accordance with the functional design,
The Conrock Gully diversion will be monitored regularly to collect data for use in evaluating the performance of the diversion during construction and operations.
Revegetation of the Conrock Gully diversion will occur to achieve the ACARP guideline criteria. Rehabilitation of the Conrock Gully diversion will be scheduled to align with the Project's operational requirements for the Conrock Gully diversion and to achieve a long term stable landform in accordance with the PRCP schedule.
Based on the CCA, the Isaac River flood protection levee, the Cherwell Creek levee plug and the Conrock Gully levee plug are classified as 'regulated structures' in accordance with the Dams Manual.
As required by the Dams Manual, a detailed CCA will be conducted by a suitably qualified person prior to the Project's construction phase
The bed level crossing will be removed and stabilised once the dragline walk is completed
Prior to the Project's construction phase, detailed designs of the Project's planned levee and levee plugs will be developed by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with the Dams Manual.
Construction of the Project's levee and levee plugs will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure compliance with the Dams Manual.
The Project's levee and levee plugs will be constructed prior to the Project's operational phase where activities occur in a floodplain.
Rock protection is proposed on approximately 2.5 km of the central section of the levee between chainages 1700 m and 4200 m to prevent scour during the 0.1% AEP flood conditions.
The non-armoured sections of the Project's levee and levee plugs will be revegetated with suitable grass species to increase erosion resistance and stability.
The Project's levee and levee plugs have been aligned to minimise impacts to riparian vegetation.
The construction footprint of the Project's levee and levee plugs will be kept to a minimum that allows safe and efficient construction techniques.
During the Project's mining phase, the levee and levee plugs will be monitored following regional flood events, and if required, flood damage will be rectified in a timely manner to ensure operational efficiency is reinstated.

Commitments
As regulated structures, the Project's levee and levee plugs will be subject to an annual inspection and reporting regime under the EP Act.
The levee's and levee plugs' construction and operation will be in accordance with the DNRME guideline and the Dam Manual.
Prior to the commencement of mining in the Conrock Gully floodplain, the Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed as specified by its Functional Design Report to achieve a hydraulically and geomorphically stable structure.
Construction of the Conrock Gully diversion will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with the Functional Design Report.
If possible, the Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed during the dry season.
To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the Conrock Gully diversion.
The Conrock Gully diversion will be monitored as specified by its Functional Design Report, and if identified by monitoring, damaged areas will receive appropriate remedial actions in a timely manner to restore functional efficiency.
Prior to the Project's construction phase, a detailed design of the Project's planned bridges will be developed by a suitably qualified person.
Construction of the bridges will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with its detailed design plans.
The bridges' construction and operation will be designed to prevent permanent barriers to the flow of water.
If possible, the bridges will be constructed during the dry season.
To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the bridges.
Prior to the Project's construction phase, a detailed design of the Project's planned temporary Isaac River dragline crossing will be developed by a suitably qualified person.
Construction of the temporary Isaac River dragline crossing will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with its detailed design plans.
The walk route construction, use and removal of material on the bed of the river would occur for less than 180 days (i.e. 6 months). The dragline walk route would not result in a permanent barrier to the flow of waters.
The dragline walk route will be preferentially constructed and utilised in the dry season when flows in the Isaac River are unlikely.
Following utilisation of the crossing, and within 180 days of construction commencement, the temporary gravel base will be removed, and any sand that has been removed will be replaced to restore the natural bed of the Isaac River.
Bank cuttings and the walk route itself will be stabilised and rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and vegetation establishment. Rock protection installed during construction will remain in place. These rehabilitation and stabilisation activities will remain in place during the life of operations between the period when the initial dragline walk during construction and the later dragline walk during closure.

