APPENDIX R - OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN



OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION

Trend | Environmental Consultants

June 2026

Prepared on behalf of
STANMORE ID EXTENSION PTY LTD

Document Version Control

Issue	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed/Approved By
Draft A: Client Review	26 March 2026	Emily Krunes	Richard Oldham
Final Report issued (v1 Rev 3)	25 May 2026	Emily Krunes	Richard Oldham
Final Report issued (v1 Rev 4)	3 June 2026	Emily Krunes	Richard Oldham

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Offset Requirements

Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd (ID Extension, the proponent), a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Limited, (Stanmore) proposes to develop the Isaac Downs Extension Project (the Project), an open-cut metallurgical coal mine located in the Bowen Basin of central Queensland. The Project is situated approximately 15 kilometres (km) southeast of Moranbah and 150 km southwest of Mackay (Map 1, Appendix A).

The Project forms an extension of the existing Isaac Plains Complex (IPC), which comprises the Isaac Plains Mine (IPM) and the Isaac Downs Mine (IDM). IDM and IPM are operated by wholly owned subsidiaries of Stanmore Resources Limited. The proposed Project will effectively extend the operational life of IDM, ensuring continuity of mining activities and workforce stability across IPC.

The Project will involve the extraction of approximately 46 million tonnes (Mt) of Run-of-Mine (ROM) coal over 15 years, at a production rate of approximately 2–4.5 Mt per annum. Run-of-Mine (RoM) coal will be transported to the coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) at IPM for processing. The Project will share infrastructure with IDM, including the mine infrastructure area (MIA), water management systems, and access roads.

The proponent has prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Queensland; Qld; EP Act) for the Project. The EIS will support an Environmental Authority (EA) and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) schedule application under the EP Act. The Project's Referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth Cth; EPBC Act) is a controlled action (EPBC 2025/10183). The Project's Referral will be assessed by an accredited assessment process, being the EIS required under the under EP Act.

The Project's Terrestrial Ecology Report (Trend Environmental, 2026b) identified that the Project is likely to have a significant impact on threatened listed species and ecological communities that are Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). These are Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs; 52.72 hectares [ha] of Brigalow *[Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant] TEC and 15.45 ha of Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC), and threatened species habitat (334.15 ha of Squatter Pigeon *[Geophaps scripta scripta]*, 318.02 ha of Greater Glider *[Petauroides volans],* 318.03 ha of Koala *[Phascolarctos cinereus]* and 75.97 ha of Ornamental Snake *[Denisonia maculata]* habitat). To compensate for these significant impacts, environmental offsets have been proposed.

This OAMP has been developed in accordance with the *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines 2014* (DoE 2014), to acquit 100% of likely significant impacts to MNES from the Project.

Offset Area Details

Suitable offset properties with sufficient areas and habitat values for the offset matters have been found on two adjacent properties that form part of Stanmore's property portfolio: Mulgrave and Tootoolah. These properties occur approximately 10 km southwest of Nebo, and 34 km northeast of the Project (locations of these offset properties are shown in Map 1, Appendix A). The proposed offset areas are not located within any mining lease or mining lease application areas.

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties occur adjacent to each other, are owned by Stanmore, and are located (as shown in Map 1, Appendix A). Offset areas on these properties will acquit 100 % of impacts to MNES from the Project. To acquit 100 % of impacts, the following offset areas are proposed:

- 198 ha of Brigalow TEC;
- 48.4 ha of Poplar Box TEC;
- 946.9 ha of Sqautter Pigeon habitat;

- 995.3 ha of Greater Glider habitat;
- 1,194.4 ha of Koala habitat; and
- 215.3 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat.

OAMP Details

This OAMP demonstrates that the proposed offset site meets the principles of the *EPBC Act's Environmental Offsets Policy* and provides suitable offsets for approved impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake from the Project.

The purpose of the OAMP is to identify management objectives and actions necessary to fulfil the statutory requirements for the provision of an offset area under the EPBC Approval for the Project.

This OAMP has been designed to use adaptive management. The management actions proposed include placing restrictions on access, vegetation clearing, and fire and grazing activities, as well as implementing weed and pest animal control programs, implementing strategic grazing to reduce fuel loads, and ensuring active fire management to mitigate unplanned fires within the offset area. The ongoing suitability of these management actions will be informed through a rigorous monitoring and reporting schedule, allowing the actions to be adapted as needed to ensure that the completion criteria remain on track and are met during the 20-year period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 7

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND 7
1.2 OFFSET AREA DETAILS 8
1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK – COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION 8
1.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS 9

2. ENVIRONMENTAL OFFSETS POLICY 13

2.1 POLICY PRINCIPLES 13
2.2 ADDRESSING KEY PRIORITY ACTIONS 14

3. PROPOSED OFFSET SITE DESCRIPTION 21

3.1 OFFSET PROPERTIES 21
3.1.1 Mulgrave Property 21
3.1.2 Tootoolah Property 21
3.2 OFFSET VALUES 22
3.2.1 Brigalow TEC 22
3.2.2 Poplar Box TEC 22
3.2.3 Squatter Pigeon 23
3.2.4 Greater Glider 24
3.2.5 Koala 25
3.2.6 Ornamental Snake 26
3.3 CONNECTIVITY VALUES 27
3.4 LEGAL MECHANISM FOR OFFSET PROTECTION 28

4. MANAGEMENT MEASURES 29

4.1 MANAGEMENT MEASURES 29
4.1.1 Management Objectives and Actions 29
4.1.2 Relation to Approved Conservation Advices, Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans 29
4.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES 31
4.3 JUSTIFICATION OF HOW MANAGEMENT ACTION/S ARE ADDITIONAL TO THE EXISTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE LANDHOLDER IN MANAGING THEIR LAND 37
4.4 COMPLETION CRITERIA 38
4.4.1 Completion Criteria 38
4.4.2 Adoption of Species-specific Attributes and Weightings 38
4.4.3 Brigalow TEC 39
4.4.4 Poplar Box TEC 40
4.4.5 Squatter Pigeon 41
4.4.6 Greater Glider 42
4.4.7 Koala 43
4.4.8 Ornamental Snake 44
4.5 RISK ANALYSIS 45

5. MONITORING PROGRAM 50

5.1 MONITORING 50
5.2 INSPECTIONS 50

6. REPORTING 53

6.1 DATA MANAGEMENT 53
6.2 ECOLOGICAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT REPORT 53
6.3 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORTS 53
6.4 OAMP REVIEWS 53

7. REFERENCES 55

8. GLOSSARY 58

APPENDICES

Appendix A *Maps* *60*
Appendix B *Offset Ecological Assessment Report* *77*
Appendix C *Fire Management Guidelines* *283*

TABLES

Table 1 *Proposed impacts from the Project and the relevant offset acquittals* *8*
Table 2 *Section references addressing ToR within the report* *9*
Table 3 *EPBC Environmental Offset Policy Principles and descriptions of suitability of the proposed offsets site* *13*
Table 4 *Discussion of how the OAMP addresses key threatening processes for each offset matter* *15*
Table 5 *Mulgrave property details* *21*
Table 6 *Tootoolah property details* *21*
Table 7 *Roles and responsibilities* *31*
Table 8 *Management Actions* *32*
Table 9 *Completion criteria for the Brigalow TEC offset area* *39*
Table 10 *Completion criteria for the Poplar Box TEC offset area* *40*
Table 11 *Completion criteria for the Squatter Pigeon offset area* *41*
Table 12 *Completion criteria for the Greater Glider offset area* *42*
Table 13 *Completion criteria for the Koala offset area* *43*
Table 14 *Completion criteria for the Ornamental Snake offset area* *44*
Table 15 *Risk Analysis* *46*
Table 16 *Inspection timetable* *50*
Table 17 *Monitoring methods and schedule* *51*
Table 18 *Reporting Schedule* *54*
Table 19 *Glossary* *58*
Table 20 *Fire Management Guidelines* *284*

FIGURES

Figure 1 a and b. *Brigalow TEC on the Tootoolah property* *22*
Figure 2 a and b. *Poplar Box TEC on the Tootoolah property* *23*
Figure 3 a and b. *Squatter Pigeons recorded on the Mulgrave property. c and d. Remnant Squatter Pigeon habitat on the Mulgrave property* *24*

***Figure 4 a and b**. Greater Gliders recorded on the Mulgrave property. **c and d.** Remnant Greater Glider habitat on the Mulgrave property 25*
***Figure 5 a and b.** Koalas recorded on the Mulgrave property. **c and d.** Remnant Koala habitat on the Mulgrave property. 26*
***Figure 6 a** Ornamental Snake recorded on the Tootoolah property. **b-d**. Remnant Ornamental Snake habitat on the Tootoolah property. 27*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd (ID Extension, the proponent), a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Limited, (Stanmore) proposes to develop the Isaac Downs Extension Project (the Project), an open-cut metallurgical coal mine located in the Bowen Basin of central Queensland. The Project is situated approximately 15 kilometres (km) southeast of Moranbah and 150 km southwest of Mackay (Map 1, Appendix A).

The Project forms an extension of the existing Isaac Plains Complex (IPC), which comprises the Isaac Plains Mine (IPM) and the Isaac Downs Mine (IDM). IDM and IPM are operated by wholly owned subsidiaries of Stanmore Resources Limited. The proposed Project will effectively extend the operational life of IDM, ensuring continuity of mining activities and workforce stability across IPC.

The Project will involve the extraction of approximately 46 million tonnes (Mt) of Run-of-Mine (ROM) coal over 15 years, at a production rate of approximately 2–4.5 Mt per annum. Run-of-Mine (RoM) coal will be transported to the coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) at IPM for processing. The Project will share infrastructure with IDM, including the mine infrastructure area (MIA), water management systems, and access roads.

The proponent has prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Queensland; Qld; EP Act) for the Project. The EIS will support an Environmental Authority (EA) and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) schedule application under the EP Act. The Project's Referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth Cth; EPBC Act) is a controlled action (EPBC 2025/10183). The Project's Referral will be assessed by an accredited assessment process, being the EIS required under the under EP Act.

The Project's Terrestrial Ecology Report (Trend Environmental, 2026b) identified that the Project is likely to have a significant impact on threatened listed species and ecological communities that are Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). These are Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs; 52.72 hectares [ha] of Brigalow TEC[1] and 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC [2]) and threatened species habitat (334.15 ha of Squatter Pigeon *[Geophaps scripta scripta]*, 318.02 ha of Greater Glider *[Petauroides volans],* 318.03 ha of Koala *[Phascolarctos cinereus]* and 75.97 ha of Ornamental Snake *[Denisonia maculata]* habitat). To compensate for these significant impacts, environmental offsets have been proposed.

Trend Environmental was commissioned by Stanmore to prepare this Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP) to address offset obligations for impacts to the Commonwealth-listed threatened ecological communities (TECs) and threatened species from the proposed Project.

This OAMP has been developed in accordance with the *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines 2014* (DoE 2014), to acquit 100% of likely significant impacts to MNES from the Project. Suitable offset properties with sufficient areas and habitat values for the offset matters have been found on two adjacent properties that form part of Stanmore's property portfolio: Mulgrave and Tootoolah (locations of these offset properties are shown in Map 1, Appendix A).

The objective of this OAMP is to guide the implementation of management actions over a 20-year time-frame to address threatening processes, support habitat recovery, and demonstrate the delivery of the required offset outcomes. The management actions proposed aim to achieve this conservation objective. A monitoring program has been developed to measure the attainment of this objective by tracking the performance of habitat attributes over time, which allows for adaptive management through regular reviews to determine whether completion criteria are on track. The management

[1] *Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) TEC*
[2] *Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC*

approach for the nominated offset area was designed to minimise risks associated with key threatening processes and more specifically the recognised threats to the threatened species and abate them wherever possible.

1.2 OFFSET AREA DETAILS

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties occur adjacent to each other, are owned by Stanmore, and are located approximately 10 km southwest of Nebo, and 34 km northeast of the Project (as shown in Map 1, Appendix A).

Field surveys of the proposed offset properties were completed by Trend Environmental in 2023 and 2025, to validate the habitat values for the offset matters. The offset surveys were undertaken in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) to collect sufficient ecological data to determine habitat quality scores for input into the *Commonwealth's Offset Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, 2012) to determine offset potential, area availability and acquittal rates.

The *Isaac Downs Extension Offset Ecological Assessment Report* (OEAR; Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B) details the results of the offset surveys including identification of the proposed offset areas, the habitat quality of each of the habitats proposed for offsets, and the suitability of the areas to deliver the required offset outcomes.

Table 1 summarises the details on the identified impacts from the Project (Trend Environmental, 2026b) and the relevant offset acquittals proposed on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties. Map 2, Appendix A shows the offset areas for all six offset matters, while Maps 4-8, Appendix show each individuals offset area per matter.

Table 1 Proposed impacts from the Project and the relevant offset acquittals

		IMPACT SITE		OFFSET SITE				Offset Acquittal	
		Total Impact (ha)[1]	Habitat Quality Score	Offset area (ha)		Habitat Quality Score	Proposed Future Habitat Quality Score	Percentage (%)	Total Offset Area (ha)
MNES				Mulgrave	Tootoolah				
TECs	Brigalow TEC	52.72	6	-	1980	7	8	100	198.00
	Poplar Box TEC	15.45	5	-	48.40	7	8	100	48.40
Threatened Species	Squatter Pigeon habitat	334.15	6	825.58	121.32	6	7	100	946.90
	Greater Glider habitat	318.02	5	995.30	-	6	7	100	995.30
	Koala habitat	318.03	6	1072.21	122.19	6	7	100	1194.40
	Ornamental Snake habitat	75.97	5	-	215.30	6	7	100	215.30

[1] *Impact area from the Isaac Downs Extension Project.*

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK – COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

The *EPBC Act* is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). The *EPBC Act* provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally important flora and fauna, and ecological communities, which are defined as MNES.

When a proposed action is likely to have a significant impact on a MNES, it must be referred to DCCEEW for assessment as a controlled or not a controlled action. If DCCEEW determines the proposed action as likely to have significant impacts, the project is considered a controlled action that requires formal assessment and approval. If approved, as a condition of the approval, environmental offsets under the Commonwealth's *Environmental Offsets Policy 2012* may be required to offset significant impacts to MNES after avoidance, mitigation and management measures have been put in place.

This OAMP will be submitted as part of the EIS application for the Project to inform the environmental assessment process and provide a clear framework for the implementation, management, monitoring and reporting of the proposed MNES offset areas.

1.4 TERMS OF REFERENCE - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

The Terms of Reference (ToR; issued December 2025) has outlined specific conditions and sections relating to environmental offsets, which have been addressed within the *Isaac Downs Extension* OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026; provided in Appendix B) or this OAMP.

Table 2 below provides the section references for each of the terms.