Commitments
To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the temporary Isaac River dragline crossing.
The temporary Isaac River dragline crossing will be constructed, operate and rehabilitated in accordance with the Waterway Barrier Works guideline for temporary waterway crossings.
The following mitigation and management measures will be applied to the JB Gully bed-level crossing and the access / haul road crossing of Conrock Gully diversion: • Following Project approval and prior to the Project's construction phase, a detailed design of the Project's planned crossings will be developed by a suitably qualified person. • Construction of the crossings will be supervised and certified by a suitably qualified person to ensure it complies with its detailed design plans. • The crossings' construction and operation will be based on the principles of the Waterway Barrier Works guideline. • If construction will not occur in accordance with the riverine protection exemption requirements (DRDMW (2023)), a permit will be obtained. • If possible, the crossings will be constructed during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the construction of the crossings. • During the Project's mining phase, the crossings will be monitored following regional and local flood events, and if required, flood damage will be rectified in a timely manner to ensure operational efficiency is reinstated.
• At the completion of mining and all other major rehabilitation works, the Project's levee and levee plugs will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule. • If possible, the Project's levee and levee plugs will be decommissioned and rehabilitated during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Project's levee and levee plugs.
Monitoring of the rehabilitated levee area will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate long term establishment success of a hydraulically and geomorphically stable structure.
• At the completion of mining and all other major rehabilitation and post-mining land use works, the bridges will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule (unless a third party agreement is reached for its retention). • The proposed post mining land use for the rehabilitation bridge area is riparian vegetation. • If possible, the bridges will be decommissioned and rehabilitated during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the bridges. • Monitoring of the rehabilitated bridge areas will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate rehabilitation success.
• Once the dragline has returned to IDM, the crossing will be fully rehabilitated with the gravel base removed, sandy bed reestablished, bank cuttings filled to resemble pre-mining topography and landforms rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and revegetation in accordance with the PRCP schedule requirements. • The proposed post mining land use for the rehabilitation bridge area is riparian vegetation. • Monitoring of the rehabilitated temporary Isaac River dragline crossing area will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate rehabilitation success.

Commitments
The following mitigation and management measures will be applied to the JB Gully bed-level crossing and the access / haul road crossing of Conrock Gully diversion: • At the completion of mining, the crossings will be decommissioned and rehabilitated as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule. • If possible, the crossings will be decommissioned and rehabilitated during the dry season. • To ensure safe and efficient operations, weather conditions will be monitored prior to and during the decommissioning and rehabilitation of the crossings. • Monitoring of the rehabilitated crossing areas will continue as specified by the Project's PRCP schedule to demonstrate rehabilitation success for surrender
The proponent will identify, monitor and review impacts on underground water resulting from the exercise of underground water rights. This includes the preparation and ongoing review of groundwater impact predictions and affected area mapping to confirm whether actual groundwater behaviour is consistent with that predicted.
The proponent will enter a make good agreement with landholders as required.
Facilities at the go line for the storage of fuels and minor maintenance requirements will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard specifications, including but not limited to the provisions of AS 3780:2008 – The storage and handling of corrosive substances, AS 1940:2004 – The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids (AS 1940), AS 3833:2007 – Storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods in packaged and intermediate bulk containers.
Under the IPC Safety Health Management System, hazardous substances Safe Operating Procedures (SOP) will be in place at these operations. A register will be maintained on site for all chemicals. Where appropriate, material safety data sheets will be kept in storage areas or available for on-line access, as required.
Fuel storage areas are a potential source of hydrocarbons, and fuel storage areas will be constructed and bunded in accordance with the relevant specifications of AS1940. Fuel storage areas will be inspected regularly, with repair and maintenance work completed as required. Bunds filled with stormwater will be drained or pumped out by a licensed contractor as soon as practicable to maintain the bund volume.
A waste oil system will collect all waste oils for transfer offsite or recycling onsite, so that waste oils are not released to the environment. Lubricants will be stored in a bunded concrete area with a sump to collect any spills.
All runoff from areas with potential contaminants will pass through water management controls such as an oily water separator or sediment trap before entering the mine affected water management system.
Incident reporting and the management of spills will be undertaken in accordance with the site operational incident reporting forms and procedures. A spill response protocol will be developed and implemented. Spills management procedures will be designed to contain and remediate any spills of fuels or chemicals to prevent impacts to surface waters. Spill kits will be available close to areas where fuel, oils and/or chemicals are being regularly used or stored.
Specific waste bins and bunding will be used to isolate waste liquids, chemicals and hazardous wastes.
Hazardous liquid wastes awaiting disposal, such as hydrocarbons and oils, will be stored appropriately in accordance with AS1940:2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.