Table 2 Section references addressing ToR within the report

Terms of Reference	Section Reference
A3.106 Provide an assessment of the likelihood of residual significant impacts occurring on relevant MNES, after avoidance, mitigation and management measures have been applied	*Section 3.1.1 Likelihood of Residual Significant Impacts* of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B)
A3.107 If a residual significant impact is likely, provide a summary of the proposed environmental offset and key commitments to achieve a conservation gain for each protected matter in accordance with the *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy* (Offsets Policy).	Executive summary of this OAMP summarises the proposed environmental offset and key commitments to achieve a conservation gain.
A3.108 Provide baseline data and other supporting evidence that documents the presence of the relevant protected matter/s within the offset area/s.	Section 3.2 Offset Area Results of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B) provides documented presence of each MNES on the offset properties, the proposed offset area for each MNES, and the final habitat quality scores.
A3.109 Where the proposed offset area/s supports an environmental offset for multiple MNES, proposed management action/s for one protected matter must not be detrimental (i.e. have an impact) to other protected matters.	OAMP *Table 8 Management Actions* provides the proposed management actions which have considered mitigation of the key threats to the MNES. *Section 4 Management Measures* states that proposed management action/s for one protected matter will not be detrimental (to other protected matters.
A3.110 Where an offset is proposed, a completed Offsets Assessment Guide calculation must be provided. All inputs in the Offsets Assessment Guide must be supported by robust scientific evidence and/or supporting evidence (e.g. historical grazing regimes, satellite imagery, statements from landholders).	Offsets Assessment Guide calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B)
A3.111 The draft OAMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist and in accordance with DCCEEW's Environmental Management Plan Guidelines.	OAMP prepared by Gabriella Horton (Senior Ecologist) and Emily Krunes (Principal Ecologist). *Section 1.1 Project Background* states the OAMP in accordance with *DCCEEW's Environmental Management Plan Guidelines.*
A3.112 The draft OAMP must include robust scientific evidence (e.g. published research, pilot studies, previously successful projects/programs) to demonstrate the success of proposed measures to create, revegetate, regenerate and/or improve habitat (e.g. tree planting, nest boxes, artificial hollows) in the proposed offset area/s for a listed threatened species or ecological community.	OAMP *Table 8 Management Actions* was developed using robust scientific evidence
A3.113 Provide details, with supporting evidence, to demonstrate how the environmental offset/s meet the principles of the Offsets Policy. This must include, but is not limited to, details and justification for all inputs for the DCCEEW Offsets Assessment Guide including: a) total area of habitat (in ha) b) time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years) c) time until ecological benefit	*Section 2.1 Policy Principles* of this OAMP addresses the eight principles of the Offsets Policy. *Section 3.3 Offset Assessment Guide Justification* of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B) provides the justification for

Terms of Reference	Section Reference
d) risk of loss (%) without offset e) risk of loss (%) with offset f) confidence in result (%).	the inputs for the DCCEEW Offsets Assessment Guide
A3.114 Provide a description of the offset area/s, including location, size, condition, environmental values present and surrounding land uses.	OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B) *Section 1.2 Mulgrave and Tootoolah Properties* OAMP *Section 3 Proposed Offset Site Description* including *3.1 Offset Properties, Section 3.2 Offset Values* and *Section 3.3 Connectivity values*
A3.115 Provide baseline data and other supporting evidence that documents the presence of the relevant MNES, and the quality of their habitat within the offset area/s.	OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B) *Section 3.2 Offset Area Results* details the presence of the protected matters, the area of habitat available and the resulting habitat quality scores for the habitat.
A3.116 Provide an assessment of the site habitat quality for the offset area/s. Before undertaking habitat quality assessments, consult with DCCEEW regarding proposed methodology for deriving Habitat Quality scores for the Offset Assessment Guide (calculator). The Department currently prefers the use of the Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MHQA) method, an adaptation of the Queensland Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality v1.2 (2017). The MHQA was developed to better reflect the requirements of the Offsets Policy for determining habitat quality. A copy of the MHQA scoring spreadsheet template and guidance material will be provided with the MNES Chapter TOR. The standard MHQA applies all 13x BioCondition attributes (based on the Qld Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality v1.2) to provide a reliable indicator of 'ecosystem sustainability' (i.e. Site Condition). The Department groups all of the 13xBioCondition attributes, regardless of the species. However, the Department notes that not all of the MHQA attributes may be directly relevant to the viability of all listed species. Therefore, the use of attributes and/or relative contribution of attributes may diverge from the standard MHQA. Where there is a change to the standard MHQA, ensure any modifications are outlined clearly and reference the relevant statutory documents, contemporary literature, or independent expert advice to justify the modification.	Habitat quality assessments completed in accordance with the *How to use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet. OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B) *Section 3.2 Offset Area Results* details the resulting habitat quality scores for the habitat within the proposed offset areas for each protected matter. OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B) provides the habitat quality scores for each protected matter using the MHQA provided by DCCEEW. OAMP *Section 4.4.2 Adoption of Species-specific Attributes and Weightings*
A3.117 Provide details of how the offset area/s will provide connectivity with other habitats and biodiversity corridors and/or will contribute to a larger strategic offset for the relevant MNES.	OAMP *Section 3.3 Connectivity values* and Map 3, Appendix A.
A3.118 Include maps and shapefiles to clearly define the location and boundaries of the offset area/s, accompanied by the offset attributes (e.g. physical address of the offset area/s, coordinates of the boundary points in decimal degrees, the relevant MNES that the environmental offset/s compensates for, and the size of the environmental offset/s in ha).	OAMP Maps in Appendix A, including: • Map 2 Offset Areas for all MNES matters • Map 4 Offset areas for TECs • Map 5 Offset area for Squatter Pigeon habitat • Map 6 Offset area for Greater Glider habitat • Map 7 Offset area for Koala habitat • Map 8 Offset area for Ornamental Snake habitat
A3.119 The draft OAMP must include supporting evidence to justify how proposed management action/s are additional to the existing requirements of the landholder in managing their land (e.g. weed and pest management	OAMP *Section 4.3 Justification of how management action/s are additional to*

Terms of Reference	Section Reference
requirements under the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014, existing grazing regimes, etc.) as required by the Offsets Policy.	*the existing requirements of the landholder in managing their land*
A3.120 Provide details of the management actions, and timeframes for implementation, to be carried out to meet the offset completion criteria. Management measures must: a) be targeted towards the needs of the protected matter that is offset and must align with the recovery objectives for the species as identified in relevant national recovery plans or conservation advices b) take relevant threat abatement plans into account c) be site-specific (e.g. informed by surveys at the offset site) d) have timeframes for implementation e) be written using committal language (e.g. 'will' and 'must') f) be specifically linked to the attribute of the protected matter for which the management measure applies g) be derived from recognised principles, practice, or guidelines, and is justified – technically, scientifically and legally (e.g., by recommendation in a national recovery plan) – as an effective and appropriate measure to attain and/or maintain the plan's completion criteria and/or performance targets.	OAMP *Table 8 Management Actions*
A3.122 Proposed management action/s must be based on best available practices, appropriate standards, evidence of success for other similar projects and supported by published scientific evidence. All commitments must be drafted using committed language (e.g. 'will' and 'must') when describing the proposed management action/s, and non-committal language must be avoided (e.g. 'may'). All proposed management action/s must also be drafted to meet the 'S.M.A.R.T' principle.	OAMP *Table 8 Management Actions*
A3.123 Provide interim milestones that set targets at 5-yearly intervals for progress towards achieving the offset completion criteria.	OAMP *Section 5 Monitoring Program* *Table 17 Monitoring methods and schedule*
A3.124 Provide specific offset completion criteria derived from the site habitat quality to demonstrate the improvement in the quality of habitat in the offset area/s over a 20-year period.	OAMP *Section 4.4.1 Completion Criteria*
A3.125 Provide details of the nature, timing, and frequency of monitoring to inform progress against achieving the 5-yearly interim milestones. The frequency of monitoring must be sufficient to track progress towards each set of milestones, and sufficient to determine whether the offset area/s are likely to achieve those milestones in adequate time to implement all necessary corrective actions.	OAMP *Section 5 Monitoring Program* *Table 17 Monitoring methods and schedule*
A3.126 Outline a proposed timing for the submission of monitoring reports which provide evidence demonstrating whether the interim milestones have been achieved.	OAMP *Section 6 Reporting* *Table 18 Reporting Schedule*
A3.127 Provide timing for the implementation of tangible, on-ground corrective actions to be implemented if monitoring activities indicate the interim milestones have not been achieved.	OAMP *Table 8 Management Actions* provides corrective actions with timing
A3.128 Provide risk analysis and a risk management and mitigation strategy for all risks to the successful implementation of the OMP and timely achievement of the offset completion criteria, including a rating of all initial and post-mitigation residual risks in accordance with a risk assessment matrix.	OAMP *Section 4.5 Risk Analysis* *Table 15 Risk Analysis*
A3.129 Discuss evidence of how the management actions and corrective actions take into account relevant approved conservation advices and are consistent with relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans.	OAMP *Table 4 Discussion of how the OAMP addresses key threatening processes for each offset matter* *Section 4.1 Management Measures*

Terms of Reference	Section Reference
	Section 4.1.2 Relation to Approved Conservation Advices, Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans
A3.130 Provide details and execution timing of a mechanism to legally secure the proposed offset area/s, such that legal security remains in force over the offset area/s for at least 20 years to provide enduring protection for the offset area/s against development incompatible with conservation.	OAMP *Section 3.4 Legal Mechanism for Offset Protection*

2. ENVIRONMENTAL OFFSETS POLICY

2.1 POLICY PRINCIPLES

The *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy* has eight overarching principles that are applied to determine the suitability of offsets. These are provided in Table 3, with details describing how the proposed offset area meets each of the eight principles to be considered a suitable offset site. Given these principles, it was determined that the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will satisfy the offset requirements of the *EPBC Act Environmental Offset Policy.*

Table 3 *EPBC Environmental* Offset Policy Principles and descriptions of suitability of the proposed offsets site

Policy Principles	Offset Suitability
1. Deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the aspect of the environment that is protected by national environment law and affected by the proposed action	The offset proposed will acquit 100% of the Project's required offsets for Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake. Calculations have been undertaken based on ecological surveys conducted on both the impact and offset properties informing inputs into the *Offset Assessment Guide*. The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties contain suitable habitat for all offset matters. The offset areas were selected based on suitable regional ecosystems (REs) present to support the species, and proximity to semi-permanent water sources for the Squatter Pigeon. The proposed offset areas will be managed to improve the condition of the habitat, through the implementation of appropriate management actions. The proposed offset areas are considered to be highly valuable within the landscape due to connectivity with other habitats within a state-wide biodiversity corridor and its close proximity to a National Park and State Forests, and other Category A offset areas (connectivity of habitat is shown in Map 3, Appendix A). Also, the riparian habitat adjacent to Carborough Creek (Map 2, Appendix A), which has been incorporated into the Koala and Greater Glider offset areas, forms a large contiguous patch of vegetation, joining numerous creek systems, which is important for not only the Koala and Greater Glider but also Squatter Pigeon and Poplar Box TEC.
2. Be built around direct offsets but may include other compensatory measures	100% of the Project's impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake will be acquitted by direct land-based offsets.
3. Be in proportion to the level of statutory protection that applies to the protected matter	The endangered and vulnerable status of the impacted threatened communities and species is considered by the Offset Assessment Guide in which the offset areas have been calculated. Under the *EPBC Act* the communities and species have the following conservation statuses: • Brigalow TEC – endangered • Poplar Box TEC – endangered • Squatter Pigeon – vulnerable • Greater Glider – endangered • Koala – endangered • Ornamental Snake – vulnerable

Policy Principles	Offset Suitability
4. Be of a size and scale proportionate to the residual impacts on the protected matter	The extent of the offset areas have been calculated using ecological survey results of the habitat quality from both the impact and offset sites. These results were input into the *Offset Assessment Guide* to calculate the area required to acquit 100% of the residual impacts. Results of the surveys and the outcomes of the calculations are provided in the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B).
5. Effectively account for and manage the risks of the offset not succeeding	The risks associated with the offset have been assessed and management actions proposed to remediate or rectify as necessary. The risk analysis considered the likelihood of occurrence and consequence of the risk to determine the most appropriate management and remedial actions. This risk analysis is provided in Table 15.
6. Be additional to what is already required, deter mined by law or planning regulations or agreed to under other schemes or programs (this does not preclude the recognition of state or territory offsets that may be suitable as offsets under the *EPBC Act* for the same action, see section 7.6)	Certain vegetation clearing activities within the offset area are not currently prohibited by legislation at either the local, State or Commonwealth level, including timber harvesting and ecological thinning on freehold land. The offset areas will be protected from clearing activities by being legally secured through a Voluntary Declaration (VDec) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld). The proponent notes that, through discussion with DCCEEW, VDecs, which have been used to provide legal security for offsets in Queensland for many years, may be considered an 'interim measure', while an alternate mechanism for legal security is sought to protect the offset areas for the duration of the impact. This outcome depends on the regulatory and policy positions of the State and Commonwealth for legal security of offsets are the time of Project approval.
7. Be efficient, effective, timely, transparent, scientifically robust an d reasonable	The proposed offset areas will be set aside following the approval of this OAMP, which has been developed based on the results of best practice ecological surveys and designed using appropriate guidelines to ensure it is up to date, effective and scientifically robust. The offset areas' scale and suitability have been determined using the *Offset Assessment Guide,* and the OAMP has been designed using adaptive management techniques to ensure continual improvement toward the completion criteria within the 20-year time frame.
8. have transparent governance arrangements including being able to be readily measured, monitored, a udited and enforced.	The offset properties were surveyed in 2023 and 2025 to determine the baseline habitat quality scores. Habitat Quality Assessments were undertaken in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.)and have been provided in the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The values of the attributes assessed were compared to relevant BioCondition benchmarks (Queensland Herbarium, 2024) to derive the habitat quality scores for each offset matter. The same habitat assessment methods will be conducted at regular intervals under this OAMP and reported on throughout the life of the offset. Other regular monitoring, inspections, audits and reporting have been proposed to measure progress over the 20-year period. The offset areas will also be protected from clearing and secured via a VDec under the Vegetation Management *Act 1999* (Qld), or alternate legal security mechanism.

2.2 ADDRESSING KEY PRIORITY ACTIONS

The *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (DSEWPaC, 2012a)* states that an offset must address key priority actions for the impacted MNES in any approved recovery plans, threat abatement plans, conservation advice, ecological character description or approved Commonwealth Management Plan. Table 4 summarises how this OAMP addresses the relevant threatening processes impacting the Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC, Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake within the proposed offset areas.