Commitments
All areas containing potential contaminants or hazardous wastes will be protected from flooding by levees with flood protection for a 0.1% AEP (1:1,000 year) flood event.
The proponent will implement the groundwater monitoring and management plan (GMMP) proposed for the Project (Appendix AE).
The baseline monitoring program will continue until active mining commences, at which point the operational regime will be implemented.
Routine monitoring during the mining operation will provide early warning of any variation in the response of the groundwater system to that predicted by the groundwater modelling. This will enable the proponent to undertake mitigation measures, as required, to minimise any potential groundwater related impacts, such as to surrounding groundwater users and the environment (e.g. through the implementation of make-good measures).
An investigation into exceedances of groundwater level triggers or groundwater quality limits will involve determination of whether the exceedance is a result of: • mining activities authorised under this environmental authority • seasonal/natural variation • neighbouring land use resulting in groundwater impacts • any other potential cause.
Investigations will consider relevant monitoring data, groundwater flow conditions, baseline information, site activities, natural conditions and bore integrity.
Where an exceedance is determined to be caused by the Project's mining activities, then a further investigation will be undertaken to determine whether environmental harm has occurred or may occur, and the extent thereof. If the investigation determines that environmental harm has occurred, or may occur, the following actions will be taken after completing the investigation: • implementation of measures as soon as reasonably practicable to reduce environmental harm including potential environmental harm • development of long-term mitigation measures to address any existing groundwater contamination and prevent recurrence of groundwater contamination which is implemented in a reasonable time period • if environmental harm has occurred as a result of groundwater drawdown exceedances: ○ determine any actions required to reduce the potential for environmental harm ○ determine any mitigation measures required to limit the drawdown in the affected groundwater resource.
The GMMP will continue during the post mining period until relinquishment of Project's MLs, except where additional requirements are identified through implementation of the PRCP schedule. As part of the post mining phase, the monitoring program will also include additional monitoring for the void lake as follows: • Void water level - quarterly survey consistent with the frequency of groundwater level monitoring at groundwater bores. • Void water quality – quarterly sampling consistent with the frequency and parameter suite for groundwater quality monitoring at groundwater bores.

Commitments
During the life of Project operations, data collected through the GMMP will be used to assess the Project's impact on groundwater resources, and if deemed necessary update and refine the numerical groundwater model and its predictions of future impacts. These outcomes will in turn be used to review and improve the GMMP through a continual reporting, review and improvement process which includes: • An annual groundwater monitoring report, assessing the results of monitoring and a review of the conceptual and numerical groundwater models. • Periodic review of the GMMP, with the GMMP modified to reflect updated conditions or improved knowledge. • Maintenance of the monitoring bores, with installation of new or replacement bores as required.
The proponent will implement the groundwater dependent ecosystem monitoring and management plan (GDEMMP) proposed for the Project (Appendix AF).
The GDEMMP describes corrective actions that will be implemented if and when statistically significant impacts on GDE function caused by Project activities are detected.
The GDEMMP has been separated into two stages: 3. Two years of intensive data collection during which investigative thresholds will be defined. 4. The period after 2 years, comprising the remainder of operations and the post mining period, which will utilise data collected in the initial two years to re-assess the thresholds.
Should the established thresholds be exceeded, this will trigger an investigation that will make use of other monitoring data on the bio-physical function of vegetation, groundwater, and surface water to determine the cause of a threshold exceedance. If drawdown of the groundwater table is found to be the cause of the threshold exceedance, then mitigation measures will be implemented, and the effect of mitigation measures monitored. If mitigation measures are not effective, habitat quality data from the GDE Habitat Quality Monitoring Program (Appendix AG) will be used to assess whether there is a significant residual impact to habitat for listed species requiring biodiversity offsets.
Data collection will occur across all assessment sites, including the riverine and wetland GDEs, with upstream and downstream control sites.
GDEMMP reporting will be prepared at the completion of each monitoring event describing the findings of monitoring.
Bi-annual baseline monitoring (four events covering two wet seasons and two dry seasons) will be undertaken for a two-year period, commencing November 2025 (dry season), and then planned for early / mid 2026 (wet season), late 2026 (dry season) and early / mid 2027 (wet season). At the completion of four baseline monitoring events, a consolidated report will be prepared which provides a synopsis of the data collected, including correlations between parameters and statistical analysis (where possible) of seasonal ecological function.
Potential corrective actions should GDE monitoring and data analysis detect a statistically defined decline in GDE health are: • Restoration of tree water supply through direct injection or infiltration of surface waters. • Infill planting.
Corrective actions, should they be required, will be monitored using the monitoring methods described in the GDEMMP. Infill planting will be monitored on a regular basis during establishment (e.g. monthly then annually).