Table 4 Discussion of how the OAMP addresses key threatening processes for each offset matter

Document	Key threats	OAMP Compliance
Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) ecological community (TSSC, 2013) **Threat abatement plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads (DSEWPaC, 2011).**	Vegetation clearing	No clearing of any vegetation will occur within the offset area. The offset area will be protected from clearing activities by being legally secured through a VDec under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld), or alternate legal security mechanism.
	Fire	Fire will not be permitted in the offset area. Fire management to occur adjacent to the offset area to reduce likelihood of an unplanned fire within the offset area in accordance the fire management guidelines for the relevant RE (11.4.9; provided in Appendix C), so that wildfires will be limited in extent. Frequent fire at the edge of this RE keeps fuel loads low. Protection from fire is necessary. Fire management adjacent to the offset area will include: • Maintaining fire management lines and vehicle access roads; • Burning to reduce fuel loads at 6-10 year intervals and no more than 30% of the area at any one time (as per Department of Environment and Science (DES) RE description fire management guidelines (provided in Appendix C). Fuel reduction burns to be low intensity with no canopy scorch, with the aim to reduce fuel loads in the ground layer and prevent an unplanned high intensity burn.
	Pest plants including weed invasion	Weed control measures put in place, including a rigorous weed control program informed by regular monitoring and inspections for weeds. Weed control to occur over the 20-year period to reduce weeds less than 5% of the ground cover within RE 11.4.9 (offset area).
	Pest animals	Pest animal monitoring and control will be undertaken throughout the offset area to reduce disturbance to native vegetation, recruitment, soil condition and habitat values. Control measures will target pest species identified during monitoring and inspections, with management adapted over time where required (DSEWPaC, 2011).
	Lack of knowledge	A monitoring program will be implemented for the duration of the OAMP to assess vegetation condition, recruitment, weed cover, habitat quality and management effectiveness. Monitoring results will inform adaptive management to ensure threatening processes are identified early and management measures are refined where necessary.
	Overgrazing by native fauna	Stock grazing will be excluded from the offset area during critical periods, which will assist in improving vegetation structure and recruitment and reduce cumulative grazing pressure. Vegetation monitoring will be undertaken to identify any localised over-browsing or overgrazing by native fauna, and management responses will be implemented if required to protect regeneration and groundcover condition.
	Climate change	The OAMP will improve the resilience of the offset area to climate-related pressures by protecting existing habitat, maintaining canopy and groundcover condition, reducing weeds and grazing pressure, and minimising fire risk. These measures will support the persistence and recovery of Brigalow TEC condition over time despite broader climatic pressures.

Document	Key threats	OAMP Compliance
Draft Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC (DoEE, 2019) **Threat Abatement Plans relating to goats (DEWHA, 2008b), rabbits (DEWHA, 2008a), *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (DoEE, 2018), European Red Fox (DEWHA, 2008c), Feral Cats (DoE, 2015), Cane Toads (DSEWPaC, 2011), Feral Pigs (DoEE, 2017) and five listed grasses (DSEWPaC, 2012b)**	Vegetation clearance and fragmentation	No clearing of any vegetation will occur within the offset area. The offset area will be protected from clearing activities by being legally secured through a VDec under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld), or alternate legal security mechanism.
	Weed invasion, particularly invasive grasses	Weed control measures put in place, including a rigorous weed control program informed by regular monitoring and inspections for weeds. Weed control to occur over the 20-year period to reduce weeds less than 5% of the ground cover within RE 11.3.2 (offset area).
	Inappropriate fire regimes	Fire management to occur in the offset area to reduce likelihood of an unplanned fire. Fire to occur in accordance with fire management guidelines for the RE (11.3.2; provided in Appendix C) which includes: • Maintaining fire management lines and vehicle access roads; • Burning to reduce fuel loads at 6–10-year intervals and no more than 30% of the area at any one time (as per DES RE description fire management guidelines (provided in Appendix C). Fuel reduction burns to be low intensity with no canopy scorch, with the aim to reduce fuel loads in the ground layer and prevent an unplanned high intensity burn.
	Inappropriate grazing (including unmanaged goats and rabbits)	Grazing by stock will be excluded from the offset area during critical periods to allow recovery of native groundcover, recruitment and soil condition. Pest herbivores such as goats and rabbits, if detected, will be controlled through targeted pest management to reduce grazing pressure on native grasses, forbs and regenerating vegetation.
	Chemical impact and spray drift	Chemical application required for weed control will be targeted and undertaken in accordance with best-practice procedures to avoid off-target impacts to native species and ecological values. Activities adjacent to the offset area will be managed to minimise the risk of spray drift into the offset area.
	Hydrological changes including alters groundwater levels)	The OAMP protects the offset area from clearing and other land uses that may alter soil structure, runoff patterns or habitat condition. Management actions will maintain vegetation cover and reduce degradation processes that can contribute to hydrological instability, and monitoring will be used to identify any emerging changes in site condition associated with altered hydrology.
	Salinisation	The OAMP maintains perennial native vegetation cover and excludes clearing and excessive grazing pressures that can exacerbate land degradation processes, including salinity expression. Site condition monitoring will assist in identifying any emerging signs of salinisation so management responses can be implemented where required.
	Nutrient enrichment	Stock exclusion and weed management will reduce nutrient inputs and disturbance within the offset area. Maintaining native groundcover and ecological function will help reduce the risk of nutrient enrichment and associated shifts in floristic composition.
	Invasive fauna	Pest animal monitoring and control will be undertaken throughout the offset area to reduce disturbance to native vegetation, soils and habitat values. Management will be responsive to species detected during inspections and monitoring.
	Climate change	The OAMP will improve resilience to climate-related pressures by protecting the ecological community from clearing and grazing, maintaining native vegetation cover, reducing weeds, and minimising fire risk. These measures will support retention of habitat structure and function over time.

Document	Key threats	OAMP Compliance
Conservation Advice Geophaps scripta scripta squatter pigeon (southern) **(TSSC, 2015)** **Threat Abatement Plans relating to rabbits (DEWHA, 2008a), European Red Fox (DEWHA, 2008c), Feral Cats (DoE, 2015)**	Vegetation clearance and fragmentation	No clearing of any vegetation will occur within the offset area. The offset area will be protected from clearing activities by being legally secured through a VDec under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld), or alternate legal security mechanism.
	Overgrazing of habitat by livestock and feral herbivores such as Rabbits*	Grazing excluded from the offset area during critical periods. Grazing only permitted in grassed areas during the dry season when groundcover levels are above a critical level, to assist in reducing fuel loads. Pest herbivores such as rabbits, if detected, will be managed through targeted pest control.
	Introduction of weeds	Weed control measures will be implemented, including regular monitoring and a rigorous weed control program, to maintain native ground layer structure and composition and to reduce weed cover to less than 5% within the offset area.
	Inappropriate fire regimes	Fire management in the offset area will be undertaken to reduce the likelihood of unplanned fire, while maintaining suitable ground layer structure and foraging habitat for Squatter Pigeon. Any fuel reduction burning within and adjacent to the offset area will be low intensity and consistent with RE fire management guidelines (provided in Appendix C).
	Thickening of understorey vegetation	Exclusion of stock from the offset area during critical periods, combined with monitoring and adaptive management, will assist in maintaining suitable ground layer and understorey structure for Squatter Pigeon habitat and reduce the likelihood of understorey thickening. Management will seek to avoid habitat condition changes that reduce accessibility to foraging areas or movement through habitat. Fire will be in accordance with the fire management guidelines for the specific REs (provided in Appendix C) to limit high heat and intensity fires which can increase understorey thickening in the short term following fire.
	Predation by Feral Cats* and European Foxes*	Pest management will be undertaken throughout the offset area. Feral animal monitoring will be maintained and control measures implemented where necessary to reduce predation pressure and impacts to habitat values.
	Trampling of nests by domestic stock	Stock will be excluded from breeding habitat within the offset area during critical periods (breeding season), thereby removing the risk of nest trampling by domestic livestock within suitable Squatter Pigeon habitat.
	Illegal shooting	The offset area will be managed as a legally secured conservation area with controlled access and clear management responsibilities. Limiting unauthorised access will reduce the risk of illegal shooting or other direct human disturbance to Squatter Pigeon within the offset area.

Document	Key threats	OAMP Compliance
Approved Conservation Advice for *Petauroides volans* (greater glider [southern and central]) (DCCEEW, 2022) **Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats (DoE, 2015)**	Inappropriate fire regimes	Fire management to occur in the offset area to reduce likelihood of an unplanned fire. Fire management will occur in accordance with the fire management guidelines for the relevant REs (as provided in Appendix C), which will include: • Maintaining fire management lines and vehicle access roads; • Burning to reduce fuel loads at 6-10 year intervals and no more than 30% of the area at any one time (as per DES RE description fire management guidelines (provided in Appendix C). Fuel reduction burns to be low intensity with no canopy scorch, with the aim to reduce fuel loads in the ground layer and prevent an unplanned high intensity burn.
	Habitat clearing and fragmentation	No clearing of any vegetation or habitat trees for the Koala will occur within the offset area. The offset area will be protected from clearing activities by being legally secured through a VDec under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld)), or alternate legal security mechanism.
	Timber harvesting	Timber harvesting will not occur within the offset area. Habitat trees, recruitment trees and canopy connectivity will be protected for the duration of the OAMP.
	Barbed wire fencing	New fencing associated with the offset area will, where practicable, avoid the use of barbed wire in locations likely to present an entanglement risk to arboreal fauna (e.g., adjacent to good quality riparian habitat). Existing fencing will be managed to minimise fauna injury risk where this is identified during monitoring or inspections
	Climate change including increased temperatures and changes to rainfall patterns	The OAMP will improve habitat resilience by protecting existing canopy trees, maintaining recruitment, reducing weeds and minimising fire risk. These measures will assist in retaining shelter, foraging resources and habitat connectivity under changing climatic conditions.
	Over-abundant native species including hyper-predation by owls and competition from Sulphur-crested Cockatoos *(Cacatua galerita)*	The OAMP primarily addresses habitat protection and condition improvement. Monitoring of habitat condition and fauna use of the offset area will be undertaken, and if over-abundant native species are observed to be materially affecting habitat availability or den resources, this will be considered through adaptive management in accordance with relevant legislative requirements.
	Introduced species including predation by Feral Cats* and European Foxes*	Pest management will be undertaken throughout the offset area (DoE, 2015). Feral animal monitoring will be maintained and control measures implemented where necessary to reduce impacts to habitat and fauna values.

Document	Key threats	OAMP Compliance
Approved Conservation Advice for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (DAWE, 2022a) **Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats (DoE, 2015)**	Climate change driven processes and drivers including loss of climatically suitable habitat, increased intensity/frequency of drought, heatwaves and bushfire, and declining nutritional value of foliage	Riparian habitat adjacent to Carborough Creek would be considered climate refugia (Reside et al., 2014), which has been incorporated as part of the proposed Koala offset area (Map 7, Appendix A). Protection of this climate refugia will enhance the likelihood that koalas will survive a bushfire event (Beale et al., 2022). Protection of riparian and connected habitat within the offset area will improve the availability of shelter and more mesic habitat conditions during drought periods. Exclusion of vegetation clearing and grazing, together with weed management and fire exclusion, will support retention of canopy condition and habitat function during dry periods. Fire management to occur in the offset area to reduce likelihood of an unplanned fire within the offset area. Fire management to occur in accordance with fire management guidelines for the relevant REs (as provided in Appendix C), which will include: • Maintaining fire management lines and vehicle access roads; • Burning to reduce fuel loads at 6-10 year intervals and no more than 30% of the area at any one time (as per DES regional ecosystem description fire management guidelines. Fuel reduction burns to be low intensity with no canopy scorch, with the aim to reduce fuel loads in the ground layer and prevent an unplanned high intensity burn. Integrated threat management programs under the OAMP will help reduce additional indirect impacts of fire on koalas (Beale et al., 2022). Rigorous weed control measures in place to reduce weeds to less than 5% of the ground cover within the offset area and no clearing of any feed trees within the offset area. Tree health, to minimise the risk of a decline in nutritional value of the foliage, will be maintained through excluding stock during critical periods to reduce soil compaction around feed trees, controlling weeds that compete with feed trees and reduce canopy recovery, protecting riparian areas and other moist refugia that are more likely to support healthier feed trees during drought and heat stress and minimising additional stressors such as habitat fragmentation and edge effects, which can worsen moisture stress and reduce canopy condition.
	Vegetation clearing and degradation of koala habitat	No clearing of any vegetation will occur within the offset area. The offset area will be protected from clearing activities by being legally secured through a VDec under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld), or alternate legal security mechanism. Koala feed trees and habitat connectivity will be protected and threatening processes such as weeds, grazing and fire will be actively managed to improve habitat condition over time.
	Encounter mortality with vehicles and Wild Dogs*	Pest management will be undertaken throughout the offset area. Feral animal monitoring will be maintained and control measures implemented where necessary to reduce impacts to koalas and habitat values (DoE, 2015). Access within the offset area will be limited to management purposes, thereby minimising vehicle-related disturbance and mortality risk.
	Disease and health including Koala retrovirus (KoRV) and Chlamydia *(Chlamydia percorum)*	While disease cannot be directly managed through habitat management alone, the OAMP will improve overall habitat quality, reduce stressors and protect refugia and feed trees, thereby supporting the health and resilience of koalas using the offset area. Monitoring of koala habitat use, and any observed signs of health decline will inform adaptive management where practicable.

Document	Key threats	OAMP Compliance
Approved Conservation Advice for Denisonia maculata (Ornamental Snake) **(DoE, 2014a)** **Threat abatement plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads (DSEWPaC, 2011)**	Habitat loss through clearing (roads, ploughing, railways, mining-related activities, pipeline constructions) and habitat fragmentation	No clearing of any vegetation will occur within the offset area. The offset area will be protected from clearing activities by being legally secured through a VDec under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld), or alternate legal security mechanism.
	Habitat degradation by overgrazing by stock, especially cattle, or grazing of gilgais during the wet season leads to soil compaction and compromising of soil structure	Grazing by stock will be excluded from the Ornamental Snake offset area during the wet season. Exclusion of cattle from gilgai and associated habitat areas will reduce soil compaction, maintain habitat structure and support recovery of native groundcover and ecological function.
	Alteration of landscape hydrology in and around gilgai environments	The OAMP protects the offset area from activities that may disturb gilgai landforms or alter surface water movement. Management will maintain vegetation cover and minimise soil disturbance to protect the hydrological function of wetland and gilgai-associated habitat.
	Alteration of water quality through chemical and sediment pollution of wet areas	No activities involving broadscale chemical application or disturbance causing sediment mobilisation will occur within the offset area. Weed treatment, where required, will be targeted and undertaken in accordance with best-practice procedures to avoid off-target impacts to wet areas and associated habitat values.
	Contact with the Cane Toad* and predation by feral species	Pest animal monitoring and control will be undertaken throughout the offset area. Management will respond to feral predators detected during inspections, and monitoring will be maintained to identify threats to Ornamental Snake habitat and persistence. While Cane Toads cannot be readily eradicated at a landscape scale, reducing other habitat stressors will improve the resilience of the offset area.

3. PROPOSED OFFSET SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 OFFSET PROPERTIES

3.1.1 Mulgrave Property

The Mulgrave property is made up of three lot parcels and is a total of 14,337.96 ha in size (Table 5). The property is located approximately 30 km west of Nebo and 35 km northeast of the Project site. Mulgrave is located within the Isaac Regional Local Government Area (LGA) and the Brigalow Belt bioregion within Queensland, the same bioregion as the impact site. Mulgrave property is owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore.

The South Walker Creek (SWC) Mine, owned by a Stanmore subsidiary, has mining leases (MLs) across parts of the Mulgrave property (shown in Map 1, Appendix A). However, no offsets are proposed on those parts of the property within the SWC MLs. Further, no other parts of the property are subject to MLs or ML applications.

Suitable habitat for the Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider and Koala were confirmed within the Mulgrave property, which along with habitat areas on Mulgrave satisfies the Commonwealth offset requirements for these Project matters.

Table 5 Mulgrave property details

Property Name	Lot on Plan	Tenure	Local Government Area	Total Area (ha)
Mulgrave	3 SP238564	Lands Lease	Isaac Regional	3,154.88
Mulgrave	3 SP162563	Lands Lease	Isaac Regional	6,322
Mulgrave	2 WHS16	Lands Lease	Isaac Regional	4,861.08
			TOTAL	**14,337.96**

3.1.2 Tootoolah Property

The Tootoolah property is made up of two lot parcels and is a total of 17,965.37 ha (Table 6). The property is located approximately 25 km west of Nebo and adjacent (east) to the Mulgrave property. Tootoolah is located within the Isaac Regional LGA and the Brigalow Belt Bioregion within Queensland, the same bioregion as the impact site. Tootoolah property is owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore.

The South Walker Creek (SWC) Mine, owned by a Stanmore subsidiary, has MLs across parts of the Tootoolah property. However, no offsets are proposed on those parts of the property within the SWC MLs (shown in Map 1, Appendix A). Further, no other parts of the property are subject to MLs or ML applications.

Suitable habitat for Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC, Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake were confirmed within the Tootoolah property, which along with habitat areas on Mulgrave satisfies the Commonwealth offset requirements for these Project matters.

Table 6 Tootoolah property details

Property Name	Lot on Plan	Tenure	Local Government Area	Total Area (ha)
Tootoolah	7 SP155252	Freehold	Isaac Regional	6,856.61
Tootoolah	8 SP155252	Freehold	Isaac Regional	11,108.76
			TOTAL	**17,965.37**

3.2 OFFSET VALUES

A large area of both the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties has been surveyed for offset purposes. It was determined that of the areas surveys, approximately 6,000 ha of remnant vegetation was present.

The remnant vegetation includes sufficient areas to provide offsets for the relevant offset matters, including 198 ha of Brigalow habitat and 48.4 ha of Poplar Box TEC habitat, 946.9 ha of Squatter Pigeon habitat, 995.3 ha of Greater Glider habitat, 1194.4 ha of Koala habitat, and 215.3 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat which satisfies the offset obligations for the Project (Map 2, Appendix A).

3.2.1 Brigalow TEC

The Brigalow TEC is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act*. This TEC has extensive distribution throughout the Brigalow Belt Bioregion in Queensland and northern New South Wales. It stretches from Townsville region in Northern Queensland south to the New South Wales border (TSSC, 2013).

Field surveys on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were conducted to confirm the presence of this TEC. Ground-truthing was done by conducting Quaternary surveys and TEC assessments to confirm the presence of Brigalow TEC.

The TEC was confirmed based on presence of corresponding REs, *Acacia harpophylla* as one of the most abundant tree species and key features meeting the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds for the community, as defined in the *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) TEC* (TSSC, 2013).

Once the TEC was confirmed on the site, Habitat Quality Assessments were completed in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, the Brigalow TEC was recorded within REs 11.4.8a and 11.4.9 (representative photographs shown in Figure 1). The proposed offset area for Brigalow TEC is made up of 198.00 ha. The proposed offset area for Brigalow TEC is shown on Map 4 (Appendix A), with offset calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The starting habitat quality score for the proposed offset area is 7. The proposed future completion score for Brigalow TEC is 8, representing a 1-unit increase.

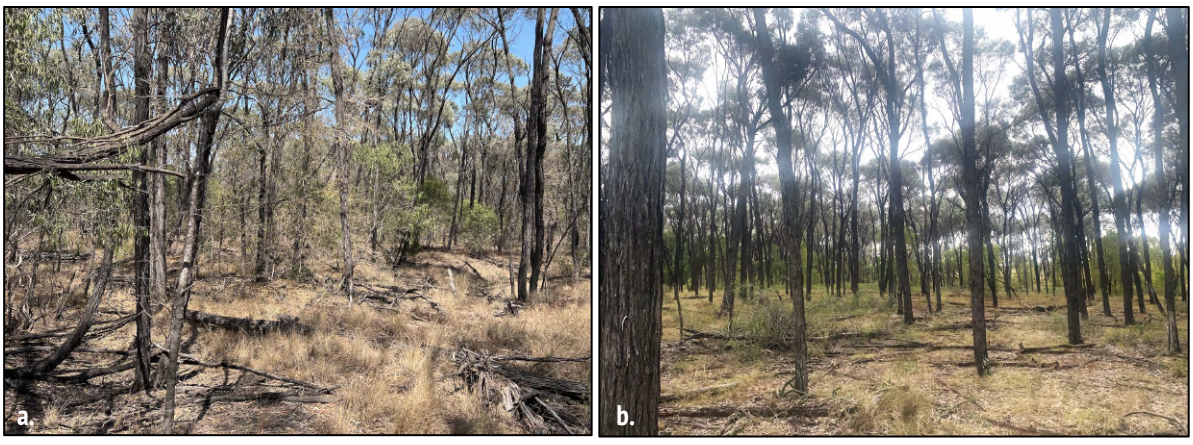


Figure 1 a and b. Brigalow TEC on the Tootoolah property

3.2.2 Poplar Box TEC

The Poplar Box TEC is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act*. This TEC has extensive distribution west of the Great Dividing Range, south of Charters Towers in Queensland, north of Cowra in New South Wales, west of Ipswich in Queensland and Armidale in New South Wales; and east of Longreach in Queensland and Hillston in New South Wales (DoEE, 2019).

Field surveys on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were conducted to confirm the presence of this TEC. Ground-truthing was done by conducting Quaternary surveys to confirm presence of Poplar Box TEC. The TEC was confirmed based on a

corresponding RE (11.3.2), and key features meeting the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds defined in the *Conservation Advice for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC* (DoEE, 2019).

Once the TEC was confirmed on the site, habitat Quality Assessments were completed in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, the Poplar Box TEC was recorded within RE 11.3.2 (representative photographs shown in Figure 2). The proposed offset area for Poplar Box TEC is made up of 48.40 ha. The proposed offset area for Poplar Box TEC is shown on Map 4 (Appendix A), with offset calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The starting habitat quality score for the proposed offset area is 7. The proposed future completion score for Poplar Box is 8, representing a 1-unit increase.

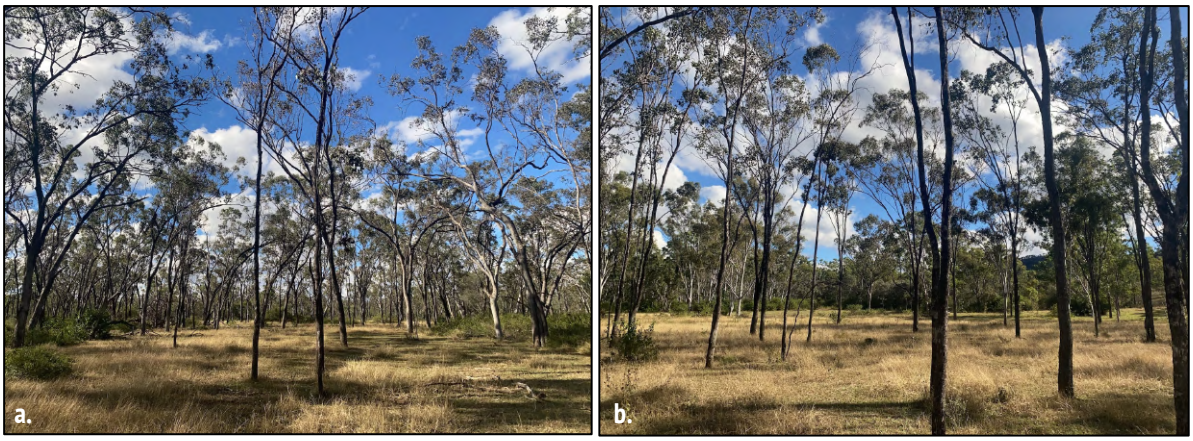


Figure 2 a and b. Poplar Box TEC on the Tootoolah property

3.2.3 Squatter Pigeon

The Squatter Pigeon is listed as vulnerable under the *EPBC Act.* This species distribution extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to the Border Rivers region of northern NSW, and from the east coast to Hughenden, Longreach and Charleville, Queensland (DCCEEW, 2025a). The species habitat is generally defined as open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub that are mostly dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species; remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities; and within 3 km of water bodies or watercourses.

Field surveys on the Mulgrave an Tootoolah properties were conducted to confirm the presence of the species and the species habitat. Targeted surveys included flushing surveys and incidental recordings. The species habitat was confirmed based on presence of suitable REs within land zone 3 and 5, which are known to be suitable for breeding and foraging for the species. Once the species and species habitat was confirmed on the site, terrestrial habitat quality assessments were completed in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, the Squatter Pigeon was directly recorded on seven occasions within woodland habitats (Figure 3; Map 5, Appendix A). Three of these observations were within the proposed offset area for Squatter Pigeon, with others recorded adjacent.

Within the offset properties, the Squatter Pigeon was detected within non-remnant areas and the following REs: 11.3.4, 11.3.9, 11.3.27f and 11.5.8c.

The proposed offset area for Squatter Pigeon is made up of 946.9 ha of remnant REs. The proposed offset area for Squatter Pigeon habitat within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties contains REs 11.3.2, 11.3.27b, 11.3.27f, 11.5.3, 11.5.8c and 11.5.12 (representative photographs shown in Figure 3). The proposed offset areas contains alluvial areas and ephemeral wetlands which provide water sources for the Squatter Pigeon which need to drink daily.

The starting habitat quality score for the proposed offset area is 6. Proposed offset areas for Squatter Pigeon habitat are shown on Map 5 (Appendix A), with offset calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The proposed future completion score for remnant Squatter Pigeon habitat is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.



Figure 3 a and b. Squatter Pigeons recorded on the Mulgrave property. **c and d.** Remnant Squatter Pigeon habitat on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah property

3.2.4 Greater Glider

The Greater Glider is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act.* This species is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial that has a broad distribution throughout eastern Australia, from Proserpine in Queensland south through New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, to the Wombat State Forest in central. The Greater Glider prefers taller, montane, moist Eucalypt forests on fertile soils with relatively old trees and an abundance of hollows. During the day, the species shelters in tree hollows, with particular preference for large hollows (>10cm diameter; Eyre et al., 2022)

Field surveys on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were conducted to confirm the presence of the species and the species habitat. Targeted surveys included spotlighting, with multiple individuals being recorded (Figure 4; Map 6, Appendix A). Confirmation of species habitat was based on presence of suitable trees used for shelter and foraging, defined in the *Guide to Greater Glider habitat in Queensland* (Eyre et al., 2022).

Once the species and species habitat was confirmed, terrestrial habitat quality assessments were completed in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah Properties, the Greater Glider was directly recorded with RE11.3.25b. These observations were directly adjacent to the proposed offset area for Greater Glider, within a buffer zone to the SWC ML not proposed for inclusion in the offset area.

The proposed offset area for Greater Glider is made up of 995.3 ha of remnant REs. The proposed offset area for Greater Glider habitat within the Mulgrave property contains REs 11.3.4, 11.3.7, 11.3.9, 11.3.25b, 11.3.27b, 11.3.27f, 11.5.3, 11.5.8c, 11.5.9, and 11.5.12 (representative photographs shown in Figure 4).

The starting habitat quality score for the proposed offset area is 6. Proposed offset areas for Greater Glider habitat are shown on Map 6 (Appendix A), with offset calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The proposed future completion score for remnant Greater Glider habitat is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.



Figure 4 a and b. Greater Gliders recorded on the Mulgrave property. **c and d.** Remnant Greater Glider habitat on the Mulgrave property

3.2.5 Koala

The Koala is listed as endangered under the *EPBC Act.* This species has a large distribution throughout eastern Queensland, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and South Australia, inhabiting forests and woodlands of predominantly *Eucalyptus* species. Koala habitat is defined by the vegetation containing locally important food trees and ancillary habitat trees which are defined in Youngentob and colleagues (2021).

Field surveys on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were conducted to confirm the presence of the species and the species habitat. Targeted surveys conducted to confirm the presence of Koala on the properties included spotlighting, scat and sign searches and incidental recordings. The species habitat was confirmed based on direct sightings and the presence of locally important food trees and ancillary habitat trees which are defined in Youngentob and colleagues (2021). Once the species and species habitat was confirmed on the site, terrestrial habitat quality assessments were completed in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, the Koala was directly recorded on two occasions (Figure 5), and scratches on food trees were recorded on multiple occasions (Map 7, Appendix A). All direct and indirect observations of Koalas were

made outside of the proposed offset area (Map 7, Appendix A) however it is expected with high certainty that the species would utilise the proposed offset area, with it including REs preferred by the species for both breeding and foraging, including 11.3.2, 11.3.4, 11.3.9, 11.3.25b, 11.3.27b, 11.3.27f, 11.5.3, 11.5.8c, 11.5.9 and 11.5.12.

Within the offset properties, the Koala was detected within the following REs: 11.3.2, 11.3.4, 11.5.8c, 11.5.9, and 11.9.7a/11.9.9 (representative photographs shown in Figure 5).

The proposed offset area is made up of 1,194.4 ha of remnant REs. The starting habitat quality score for the proposed offset area is 6. Proposed offset areas for Koala are shown on Map 7 (Appendix A), with offset calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The proposed future completion score for remnant Koala habitat is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.



Figure 5 a and b. Koalas recorded on the Mulgrave property. **c and d.** Remnant Koala habitat on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah property.

3.2.6 Ornamental Snake

The Ornamental Snake is listed as vulnerable under the *EPBC Act.* This species distribution extends from Charters Towers, Central Queensland in the north, to Theodore in the south. The species habitat is generally defined by the Brigalow Belt bioregion, typically within gilgai formations on deep cracking clay soils (DCCEEW, 2025b).