Commitments
The proponent will implement the groundwater dependent ecosystem habitat quality monitoring program (GDEHQMP) proposed for the Project (Appendix AG).
The GDEHQMP comprises the baseline assessment period prior to Project activities impacting groundwater, and ongoing monitoring to assess changes in GDE health and habitat quality during operations and closure.
The baseline assessment will occur biannually (wet season and dry season) for at least 2 years, and will derive average habitat quality scores for each monitoring site and relevant MNES and MSES values. These scores will establish the baseline condition against which future ongoing monitoring results can be compared. The ongoing monitoring program will occur biennially (every two years), during the dry and wet seasons.
When the threshold is exceeded, this will trigger additional investigation into whether the decline in score is a result of Project activities, the likelihood of significant impacts to MNES and MSES (where the decline in score is Project related) and whether offsets are required to compensate for significant impacts.
Where threshold criteria are exceeded, a staged response will be implemented to verify the monitoring result, determine the likely cause of the change, and identify the appropriate management response.
Upon completion of the baseline monitoring surveys, a baseline GDE habitat quality assessment report will be prepared. This report will document the baseline habitat quality condition, summarise seasonal variation during the baseline period, and present the habitat quality scores assigned to each monitoring site. This report will also identify any relevant trends, limitations or data gaps and confirm the baseline condition against which future monitoring results will be compared. The findings will be used to support the refinement of habitat quality thresholds.
The findings from ongoing monitoring will be compiled and reported, with monitoring outcomes assessed against the baseline scores and established threshold criteria.

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Commitments
Vegetation clearing will occur progressively across the life of the mine (anticipated 15 years).
Dust control measures, including dust suppression on haul roads and stockpiles, progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas, and erosion and sediment management, will be implemented.
Within the Project area, the proponent has sought to reduce the Disturbance area with 'avoidance areas'.
Sequential clearing to be implemented – Vegetation clearing will be undertaken progressively in line with mining sequences to minimise the area of concurrent disturbance.
Progressive rehabilitation – Rehabilitation will commence as soon as areas become available in accordance with the PRCP schedule. Disturbed areas will be reshaped, top-soiled and revegetated with locally sourced native species to reinstate ecological function and minimise long-term residual impacts.
The Project design has incorporated avoidance measures that retain areas of native vegetation within the Project area, such that the Disturbance area does not encompass the entire Project area. As a result, discrete patches of remnant and non-remnant vegetation will be retained as buffer zones established between the Disturbance area and retained patches of vegetation.