Field surveys on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were conducted to confirm the presence of the species and the species habitat. Targeted surveys included spotlighting. The species habitat was confirmed based on the presence of suitable REs within land zone 4 (11.4.8a and 11.4.9), which is known to be suitable breeding and foraging habitat for the species. Once the species and species habitat was confirmed on the site, terrestrial habitat quality assessments were completed in accordance with the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

Within the Tootoolah property, the Ornamental Snake was directly recorded on one occasion within Brigalow habitat (Figure 6; Map 8, Appendix A). This observation was located within the proposed offset area for Ornamental Snake (Map 8, Appendix A). Within the offset property, it was determined that Ornamental Snake habitat includes Brigalow woodlands, which included REs 11.4.8a and 11.4.9 (representative photographs shown in Figure 6).

The proposed offset area is made up of 215.3 ha of remnant REs. The starting habitat quality score for the proposed offset area is 6. Proposed offset areas for Ornamental Snake habitat are shown on Map 8 (Appendix A), with offset calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The proposed future completion score for remnant Ornamental Snake habitat is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.



Figure 6 a Ornamental Snake recorded on the Tootoolah property. **b-d.** Remnant Ornamental Snake habitat on the Tootoolah property.

3.3 CONNECTIVITY VALUES

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties are situated within the catchments of Carborough Creek, Walker Creek and Bee Creek. These creeks contain riparian vegetation of high value, providing suitable habitat for Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC, Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake. Directly to the east, Carborough Creek joins Walker Creek and Bee Creek which support relatively intact riparian vegetation that extends into Denison Creek and the Connors River (stream order 7), approximately 30 km south east of the properties.

Map 3, Appendix A shows the connectivity of the offset area and the greater Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties with the surrounding landscape. At a landscape scale, Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties are situated adjacent to a state biodiversity corridor, which follows the Carborough Range. This state biodiversity corridor connects the offset properties to the Dipperu National Park, and the Hamilton Park property, which is owned by Stanmore and currently secured for offsets for Black Ironbox *(Eucalyptus raveretiana),* Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider and Koala habitat.

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties possess a high level of biodiversity, which retains substantial connectivity with the surrounding landscape to the west along Carborough Range. Due to this, it is deemed that the property possesses a high

conservation value and is ideal for the provision of environmental offsets, which will ensure a conservation gain for the impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake, resulting from the Project.

3.4 LEGAL MECHANISM FOR OFFSET PROTECTION

The proposed offset areas identified in this OAMP will be protected through a VDec as an area of high conservation value under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld). The proponent notes that, through discussion with DCCEEW, VDecs, which have been used to provide legal security for offsets in Queensland for many years, may be considered an 'interim measure', while an alternate mechanism for legal security is sought to protect the offset areas for a minimum of 20 years. This outcome depends on the regulatory and policy positions of the State and Commonwealth for legal security of offsets at the time of Project approval.

Once the VDec has been registered on the land titles, the offset areas will be mapped as a category A on the Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV). An area mapped as category A on a PMAV is described as an 'area subject to compliance notices, offsets and voluntary declarations'.

Once approved under the *EPBC Act,* the OAMP will be attached to the VDec. Management and monitoring of the offset area will be undertaken in accordance with commitments provided in the approved OAMP.

The VDec will remain in place as the legally securing mechanism for the offset areas, or until such time as an alternative legal security mechanism is prescribed. The VDec and approved OAMP will ensure the offset completion criteria are attained and then maintained under the Act as well as other acts including the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld) and the *EPBC Act.*

4. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4.1 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4.1.1 Management Objectives and Actions

Management objectives have been developed for this OAMP and are considered achievable environmental outcomes for the offset areas managed under the OAMP. These management objectives will be achieved by implementing appropriate management actions, which are described in Table 8. The specific management objectives include:

- Restrict unauthorised access and prevent alternative land uses.
- Prevent unauthorised vegetation clearing.
- Control invasive weed species to reduce impacts and improve habitat quality.
- Minimise habitat degradation caused by feral animals, in particular Feral Pigs *(Sus scrofa)*[*], Wild Dogs *(Canis lupus)** and Rabbits *(Oryctolagus cuniculus)**.
- Reduce the risk of unplanned fire causing adverse impacts to the habitat, through strategic fire management.
- Strategically graze to reduce and manage understorey fuel loads.

These management objectives and the corresponding management actions provided in Table 8 relate directly to the management of Brigalow TEC, Poplar TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake within the offset properties and were designed to improve the habitat quality for each offset matter, thus attaining and maintaining the completion criteria required under the offset obligations for the Project. None of the proposed management actions are considered detrimental to the other protected matters.

The management actions were developed in line with the requirements of the Commonwealth Department's (Cth) *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines 2014* (DCCEEW, 2024) and with consideration of the identified key threats to each of the offset matters as outlined in the Commonwealth's Approved Conservation Advices, as described within Table 4.

These management actions are expected to be undertaken by the landholder/lessee and / or appointed Offset Area Manager. Ecological monitoring and reporting will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. The roles and responsibilities of personnel are defined in *Section 4.2 Roles and Responsibilities.*

The proposed monitoring and reporting within this OAMP 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 remain on track over the 20-year period.

4.1.2 Relation to Approved Conservation Advices, Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans

The proposed management actions and corrective actions (Table 8) have been developed having regard to the relevant Commonwealth conservation planning framework for the offset matters and are considered consistent with the intent of the applicable approved conservation advices, recovery planning documents and threat abatement plans (see Table 4). At a broad level, the management regime directly targets the principal threatening processes affecting the relevant TECs and species at the offset site, including habitat degradation associated with weeds and non-native pasture, grazing pressure, pest animals, inappropriate fire regimes, reduced habitat quality and, where relevant, reduced habitat connectivity. This is consistent with Commonwealth conservation planning for the Brigalow region, which identifies habitat loss and degradation, invasive

[*] *Exotic species*

species, altered fire regimes and climate change as key threats, and identifies habitat restoration through weed control, improved grazing practices, fire management and pest control as priority actions.

For the Brigalow TEC, the management response is consistent with the *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community* (DoE, 2013) because it is directed at reducing the risk of key threats, including avoiding further clearing, improving habitat condition and reducing the ongoing degrading pressures affecting remnants (Table 4). The listing assessment for Brigalow identifies severe historical decline and recognises clearing for cropping and pasture as the primary threat to the community. The proposed offset management therefore responds appropriately by legally securing the offset area, excluding clearing, implementing weed control, managing grazing pressure, and applying fire management intended to maintain ecological condition rather than promote pasture production. These actions, together with corrective actions such as intensified weed control, grazing adjustment and review of fire management where monitoring indicates decline, are consistent with the threat profile and recovery intent for the ecological community.

For Poplar Box TEC, the management response is consistent with the *Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains* (DoEE, 2019), as it is directed at mitigating key threats to the ecological community and improving the condition and long-term viability of retained remnants (see Table 4). The Conservation Advice identifies vegetation clearance and fragmentation, weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, inappropriate grazing, dieback, chemical impact and spray drift, hydrological changes, salinisation, nutrient enrichment, invasive fauna and climate change as threatening processes affecting the community. The proposed offset management therefore responds appropriately by legally securing the offset area, avoiding further clearing, managing grazing pressure, implementing weed control, promoting native ground layer recovery, and applying fire management that supports ecological function rather than pasture production. These actions, together with corrective responses such as intensified weed control, grazing adjustment, supplementary planting or assisted regeneration where required, and review of fire management where monitoring indicates decline, are consistent with the threat profile and conservation intent for the Poplar Box TEC.

For Koala habitat, the proposed management is consistent with the Conservation Advice (DAWE, 2022a) and National Recovery Plan (DAWE, 2022b) for the Koala, which aims to mitigate key threats to stop decline and increase the extent, quality and connectivity of habitat occupied by the species. Weed control, grazing management, fire management, habitat retention and adaptive management all contribute to maintaining and improving habitat quality, while protection of the offset area from key threats such as clearing and unmanaged degradation supports habitat persistence over time (Table 4). Where habitat connectivity is limited, the management regime also assists in maintaining the quality of the remaining habitat patches, which is consistent with the recovery plan's emphasis on resilient, connected and genetically healthy populations and improved habitat condition.

For Greater Glider habitat, the proposed management actions are consistent with Commonwealth guidance (DCCEEW, 2022). Accordingly, management actions that manage key threats, such as retain standing habitat trees, prevent clearing, manage fire to avoid structural damage, and reduce degrading pressures on the surrounding vegetation are consistent with maintaining and improving habitat suitability for the species (Table 4). Corrective actions that respond to fire damage, habitat decline or loss of structural attributes are similarly aligned with the need to protect denning and foraging resources.

For Squatter Pigeon and Ornamental Snake habitat, the proposed management likewise targets the principal threats identified for these values in the Brigalow Belt context within Conservation Advices (TSSC, 2015) and (DoE, 2014) particularly, grazing management, weed control, retention of remnant vegetation structure, fire management, and pest animal control are consistent with the broad Commonwealth conservation approach for threatened species in Brigalow Country and with the approved threat abatement plans for feral cats and feral pigs. For Ornamental Snake, maintaining habitat condition around floodplain, gilgai, wetland and drainage-associated habitat and limiting additional disturbance is also consistent with current Commonwealth survey and conservation planning material for the species.

The proposed pest animal control measures are specifically consistent with the Commonwealth's approved threat abatement plans including the *Threat Abatement Plan for predation by feral cats* (DoE), 2015), *Threat Abatement Plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads* (DSEWPaC, 2011), and *Threat Abatement Plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs* (DoEE, 2017), which establish the national framework for addressing listed key threatening processes. To the extent that pest animals are present or pose a risk to the offset area,

the proposed management and corrective actions implement on-ground control in a manner consistent with those plans by seeking to reduce predation pressure, habitat degradation and other indirect ecological impacts.

Similarly, the fire management measures are consistent with the Commonwealth recognition of fire regimes that cause declines in biodiversity as a key threatening process. Although this is not currently addressed through an approved threat abatement plan, the Commonwealth advice recognises that inappropriate fire regimes can drive persistent declines in species and ecological communities. The OAMP's approach of maintaining fire management lines, reducing the risk of high-intensity uncontrolled fire, and reviewing and adapting fire management following any wildfire event is therefore consistent with the Commonwealth threat framework.

Overall, the management actions and corrective actions have been designed to address the same threatening processes and recovery priorities identified in the relevant Commonwealth conservation planning documents. They are therefore considered to appropriately take into account relevant approved conservation advices and to be consistent with the applicable recovery plans and threat abatement plans for the offset matters.

4.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To effectively implement this OAMP in its entirety requires active management by a number of different personnel and suitably qualified persons. The roles and responsibilities of each position is documented in Table 7. It is noted that a Stanmore subsidiary owns the proposed offset properties and hence a Stanmore representative would be the landholder / lessee for these properties.

Table 7 Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Stanmore	Overall compliance with EPBC Approval conditions and the OAMP.
Offset Area Manager	• Active management of the offset areas, in consultation with the landholder/lessee and suitably qualified persons • Plan monitoring surveys and management actions to be implemented in line with the requirements set out in this OAMP. • Manage reporting requirements and submission of reports to DCCEEW.
Landholder/Lessee or Offset Area Manager	• Implementation of management actions on advice from the Offset Area Manager. • Day to day management including inspections, maintenance and repair of infrastructure.
Suitably Qualified Person	• Undertake monitoring surveys – habitat quality assessments, photo point monitoring, and weed and pest monitoring. • External Audits. • Reporting associated with monitoring surveys.

Table 8 Management Actions

Management Objectives	Management Area	Management Actions	Frequency	Inspections	Monitoring and Reporting	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions
Prevent unauthorised vegetation clearing.	Offset areas	Clearing of native vegetation within the offset areas is not permitted. Clearing outside of the offset areas, is only permitted under the following circumstances: • As necessary to remove non-native plants and pest animals. • To ensure public safety. • To implement fire management lines to prevent unplanned fire from entering the offset area. • To maintain access tracks, fences and fire breaks. • For other lawful clearing purposes. Suitable access tracks to be provided, and where possible co-located with fence lines and fire management lines. Any new access tracks restricted to <5m wide.	Life of the offset	• **Annual** inspections will monitor and document any evidence of unauthorised clearing.	Compliance records to be kept up to date to ensure triggers for remedial action are detected. The Annual Compliance Report is to record: • Vegetation clearing that has occurred for the purposes of fire management lines, access tracks or fencing. • Any illegal or unauthorised clearing that has occurred.	Landholder/ Lessee or Offset Area Manager	Detection of unauthorised clearing	• Within **one week**, assess how unauthorised access to the site was gained, and inspect signage. • Notify DCCEEW within ten days of clearing not in accordance with OAMP. • Within **one month** of being notified of clearing not in accordance with OAMP, review access restrictions. • Corrective actions to include regenerating areas of clearing, as soon as practical. • Revise OAMP to include further monitoring if required.
Control invasive weed species to reduce impacts and improve habitat condition (Wills & Kutt, 2016).	Offset areas	Weeds to be managed through the following actions: • Control existing infestations of non-native plants, including prohibited and restricted pest plants under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld). • Reduce non-native weed cover (includes non-native pasture species) to <5% within the offset areas only. • Exotic and prohibited weeds to be actively managed within the	Life of the offset	• **Bi-annual** weed inspections to be undertaken (post wet season and late dry season). • Inspections ensure that any triggers for remedial action are	• Baseline weed monitoring survey to be conducted to identify weed species, locations of major infestations and develop a plan for initial weed management. Initial Ecological Condition Assessment Report to incorporate optimum treatment methods, control periods and intensity information for all weed species present within the offset areas, particularly Rubber Vine and exotic groundcover species.	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager	• Weed cover more than 5%, in the offset areas, or a new species or outbreak is identified in the offset areas, compared to baseline or previous monitoring events. • Any increase in relative abundance of	• Upon becoming aware of a new weed species or outbreak in the offset areas, weed control measures are to be implemented within **one month**. • Review weed hygiene procedures to ensure compliance, and review timing and frequency of weed control programs within **one month** of being notified of any new

Table 8 Management Actions

Management Objectives	Management Area	Management Actions	Frequency	Inspections	Monitoring and Reporting	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions
		fenced area. Non-invasive pasture species can remain. • Prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of non-native plants in the offset areas. • Weed hygiene procedures for access to be developed, and to include: o All vehicles, equipment and machinery entering the fenced area to be weed free upon entry. o All vehicles/machinery to be cleaned inside and out prior to accessing the fenced area. • Vehicle movement to be limited to designated access tracks and restricted to authorised personnel only. • Vehicles to travel to track conditions at a maximum speed of 20km/hr in offset areas.		detected in a timely manner. Compliance records to be kept up to date. • Inspections to monitor presence of weeds, weed spread, or establishment of new species, and record success of previously applied control measures.	• Following the baseline weed survey, weed control to be initiated as early as practicable. Implement periodic follow up as required (e.g., two – four weeks later) to control and minimise the spread of existing weeds. • Each subsequent year, weeds should be controlled at end of the wet season when they are actively growing. • Regular maintenance of fire management lines, access tracks and fence lines to limit weed incursion. • Annual Compliance Report to record any weed species, cover estimates and control methods implemented, including dates and areas treated. • Ecological Condition Assessment Report to compare weed presence overtime to determine the effectiveness of weed control measures and detect triggers for remedial action.		weed populations from those recorded in the baseline weed survey within the offset areas.	outbreaks or increase in weed populations. Implement alternative weed control if required.
Minimise habitat degradation caused by feral animals (van Osta et al., 2025; DoE, 2015; DoEE, 2017)	Offset areas	• Minimise presence of feral animals (rabbits. pigs, feral dogs) within the offset areas in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld), using best practice and ethical methods. This is to reduce ground disturbance and prevent further weed spread. • Pest animal management to be undertaken in consultation with landowner/lessee.	Life of the offset	• **Bi-annual** inspections to be undertaken (post wet season and late dry season). • Inspections to record wallows, tracks, sightings in	• Baseline pest survey to be conducted to identify pest animals species presence and develop a plan for the initial pest management. Initial Ecological Condition Assessment Report to include optimum control methods that are species-specific. • Incidental records to be taken during any site visits/inspections by landholder/lessee or site personnel.	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager	When more than one individual is detected in the offset areas, a control program is to be implemented.	• Once notified, control measures to be implemented within one month. • Review control methods as required if increase in pest animal presence is detected. • Investigate potential sources and rectify within one month of

Table 8 Management Actions

Management Objectives	Management Area	Management Actions	Frequency	Inspections	Monitoring and Reporting	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions
		• Pest control to be initiated on an as need basis. • Pest control methods are to be species-specific.		the offset areas. • Inspections ensure that triggers for remedial action are detected in a timely manner. Compliance records to be kept up to date	• Annual Compliance Report to record any pest species observed and control methods implemented, including dates and methods used. • Ecological Condition Assessment Report to compare pest animal presence across years to determine the effectiveness of pest animal control measures and detect triggers for remedial action.			being notified of increased presence. • Increase frequency of animal control measures as necessary.
Reduce the risk of unplanned fire causing adverse impacts to the habitat, through strategic fire management (FutureBeef, 2024).	Offset areas	Fire to be managed within the offset areas to ensure no uncontrolled fire: • Fire management lines and firebreaks to be implemented within and adjacent to the offset areas. • Co-locate fire management lines with access tracks and fencing wherever possible. • Active fire management to be implemented within the offset areas and adjacent paddocks (excluding Brigalow and wetland [11.3.27b and f] ecosystems), which includes maintaining fire management lines and vehicle access roads, and burning to reduce fuel loads, at 6-10 year intervals and no more than 30% of the area at any one time (as per DES RE description fire management; provided in Appendix C).	Life of the offset	**Bi-annual** inspections of fire management lines. Maintenance to be undertaken as required, or at least every **two years**.	Compliance records to be kept up to date to ensure triggers for remedial action are detected. Annual Compliance Report is to record: • Any maintenance activities, or any fire management activities within the fenced area, and detail results of routine inspections. • Any unplanned fires within the offset areas, or planned fires that became out of control.	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager	Unplanned fire within the offset areas. Planned fires becoming out of control or the expected burn regime not achieved. **For maintenance of fire management lines:** Presence of shrub species establishing, fallen timber.	If an uncontrolled fire has impacted the offset areas: • Initiate assessment by suitably qualified ecologist of burned areas to determine habitat conditions within the offset areas after fire. Assessment to provide recommendations for any remediation required (e.g., rehabilitation of areas, additional planting, erosion and sediment control, bank stability works) • Review fire management strategy, inspect fire management lines and repair/maintain fire management lines where required within **one week** of being notified of damage.

Table 8 Management Actions

Management Objectives	Management Area	Management Actions	Frequency	Inspections	Monitoring and Reporting	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions
		• Fuel reduction burns to be low intensity with no canopy scorch, with the aim to reduce fuel loads in the groundcover layer, to prevent an unplanned high intensity burn within the offset areas. • Grazing management tailored for fuel reduction purposes (see last table entry) as elevated ground biomass increases the risk of uncontrolled fires.						Upon becoming aware of the need for firebreak maintenance, implement maintenance procedures within **one month**.
Strategically graze cattle to reduce and manage understorey (groundcover) fuel loads (FutureBeef, 2024) and reduce the risk of nest trampling with Squatter Pigeon breeding habitat (van Osta et al., 2025).	Offset areas	• Cattle to be introduced as required to manage high fuel loads during dry season only. Cattle not to be grazed in the offset areas during the wet season as this is the growth phase for native groundcover species, when they are flowering, setting seed, sending out new growth and developing healthy root systems. Excluding grazing during the wet season allows native groundcovers to re-establish (DES, 2022). • Graze livestock at stocking rates and times necessary during the dry season to reduce fuel loads. Livestock to be removed as groundcover reaches 1500kg/ha. • Livestock to be excluded during wet season months to allow native groundcovers to establish during the active growth period. • Livestock to be excluded within Squatter Pigeon breeding	Only during dry season, for life of offset	• In the dry season groundcover is to be monitored regularly. • During grazing periods, inspections to be conducted monthly to ensure areas are not being overgrazed. Once fuel loads are reduced to 1500kg/ha, grazing to be excluded again.	Fuel load monitoring to be undertaken annually prior to the dry season to determine the risk of fire to the offset areas. This will inform grazing management within the offset areas as a fire management tool. The Riparian Grazing Guideline (DELWP 2016) provides useful information regarding optimum periods, grazing intensity and monitoring, with regard to using controlled grazing as a fire management tool Fire risk is the greatest during the dry season. Prior to this period, groundcover biomass will be monitored within the offset areas, using the following approach: • Groundcover biomass to be estimated indirectly using photo standards to determine kg/ha of groundcover (photo Compliance records to be kept up to date to ensure triggers for remedial action are detected. Annual Compliance Report is to record: • Any maintenance activities, or any fire management activities within	Landholder/ Lessee, Offset Area Manager	**Trigger reduction** >1500 kg/ha groundcover	Upon becoming aware of groundcover exceeding 1500kg/ha, introduce livestock at rates necessary only to reduce fuel loads. Monitor groundcover during grazing period, and when groundcover is reduced to 1500kg/ha remove cattle immediately.

Table 8 Management Actions

Management Objectives	Management Area	Management Actions	Frequency	Inspections	Monitoring and Reporting	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions
		habitat during the peak spring breeding season to mitigate nest trampling.			the offset areas, and detail results of routine inspections. Any unplanned fires within the offset areas, or planned fires that became out of control.			

4.3 JUSTIFICATION OF HOW MANAGEMENT ACTION/S ARE ADDITIONAL TO THE EXISTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE LANDHOLDER IN MANAGING THEIR LAND

The proposed management actions are considered additional to the existing requirements of the landholder because they go beyond the baseline duties that already apply under general land management and biosecurity legislation. Under the Environmental Offsets Policy, an OAMP must ensure that the environmental offset provides benefits in relation to the MNES in addition to any benefit already required under another Act. For example, pest management actions that deliver benefits beyond a landowner's obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) to take reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk. The baseline legal requirement on the landholder is therefore to meet the General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO), not to implement a comprehensive ecological restoration and habitat improvement program for the purpose of achieving a defined conservation outcome.

In this case, the proposed offset management is additional because it is not limited to the minimum level of action necessary to satisfy existing legal obligations or ongoing agricultural land use. Rather, it involves a targeted, long-term, and measurable package of actions designed specifically to improve the condition of the offset matters and achieve the conservation outcome required by the offset. These actions include sustained weed and pest animal control directed to habitat condition outcomes, grazing exclusion or strategic grazing for ecological purposes rather than production purposes, active fire management to maintain or restore remnant ecological values, ecological monitoring against performance criteria, reporting, and adaptive management if targets are not met. These actions would not be required solely to comply with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) or to continue existing pastoral land management and are therefore additional within the meaning of the offsets framework.

Some examples of baseline landholder requirements, compared to the additional offset commitments provided as management actions in this OAMP include:

Baseline landholder requirements:

- Comply with the GBO by taking reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise weed, pest, disease, or contaminant risks under the landholder's control.
- Continue normal grazing and property management practices as part of routine agricultural land use, where lawful.
- Undertake only those actions otherwise required by existing approvals, legislation, or standard property operations.

Additional offset commitments:

- Implement site-wide weed control aimed at improving habitat quality, not merely preventing spread or meeting minimum biosecurity duties.
- Undertake pest animal management for biodiversity outcomes linked to the offset matters, rather than only reducing general property biosecurity risk.
- Apply grazing exclusion / strategic grazing to promote native regeneration, maintain groundcover thresholds, and improve habitat structure.
- Implement fire management for ecological objectives rather than for pasture management or asset protection alone.
- Monitor against offset performance criteria, report outcomes, and apply adaptive management.
- Maintain the site under a formal offset arrangement designed to achieve a defined conservation outcome and manage the risk of offset failure, which the Environmental Offsets Policy specifically requires for an OAMP.

4.4 COMPLETION CRITERIA

4.4.1 Completion Criteria

The *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy* states that an offset must deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the MNES. Offset completion criteria and interim performance targets have been developed as a way to measure whether the offset conservation gains are on track and ensure the final habitat quality scores are achieved. The completion criteria have been determined based on an understanding of the Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC, habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake within the offset areas, the baseline habitat scores, landscape connectivity of the property, and what management outcomes are achievable.

Over the course of the 20-year management period, three interim target periods have been chosen to track the trajectory of habitat quality towards the desired final completion criteria. These are based on the expected commencement date for the Project in 2028; and will be adjusted based on the actual commencement date. The timing for these interim targets corresponds with the suggested reporting (five-year reports), which will be during years 2033, 2038 and 2043, or as adjusted depending on actual start date for the Project. The interim performance targets allow for the offset to be assessed, management actions revised if required, and the OAMP amended so that the completion criteria can be attained within the 20-year time frame. If interim performance targets are not met, corrective actions can be implemented to get the completion criteria back on track. Interim targets were derived by identifying whether attributes were likely to improve in the short or long term. The 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.

It is anticipated that the management actions provided in Table 8 will improve the habitat quality of each of the offset areas by one point over the 20-year period. This will also result in an improvement by one point of the offset areas compared to the starting area habitat quality for each offset matter. This is expected as a result of the following improvements (actual increase in scores for each habitat attribute expected is provided in Table 9 - Table 14):

- Increase in the recruitment of feed, shelter and foraging trees in the ecologically dominant layer for Koala and Greater Glider.
- Through the reduction of in competition from non-native grass and shrub species, and the removal of cattle throughout critical periods to manage over grazing and trampling to reduce impacts to Brigalow and Poplar Box TEC, and Squatter Pigeon and Ornamental Snake habitat.
- Increase in tree canopy cover due to the growth of biomass of tree species over time.
- Managing the key threats to Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake through:
    - Actively managing fire and strategically grazing cattle to reduce fuel loads. This will reduce the risk of a hot fire destroying the habitat in the offset areas.
    - Excluding cattle during the wet season to promote re-establishment of native groundcover species during their active growth period, and during breeding season within breeding habitat for the Squatter Pigeon to prevent trampling of nests by livestock.
    - Feral animal control to mitigate degradation of the ground habitat.
    - Ensuring no unauthorised vegetation clearing.

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 to ensure conservation gains are maintained or further improved.

4.4.2 Adoption of Species-specific Attributes and Weightings

The Habitat Quality Assessments did not adopt species-specific attributes or alternative species-specific weightings. Instead, the assessment applied the standard habitat quality attributes relevant to each TEC and threatened species, consistent with the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017), and used the maximum attribute scores available under the guidelines. This approach was adopted to maintain a consistent and transparent assessment method across all offset matters, and to avoid introducing subjective variations in scoring that could reduce comparability between assessment areas.

Attribute weightings were also kept consistent with DCCEEW's most recent Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MHQA) spreadsheet, with 70% weightings for site condition and 30% weightings for site context for TECs adopted, and 30% weightings for site condition, 30% weightings for site context and 40% weightings for species stocking rates for threatened species adopted. Retaining these standard weightings ensures the assessment aligns with the current Departmental calculation framework and reflects the approved scoring structure embedded in the most recent tool. Accordingly, the Habitat Quality Assessment results are based on the standardised DCCEEW methodology rather than a modified species-specific weighting approach.

4.4.3 Brigalow TEC

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to Brigalow TEC from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the EPBC Act's *Offsets Assessment Guide* that 198.00 ha of Brigalow TEC was required as offsets (Offset Guide calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The offset area for Brigalow TEC will be made up entirely of remnant vegetation.

Table 9 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for Brigalow TEC offsets on Tootoolah.

Table 9 Completion criteria for the Brigalow TEC offset area

BRIGALOW TEC OFFSETS - REMNANT REs

		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Shrubs	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
	Grasses	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.75
	Forbs and other	2.08	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.20
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Native shrub layer cover		3.33	3.70	4.00	4.10	4.20
Native perennial grass cover		3.33	3.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
Organic litter cover		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.00
Coarse woody debris		3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
Non-native plant cover		5.83	7.50	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total (out of 80)		**51.3**	**54.45**	**59.75**	**60.10**	**61.40**
Total (out of 10)		**6.48**	**6.81**	**7.47**	**7.51**	**7.68**
Weighted Score (70% weighted)		**4.49**	**4.77**	**5.23**	**5.26**	**5.37**
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		10	10	10	10	10
Connectedness		5	5	5	5	5
Context		5	5	5	5	5
Ecological Corridors		0	0	0	0	0
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state		5	5	5	5	5
Threats		6.33	7	10	10	10
Total (out of 46)		**31.33**	**32**	**35**	**35**	**35**
Total (out of 10)		**6.81**	**6.96**	**7.61**	**7.61**	**7.61**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**2.04**	**2.09**	**2.28**	**2.28**	**2.28**
OFFSET AREA ADJUSTED WEIGHTING^		**6.54**				**7.65**
ROUNDED		**7**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**8**

Note – scores do not match BioCondition whole scores (e.g., 0, 5, 10, 15), as the values presented in the above table are averaged scores over more than one site.
^scores per RE weighted per size of polygon.

4.4.4 Poplar Box TEC

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to Poplar Box TEC from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the EPBC Act's *Offsets Assessment Guide* that 48.4 ha of Poplar Box TEC was required as offsets (Offset Guide calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The offset area for Poplar Box TEC will be made up entirely of remnant vegetation.

Table 10 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for Poplar Box TEC offsets on Tootoolah.