Commitments
Where riparian areas or drainage features occur, buffers will assist in maintaining bank stability, filtering surface runoff, and preserving vegetation structure and composition, thereby supporting both aquatic and terrestrial ecological values. Buffer zones along riparian corridors will include separation between levee structures and the high bank.
The Project design incorporates buffer zones around retained TEC patches (Brigalow and Poplar Box) to minimise indirect impacts.
Buffer zones to adjacent riparian habitats will be retained, supporting the maintenance of water quality, bank stability and habitat function
Rehabilitation of the diverted Conrock Gully will be undertaken with a riparian vegetation post mining land use in accordance with the PRCP, which will provide a vegetated buffer to surrounding retained vegetation patches and facilitate a movement corridor for fauna.
Rehabilitation will primarily focus on establishing pasture, in accordance with existing land use practices, but will include woodland patches, including riparian habitat at watercourses crossings and along Conrock Gully diversion.
Vegetation clearance protocols, including a 'permit to disturb system', activity area delineation, nomination of responsible persons, inspections and monitoring, as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.
Habitat retention controls, including inductions, operating procedures, activity areas, speed limits, pre-clearance surveys, use of fauna spotter catcher during clearing, fauna habitat controls and fauna relocation, as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.
Weeds will be managed in accordance with the Project's Weed and Pest Management Plan (Appendix AI).
Pest animals will be managed in accordance with the Weed and Pest Management Plan (Appendix AI).
Fragmentation and edge effects controls, including activity area delineation, access controls, inductions, dust suppression and stock controls, as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.
Implement erosion and sediment control measures as per the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) (Appendix AD).
Fauna mortality or injury controls, including speed limits, operation procedures, training, pre-clearance surveys, use of fauna spotter catcher during clearing, fauna habitat controls, fauna relocation, injured fauna management, as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.
The site specific water management plan, Fitzroy regional receiving environment monitoring program (FRREMP) and ESCP will be implemented by suitably qualified persons.
Dust suppression controls, as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.
Lighting controls, as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.
Noise and vibration controls, as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.
Bushfire prevention and management controls, including the Bushfire Management Plan (Appendix AJ), as per Table 25-18, will be implemented.

Commitments
The following plans will guide environmental management for the Project, particularly as it relates to impacts to terrestrial ecology: • Weed and Pest Management Plan (Appendix AI) • MNES Significant Species Management Plan (Appendix AH) • High-risk species management program (SMP) under the NC Act. • GDE Monitoring and Management Plan (GDEMMP) (Appendix AF), complemented by the GDE Habitat Quality Monitoring Plan (Appendix AG) • Offset Area Management Plan (Appendix R) and Offset Delivery Plan (Appendix S) • Bushfire Management Plan, as a part of the Emergency Response Plan (Appendix AJ) • ESCP (Appendix AD) • PRCP and PRCP schedule (Appendix AB and Appendix AC).
The MNES Species Management Plan, as provided in Appendix AH, will be implemented.
The SMP (High-risk of Impacts) will provide targeted, species-specific measures to avoid, minimise, and manage potential impacts on high-risk and sensitive flora and fauna species within the Project area during construction and operation. The SMP (High-risk of Impacts) will apply to the threatened species known to occur within the Project area, that is, the Squatter Pigeon and Greater Glider, as well as least concern fauna species that have breeding places within the Survey area.
Following construction, the diversion will be revegetated to maintain bank stability and reduce erosion and achieve a native vegetation (riparian) post mining land use in accordance with the proposed progressive rehabilitation and closure plan (PRCP) schedule (see Appendix AC). The diversion will remain in the post mining landform as a revegetated, rehabilitated, stable landform.
Monitoring of the diversion establishment and rehabilitation will occur in order to achieve the design outcomes and rehabilitation milestones.
The construction and operation of the bridges will not create a barrier for fish passage. Whilst there will be sites of construction activity within the watercourse (e.g. at each pile location), these will be temporary at each location and not create an impediment to fish passage elsewhere in the river channel.
Following the construction there will be no ongoing impediment to fish movement in the Isaac River or Cherwell Creek.
The dragline walk route construction, use and removal of material on the bed of the river would occur for less than 180 days (6 months). The dragline walk route will preferentially be constructed and utilised in the dry season when flows in the Isaac River are unlikely.
Following utilisation of the crossing, and within 180 days of construction commencement, the temporary gravel base will be removed, and any sand that has been removed will be replaced to restore the natural bed of the Isaac River. Bank cuttings and the walk route itself will be stabilised and rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and vegetation establishment. Rock protection installed during construction will remain in place.
Once the dragline has returned to IDM, the crossing will be fully rehabilitated with the gravel base removed, sandy bed reestablished, bank cuttings filled to resemble pre-mining topography and landforms rehabilitated through topsoiling, seeding and revegetation in accordance with the PRCP schedule requirements to restore riparian habitat.

Commitments
The secondary access route crossing of JB Gully will be constructed as a bed level crossing based on the principles described in the Department of Primary Industry's (DPI's) ' <i>Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works: September 2025</i> ' (the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline).
The crossing of Conrock Gully diversion will be constructed as a culvert crossing based on the principles described in the Waterway Barrier Works Guideline.
Sediment water drains and dams will be constructed to capture runoff from overburden dumps. Sediment dams will be constructed in stages in accordance with mine progression. An erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) has been developed for the Project (Appendix AD).
The Project proponent intends to join the FRREMP, consistent with other Stanmore sites. Project related aquatic ecosystem monitoring and reporting will be done as per FRREMP.
Leaks and spills of hydrocarbons and other chemicals will be managed through the procedures described in Section 1.8 above.
The proponent will implement the proposed offset area management plan (OAMP) (Appendix R) and offset delivery plan (ODP) (Appendix S), following approval.
Offset area management actions will be undertaken by the landholder and / or appointed Offset Area Manager, noting that a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore is the landholder for the nominated offset properties. Ecological monitoring and reporting will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.
The proposed monitoring and reporting provides transparency over how the management actions will be implemented, where management actions require improvement, where remedial actions are triggered, and provides for the identification of any non-compliance issues, to ensure that completion remains on track.
Management and monitoring of the offset area will be undertaken in accordance with commitments provided in the approved OAMP and ODP.
Annual reports will provide transparency on the implementation of the management actions and will allow for any non-compliance with the OAMP to be rectified to ensure the completion criteria remain on track.
Where completion criteria are not achieved by the 20-year period, management actions will continue until the offset conservation gains are realised. Should the completion criteria be met prior to the 20-year period, management actions and monitoring will continue until the end of the approval period (20 years) to ensure conservation gains are maintained or further improved.
For MSES regulated vegetation offsets, offset area gains will be achieved by managing the identified threatening processes, with specific focus on weed and pest eradication.
The proposed offset areas will be managed to improve the condition of the habitat, through the implementation of appropriate management actions described in the OAMP and the ODP.
Annual reports will provide transparency on the implementation of the management actions and will allow for any non-compliance with the ODP to be rectified to ensure the completion criteria can be achieved.
The offset area monitoring program includes: • baseline surveys for habitat quality; and weed and pest identification and mapping • habitat quality assessments and photo monitoring • fauna, weed and pest animal monitoring.

Commitments
Monitoring events and associated reporting will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist.
Regular inspections of the offset area will be undertaken by the land manager or appointed Offset Area Manager to ensure compliance with the management actions. Such inspections will assess but may not be limited to fencing, signage, grazing, firebreaks and access tracks, weather damage and incidental weed and pest animal identification.
Following the completion of each monitoring event, a report will be provided that outlines the results of each monitoring survey. An ecological condition assessment report will be developed in Years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17 and 20, and include results of monitoring surveys.
A baseline ecological condition assessment report will be developed following the baseline surveys in Year 1 and will incorporate species-specific treatment and control methods for weed and pest species observed on the site, which will inform control programs within the offset area. All subsequent ecological condition assessment reports will comply with relevant conditions of approval.
As required by conditions of approval, potentially annually, a compliance report will include a summary on performance of the OAMP for the period of the offset.
The OAMP and ODP, once approved, will remain effective for the life of the approval but will be updated whenever required, including after monitoring events, any incident or non-compliance event, or on request by regulators, to ensure it contains best practice information and to achieve completion criteria.