Table 10
Completion criteria for the Poplar Box TEC offset area

POPLAR BOX TEC OFFSETS - REMNANT REs						
		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		5.00	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.50
Native plant species richness	Trees	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Shrubs	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Grasses	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50
	Forbs and other	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Native shrub layer cover		4.00	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.50
Native perennial grass cover		5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
Organic litter cover		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	11.00
Coarse woody debris		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Non-native plant cover		4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Total (out of 80)		**58.75**	**60.75**	**63.40**	**66.30**	**69.00**
Total (out of 10)		**7.35**	**7.59**	**7.93**	**8.29**	**8.63**
Weighted Score (70% weighted)		**5.14**	**5.32**	**5.55**	**5.80**	**6.04**
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		10	10	10	10	10
Connectedness		5	5	5	5	5
Context		5	5	5	5	5
Ecological Corridors		0	0	0	0	0
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state		3	3	3	3	3
Threats		8	8	8	8	8
Total (out of 46)		**31.00**	**31.00**	**31.00**	**31.00**	**31.00**
Total (out of 10)		**6.74**	**6.74**	**6.74**	**6.74**	**6.74**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**2.02**	**2.02**	**2.02**	**2.02**	**2.02**
OFFSET AREA ADJUSTED WEIGHTING^		**7.16**				**8.06**
ROUNDED		**7**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**8**

Note – scores do not match BioCondition whole scores (e.g., 0, 5, 10, 15), as the values presented in the above table are averaged scores over more than one site.
^scores per RE weighted per size of polygon.

4.4.5 Squatter Pigeon

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to Squatter Pigeon habitat from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the EPBC Act's *Offsets Assessment Guide* that 946.9 ha of Squatter Pigeon habitat was required as offsets (Offset Guide calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The offset area for Squatter Pigeon will be made up entirely of remnant vegetation.

Table 11 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for Squatter Pigeon offsets on Mulgrave and Tootoolah.

Table 11
Completion criteria for the Squatter Pigeon offset area

SQUATTER PIGEON OFFSETS - REMNANT REs					
		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		4.57	4.60	4.70	4.90	5.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
	Shrubs	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
	Grasses	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00
	Forbs and other	1.42	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23
Native shrub layer cover		4.11	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50
Native perennial grass cover		4.07	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
Organic litter cover		3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	8.00
Coarse woody debris		3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Non-native plant cover		6.10	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat		5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41
Quality and availability of shelter		4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87	4.87
Total (out of 100)		**63.89**	**65.38**	**67.53**	**69.53**	**71.63**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**1.92**	**1.96**	**2.03**	**2.09**	**2.15**
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70
Connectedness		4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
Context		4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77
Ecological Corridors		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Role of site location to species overall population in the state (Total out of 5)		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Threats to the species		10.00	10.00	11.00	11.50	12.00
Species Mobility Capacity		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Total (out of 56)		**41.6**	**41.6**	**42.57**	**43.07**	**43.57**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**2.23**	**2.23**	**2.28**	**2.31**	**2.33**
Species Stocking Rate						
Species Stocking Rate (Total out of 70)		40	40	40	40	40
Total (out of 70)		**40**	40	40	40	40
Total (out of 10)		**5.71**	**5.71**	**5.71**	**5.71**	**5.71**
Weighted Score (40% weighted)		**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**
OFFSET AREA ADJUSTED WEIGHTING^		**6.44**				**6.77**
ROUNDED		**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**7**

Note – scores do not match BioCondition whole scores (e.g., 0, 5, 10, 15), as the values presented in the above table are averaged scores over more than one site.
^scores per RE weighted per size of polygon.

4.4.6 Greater Glider

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to Greater Glider habitat from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the EPBC Act's *Offsets Assessment Guide* that 995.3 ha of Greater Glider habitat was required as offsets (Offset Guide calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The offset area for Greater Glider will be made up entirely of remnant vegetation.

Table 12 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for Greater Glider offsets on Mulgrave.

Table 12 Completion criteria for the Greater Glider offset area

		GREATER GLIDER OFFSETS - REMNANT REs				
		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		4.63	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66
	Shrubs	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78
	Grasses	2.87	3.00	3.25	3.50	4.00
	Forbs and other	1.34	1.60	2.00	2.50	3.00
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
Native shrub layer cover		4.00	4.20	4.40	4.70	5.00
Native perennial grass cover		3.93	4.00	4.40	4.60	5.00
Organic litter cover		4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		7.20	7.32	7.50	7.70	8.00
Coarse woody debris		3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68
Non-native plant cover		5.78	6.00	7.00	7.50	8.00
Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat		6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31
Quality and availability of shelter		4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.39
Total (out of 100)		**64.31**	**65.44**	**67.97**	**70.02**	**72.62**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**1.93**	**1.96**	**2.04**	**2.10**	**2.18**
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49	9.49
Connectedness		4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Context		4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71
Ecological Corridors		1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Role of site location to species overall population in the state (Total out of 5)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Threats to the species		5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	12.00
Species Mobility Capacity		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Total (out of 56)		**38.02**	**40.02**	**42.02**	**44.02**	**45.02**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**2.04**	**2.14**	**2.25**	**2.36**	**2.41**
Species Stocking Rate						
Species Stocking Rate (Total out of 70)		40	40	40	40	40
Total (out of 70)		**40**	40	40	40	40
Weighted Score (40% weighted)		**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**
OFFSET AREA ADJUSTED WEIGHTING^		**6.32**				**6.88**
ROUNDED		**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**7**

Note – scores do not match BioCondition whole scores (e.g., 0, 5, 10, 15), as the values presented in the above table are averaged scores over more than one site.
^scores per RE weighted per size of polygon.

4.4.7 Koala

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to Koala habitat from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the EPBC Act's *Offsets Assessment Guide* that 1,194.4 ha of Koala habitat was required as offsets (Offset Guide calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The offset area for Koala will be made up entirely of remnant vegetation.

Table 13 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for Koala offsets on Mulgrave and Tootoolah.

Table 13 Completion criteria for the Koala offset area

KOALA OFFSETS - REMNANT REs						
		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		4.63	4.65	4.70	4.90	5.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
	Shrubs	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
	Grasses	2.88	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.50
	Forbs and other	1.38	1.60	2.00	2.30	2.50
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28
Native shrub layer cover		3.97	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.50
Native perennial grass cover		3.90	4.20	4.50	4.75	5.00
Organic litter cover		4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		7.25	7.38	7.50	7.70	8.00
Coarse woody debris		3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Non-native plant cover		5.80	6.00	7.00	7.50	9.00
Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat		4.97	4.98	4.98	4.98	4.98
Quality and availability of shelter		4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
Total (out of 100)		**62.96**	**64.01**	**66.28**	**68.13**	**69.67**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**1.89**	**1.92**	**1.99**	**2.04**	**2.12**
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
Connectedness		4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83
Context		4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.73
Ecological Corridors		1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Role of site location to species overall population in the state		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Threats to the species		10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
Species Mobility Capacity		7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33
Total (out of 56)		**41.48**	**41.98**	**42.48**	**42.98**	**43.48**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**2.24**	**2.25**	**2.28**	**2.30**	**2.33**
Species Stocking Rate						
Species Stocking Rate (Total out of 70)		40	40	40	40	40
Total (out of 70)		**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**
Weighted Score (40% weighted)		**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.29**
OFFSET AREA ADJUSTED WEIGHTING^		**6.38**				**6.74**
ROUNDED		**6**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**7**

Note – scores do not match BioCondition whole scores (e.g., 0, 5, 10, 15), as the values presented in the above table are averaged scores over more than one site.
^scores per RE weighted per size of polygon.

4.4.8 Ornamental Snake

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to Ornamental Snake habitat from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the EPBC Act's *Offsets Assessment Guide* that 215.3 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat was required as offsets (Offset Guide calculator results provided in Appendix D of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B). The offset area for Ornamental Snake will be made up entirely of remnant vegetation.

Table 14 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for Ornamental Snake offsets on Tootoolah.

Table 14 Completion criteria for the Ornamental Snake offset area

ORNAMENTAL SNAKE OFFSETS - REMNANT REs						
		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		5.00	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.50
Native plant species richness	Trees	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Shrubs	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
	Grasses	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.25	3.50
	Forbs and other	2.08	2.08	2.60	2.60	3.00
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Native shrub layer cover		3.33	3.70	3.90	3.90	4.00
Native perennial grass cover		3.33	3.50	4.50	4.50	5.00
Organic litter cover		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		2.50	2.50	2.60	2.80	3.00
Coarse woody debris		3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
Non-native plant cover		5.83	6.80	7.50	7.50	8.00
Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Quality and availability of shelter		8.67	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.67
Total (out of 100)		**65.0**	**66.75**	**70.47**	**70.87**	**72.92**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**1.95**	**2.00**	**2.11**	**2.12**	**2.19**
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Connectedness		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Context		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ecological Corridors		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Role of site location to species overall population in the state (Total out of 5)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Threats to the species		8.33	9.00	11.00	11.00	12.00
Species Mobility Capacity		6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67
Total (out of 56)		**40.00**	**40.67**	**42.67**	**42.67**	**43.67**
Weighted Score (30% weighted)		**2.14**	**2.18**	**2.29**	**2.29**	**2.34**
Species Stocking Rate						
Species Stocking Rate (Total out of 70)		37	37	37	37	37
Total (out of 70)		**37**	**37**	**37**	**37**	**37**
Weighted Score (40% weighted)		**2.11**	**2.11**	**2.11**	**2.11**	**2.11**
OFFSET AREA ADJUSTED WEIGHTING^		**6.21**				**6.64**
ROUNDED		**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**7**

Note – scores do not match BioCondition whole scores (e.g., 0, 5, 10, 15), as the values presented in the above table are averaged scores over more than one site.
^scores per RE weighted per size of polygon.

4.5 RISK ANALYSIS

A risk analysis has been completed to assess the risks associated with failing to achieve the management objectives provided within this OAMP (Table 15). For each identified risk, the risk level has been determined using the qualitative measures of likelihood and consequence, as defined in the Commonwealth's *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines 2014* (DoE 2014), and also provided below. Residual risk (after mitigation measures) is assessed as low or medium (i.e. acceptable) for all identified risks.

Qualitative Measures of Likelihood	
Highly Likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project
Possible	Might occur during the life of the project
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances

Qualitative Measures of Likelihood	
Minor	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed
Moderate	Isolated by substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reverse with intensive efforts
High	Substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts
Major	Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing
Critical	Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage

	Consequence				
	Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical
Highly Likely	Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe
Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High

Table 15
Risk Analysis

	Initial Risk Rating					Residual Risk Rating		
Risk	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**	**Actions to Minimise Risk**	**Remedial Actions if Risks Occurs**	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**
Failure to achieve offset completion criteria	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Follow management actions in Table 8 of this OAMP. • Monitor and report on interim performance targets every five years. • VDec under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld),* or other legal security, ensures Stanmore are liable for implementing the management actions until completion criteria are achieved.	• Investigate the suitability of management actions and identify appropriate corrective actions. • Implement corrective actions and update OAMP. • Provide additional offsets as required by the Federal Minister or delegate.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Alternative Land uses (involving land clearing)	Unlikely	High	Medium	• VDec, or other legal security, used to legally secure the offset area will prevent land clearing. Future securing mechanism will also prevent land clearing. • Landholder/Lessee (Stanmore) to ensure no land clearing within the offset area. • Access to the site will be restricted to ensure vehicles traversing the access tracks do not make additional tracks.	• Upon being notified of unauthorised clearing, Stanmore to notify DCCEEW within ten business days of clearing. • Determine how this occurred and review access restrictions, inspect signage and fencing. • Regenerate areas if required.	Rare	Moderate	Low
Weed Presence above baseline condition	Likely	High	High	• Management actions within this OAMP developed to include the control of weeds. • Regular inspections to monitor weed presence and inform weed control. • Weed monitoring to provide transparency and compare weed presence over time. • Access to authorised personnel only. Weed hygiene procedures. • Cattle grazing managed to reduce fuel loads. • Pest animal presence controlled.	• Upon becoming aware of a new weed species or outbreak in the offset area, weed control measures are to be implemented within one month. • Review weed hygiene procedures to ensure compliance • Review timing and frequency of weed control programs • Implement alternative weed control if required.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Pest animal presence above baseline condition	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Management actions within this OAMP developed to include the control of pest animals. • Regular inspections planned to monitor pest animal presence throughout each year, which will inform active management of pest animals within the offset area. • Pest animal monitoring incorporated in OAMP to provide transparency and compare pest animal presence over time.	• Upon becoming aware of the presence of feral animals, pest control measures are to be implemented. • Review animal management actions. • Investigate potential sources of pest animals and rectify as necessary. • Increase frequency of control measures as necessary.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Fire	Possible	Major	High	• Maintaining fire management lines in the offset area. • Regular inspections of fire management lines, and maintenance completed as required. • Manage fuel loads through strategic grazing during the late dry season.	• If an uncontrolled fire has occurred an assessment by a suitably qualified ecologist is required to determine damage extent and provide recommendations for remediation.	Possible	High	Medium

	Initial Risk Rating					Residual Risk Rating		
Risk	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**	**Actions to Minimise Risk**	**Remedial Actions if Risks Occurs**	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**
				• Active fire management in the offset area, to reduce fuel loads.	• Recommended remediation actions implemented. • Fire management strategy to be reviewed. • Inspect all fire management lines and repair. • Implement maintenance procedures as necessary.			
Grazing, degrading habitat	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Grazing will be selectively excluded from the offset area during the wet season. • Offset area to have manageable paddocks fenced • Strategic grazing only in dry season to reduce fuel loads, which will reduce the risk of unplanned fire in the offset area. • Fencing to be inspected regularly and maintained in a stock proof condition.	• Cattle to be removed, and any entry points due to fencing breaks etc., to be repaired to a stock proof condition as soon as possible. • Review livestock management practices, including stocking rates in the offset area. • Construct additional fencing if required.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Erosion	Possible	Minor	Low	• No direct risk minimisation. • Indirect risk management to include: o Active weed control to reduce non-native groundcover, which will increase native groundcover and promote regeneration of native tree species. o Rotational grazing in the offset area during the dry season. When grazing implemented, this only occurs under strict circumstances when the groundcover biomass is >1500kg/ha. Stocking rates monitored and stock removed once biomass reduced to <1500kg/ha.	Inspections to identify the cause of any point source erosion and rectifying the issue.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Cyclone	Possible	High	Medium	• No direct risk minimisation possible. • Indirect risk management to include: o Active weed control to increase native groundcover in degraded areas to reduce risk of soil loss and bank failure during extreme events. This promotes regeneration of native tree species which assists in stabilising banks subject to flooding. o Exclude grazing during wet season months, allows native plants within the offset area to establish healthy root systems to minimise risk of loss during extreme events.	• If a cyclone event has impacted the offset area, an assessment to be undertaken to determine extent of damage and provide recommendations for remediation actions to be implemented. • Implement recommended remediation actions (e.g., erosion and sediment control as needed to stabilise areas; bank stabilisation	Possible	Moderate	Medium

	Initial Risk Rating					Residual Risk Rating		
Risk	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**	**Actions to Minimise Risk**	**Remedial Actions if Risks Occurs**	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**
					works as required; repair and maintenance of fencing.			
Heavy rain/Flood	Possible	High	Medium	As above for cyclone	As above for cyclone	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Drought	Possible	High	Medium	• Maintain fire management lines and firebreaks. • Manage grazing within offset areas during the dry season according to the amount of groundcover biomass.	• Allow offset area to recover post drought/fire, particularly through the control of weeds. • Maintain higher levels of groundcover at the end of the dry season.	Possible	Moderate	Medium
Death or injury of native fauna due to entanglement in barbed wire	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Any new fencing to be constructed 1.4m high, with the bottom wire set 350mm from ground to allow access by native wildlife, and top wire to be plain wire to reduce Greater Glider entanglement risk. • Top strain wire on existing fences to be replaced with plain wire around and within the Greater Glider offset area.	• Inspections to identify cause of entanglement. Implement appropriate corrective actions such as decommissioning fence, replacing with plain wire etc.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Chemical impact and spray drift	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Chemical spraying of surrounding areas on the offset properties to be conducted when conditions are suitable i.e., little to no wind. • Regular inspections of offset areas to ensure chemical impact is under control.	• Recommended actions implemented. • Continued communication with lessee to ensure chemical spraying regimes are known.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Nutrient enrichment	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Minimise use of fertilisers. • Store and handle chemicals appropriately to prevent spills entering water systems.	• Identify and fix the source of contamination. • Isolate contaminated material.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Thickening of understorey vegetation	Possible	Minor	Low	• Ensure regrowth of understorey vegetation following ecological burns is maintained regularly. • Regular inspections of regrowth following ecological burns to occur.	• Clear overgrown understorey vegetation. • Review monitoring of understorey vegetation and adjust accordingly.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Trampling of habitat by livestock and pest species	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Grazing will be selectively excluded from the offset area during the wet season. • Pest species will be eliminated from the offset areas. • Strategic grazing only in dry season to reduce fuel loads, which will reduce the risk of unplanned fire in the offset area. • Fencing to be inspected regularly and maintained in a stock proof condition.	• Cattle to be removed, and any entry points due to fencing breaks to be repaired to a stock proof condition as soon as possible. • Review livestock management practices, including stocking rates adjacent to the fenced area. • Construct additional fencing if required.	Unlikely	Minor	Low

	Initial Risk Rating					Residual Risk Rating		
Risk	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**	**Actions to Minimise Risk**	**Remedial Actions if Risks Occurs**	**Likelihood**	**Consequence**	**Level**
				• Trampling of Squatter Pigeon nests to be mitigated by excluded livestock from the Squatter Pigeon offset area during peak spring breeding season.	• Removed any pest species identified within the fenced offset area.			
Illegal shooting	Possible	Moderate	Medium	• Restrict access to offset area.	• Review access points into the fenced offset area and fix accordingly. • Review restrictions to offset area.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Over abundant native species	Possible	Minor	Low	• Monitoring of offset area to be conducted and impact of abundant native species will be noted.	• Monitoring frequency will be revaluated. • Reduction of abundant native species will be considered through adaptive management in accordance with relevant legislative requirements.	Unlikely	Minor	Low
Disease	Rare	High	Medium	• Targeted surveys for the species during monitoring events will involve identifying any signs of health decline.	• Adaptive management will be implemented where practicable.	Rare	Moderate	Low
Climate change	Possible	High	Medium	• Frequent monitoring of the offset area to ensure condition is of good quality. • Offset area will be protected from any land clearing to maintain ecosystem resilience. • Grazing regimes will be strictly monitored. • Weeds will be monitored and reduced. • Management of fire regimes will be monitored.	• Review monitoring programs for habitat quality, grazing, weed identification and fire regimes.	Possible	High	Medium

5. MONITORING PROGRAM

5.1 MONITORING

Ongoing monitoring is required to ensure the OAMP achieves the objectives and the completion criteria. Monitoring activities have been designed to measure the success of the OAMP management actions. The monitoring methods have been developed to specifically assess the interim performance targets and completion criteria and will determine whether these are being achieved or whether corrective actions need to be implemented.

The monitoring proposed uses best practice methodologies to quantitatively assess the habitat quality of the Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon, Ornamental Snake, Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC habitat within the offset area over time. This allows collected data to be comparable to track the progress towards the completion criteria. The objectives of the monitoring program are to:

- Evaluate the performance of the OAMP against the interim performance targets and completion criteria.
- Detect triggers for remedial actions and allow for the timely implementation of corrective actions.
- Inform amendments of the OAMP to ensure continued compliance toward the completion criteria.

The monitoring program includes:

- Baseline surveys for habitat quality; and weed and pest identification and mapping.
- Habitat quality assessments and photo monitoring.
- Weed and pest animal monitoring.

These monitoring events and associated reporting are to be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist. Table 17 describes the proposed monitoring actions, best practice methods to be used, site locations, monitoring frequency, responsibility and reporting requirements.

5.2 INSPECTIONS

Alongside monitoring events, 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. Table 16 outlines the inspections required and the timing of these inspections.

Table 16 Inspection timetable

Timing	Inspection Details
Annual Inspections	Fence lines and gates to ensure they are in a serviceable condition.
Biannual (post wet season, and late dry season)	• Access track inspections to be undertaken to monitor weed spread. • Fire management line inspections to determine if maintenance required. • Weed and pest inspections to inform control programs.
Pre dry season (Feb-Apr)	Fuel loads to be monitored to determine grazing requirements for the offset area.
Routine determined by fuel load and planned stocking rate.	• If grazing is occurring adjacent to fenced area – fence lines to be inspected fortnightly. • If grazing in the fenced area to reduce fuel loads during the dry season, regular inspections to be conducted to ensure areas are not being overgrazed.
Event based inspections	• Storm/floods/cyclones – one week after storm or flood (if safe) conduct a fence line inspection. • Drought – inspection of fence lines to be undertaken in line with stocking plan for neighbouring paddocks.

Table 17 Monitoring methods and schedule

Frequency	Monitoring Action	Timing	Details	Sites	Locations	Responsibility	Reporting
BASELINE SURVEY (YR1), YRS 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12 15, 17, and 20	Habitat quality assessments	• Late wet season (March -May) • Baseline in Year 1 • Monitoring in Years 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 20	Permanent habitat monitoring points to be established during the baseline survey in the offset area only. Monitoring points to be located to capture an accurate representation of the condition of the vegetation within the offset area. Habitat monitoring points to be demarcated with a capped stake, at the start point (a second capped stake to be placed at the central point for the 100m transect for BioCondition assessments). The finalised locations will be recorded in the baseline Ecological Condition Assessment Report, and the OAMP updated to include. All subsequent monitoring events to be undertaken at the same locations. ***Methods*** The habitat quality score for an area of Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon, Ornamental Snake, Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC habitat is a measure of how well a particular site supports the species/ecological community and contributes to its ongoing viability. There are three components that contribute to the calculation of habitat quality, and they are site condition, site context, and species stocking rates, as defined in the Commonwealth's *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* documentation (DCCEEW 2022). The *EPBC Environmental Offsets Policy* and *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide do* not provide habitat quality survey guidelines or a methodology on how to calculate the habitat quality scores other than identifying that the impact and offset areas should determine habitat quality scores using the same methodology. Hence, habitat quality scores are to be calculated for the offset area using the following methodology: • Site condition scores, and site context scores calculated in accordance with the method from the Queensland *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). Habitat quality scoring using this Guide is based on the Queensland BioCondition survey methodology (Queensland Herbarium 2008) and uses benchmark values to determine scoring. Site-based and landscape-scale attributes are used to measure the habitat values of a site and its capacity to support fauna and retain viability. To do this, the guide uses site condition (site-based attributes) and site context (landscape-scale attributes), which are scored out of 10. • Species stocking rate is a measure of the presence of a species at the impact and offset site and its role in the overall species population viability or community extent. Species stocking rates were determined using a score from 0-4, with 0 being poor presence and extent with minimal value to the greater species population viability, and 4 being high presence and extent with high value to the overall population viability. These three components (site condition, site context and species stocking rate) contribute to the final habitat quality score, with weightings given depending on the ecological requirements of the impacted species.	Minimum six sites (based on >1000 ha survey area). *The number and location of habitat monitoring points will be determined based on the number of sampling sites required in accordance with the Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality, to assess any variation in condition across the offset site.*	To be advised following the baseline survey.	Suitability qualified person e.g., ecologist, botanist.	***Ecological Condition Assessment Report*** An Ecological Condition Assessment Report to be completed following each monitoring event. The Ecological Condition Assessment Report to include: • Timing of survey • Details of personnel who completed the survey • Locations and maps of survey sites • Results of the habitat quality assessments and relevant photographs • Summary data from all previous years, that are presented as a trend analysis for each of the measured attributes. This will be used to assess progress towards achieving the completion criteria • Recommendations for amendments to management actions should interim performance targets not be met.
Photo point monitoring	• To coincide with the Habitat Quality Assessments • Late wet season (March -May) • Baseline and establishment of permanent photo monitoring points in Year 1 • Years 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 20	Photo monitoring is a qualitative analysis technique that provides a visual time series of the changes in vegetation composition and structure over time. Permanent photo monitoring points will be established at the start of each habitat quality assessment monitoring point within the offset area described above. Five photos at each monitoring point will be taken – at north, south, east, west and a ground photo of a representative area of cover and composition over the general area. Photos to be taken from 1.5m above the ground.	As above.	As above.	Suitably qualified person e.g., ecologist, botanist.	***Ecological Condition Assessment Report*** The Ecological Condition Assessment to be completed following each monitoring event The Ecological Condition Assessment Report to include all photographs from each of the photo point monitoring locations, with comparison against previous years. This will be used to assess progress towards achieving the completion criteria.
Fauna Monitoring	• To coincide with the Habitat Quality Assessments • Late wet season (March -May) to correspond with peak species activity and detectability • Baseline in Year 1 • Monitoring in Years 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 20	Targeted fauna surveys to determine any change in the abundance or distribution of MNES in the offset area. Targeted fauna surveys will include: • Koala – spotlighting, scat and sign searches, call playback • Greater Glider - spotlighting • Squatter Pigeon – diurnal bird surveys early morning and late afternoon, flushing surveys, driving surveys, camera traps near waterholes. Surveys to be undertaken by suitably qualified ecologists generally during the late wet season (nominally March/April/May) which corresponds to peak species activity and detectability.	Surveys should be undertaken by two ecologists over a five-night period. Designated areas for flushing surveys and spotlighting (e.g., covering 250ha per day/night) should be defined during the baseline survey.	Whole offset area	Suitably qualified person e.g., ecologist	**Ecological Condition Assessment Report** An Ecological Condition Assessment Report to be completed following each monitoring event. The Ecological Condition Assessment Report to include: • Timing of survey. • Details of personnel who completed the survey. • Location of designated survey areas, and maps of sightings and survey effort. • Estimates of density of Koala, Greater Glider and Squatter Pigeon throughout the offset areas. Summary data from all previous years to assess whether species usage of the offset area may be increasing

Frequency	Monitoring Action	Timing	Details	Sites	Locations	Responsibility	Reporting
	Weed monitoring	• Permanent weed monitoring plots to be established in Year 1 • Baseline in Year 1, • Monitoring in Years 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 20	A baseline weed survey to be conducted within the offset and fenced area to identify weed species, map the locations of major infestations and develop a plan for the initial weed management. Following the baseline weed survey, weed control to be initiated as early as practicable. Permanent weed monitoring plots will be one hectare in size and demarcated with a capped stake, at the start point, and will be established in the following locations: • Randomly placed throughout the offset area to represent particular offset values. Sites to be placed to show natural variability of the land, incorporating different aspects. • Within strategic trafficable areas – entry gates, creek crossings, fire management lines to monitor the establishment of new weed species. **Plot transect**: 3 x 100 m transects, spaced 50 m apart, placed in an east/west direction. At every 10 m interval, using a 1 m x 1 m quadrat the following data is to be collected: • Weed species • Cover estimates **Photo monitoring**: At the plot marker, five photos to be taken – north, south, east, west and a ground photo of a representative area of cover and composition over the general area. Photos to be taken from 1.5 m above the ground. **Incidental observations**: Outside of plot-based monitoring, notable weed presence to be recorded including location, species, estimated cover and extent. This includes any new species, new weed breakouts or areas of significant weed cover.	Minimum ten sites within the offset area.	To be advised following the baseline survey.	Suitably qualified person e.g. ecologist, botanist.	***Ecological Condition Assessment Report*** The Ecological Condition Assessment to be completed following each monitoring event. This report to include all weed data collected including photographs from each of the weed monitoring locations, with comparison against previous years. • Results to be reported include: • Total weed cover to be reported as either 0%, 0-5%, 6-25%, 26-50% or 51-100%. • Average cover for each weed species to be determined over the one-hectare plot by averaging the data from the 30 quadrats. • Mean cover scores across offset area weed monitoring plots, and fenced area weed monitoring plots. • These data will be used to inform the weed control and management, provide recommendations for areas requiring immediate action, and results will assess progress towards achieving the completion criteria.
	Pest animal monitoring	Ongoing by site personnel	During the completion of the above surveys, incidental records of any pest animals, signs and tracks are to be recorded and photographed where possible. Pest animals of concern within the offset area are pigs, wild dogs and rabbits. Any evidence of pest species will inform the pest control program. Incidental records of pest species should also be taken during routine inspections by onsite personnel to ensure ongoing active management .	Incidental throughout whole offset area	Offset area	Suitably qualified person e.g., ecologist, botanist.	***Ecological Condition Assessment Report*** The Ecological Condition Assessment to be completed following each monitoring event. This report to include any evidence of pest species and recommendations for control.

6. REPORTING

6.1 DATA MANAGEMENT

Stanmore are responsible for overseeing the monitoring activities required under this OAMP and will maintain accurate and up to date data records to confirm compliance with the OAMP.

6.2 ECOLOGICAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Following the completion of each monitoring event, the consultant engaged is to provide a monitoring report 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 the following surveys:

- Habitat Quality Assessments
- Photo point surveys
- Weed and pest monitoring surveys.

The baseline Ecological Condition Assessment Report is to be developed following the baseline surveys in Year 1 and is to 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.

For all subsequent Ecological Condition Assessment Reports, to comply with relevant conditions of the EPBC Approval and submitted to DCCEEW. A reporting schedule is provided in Table 18.

6.3 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORTS

It is likely that the EPBC Act Approval for the Project will include a condition requiring compliance to be monitored, recorded and provided to DCCEEW on request.

To fulfil likely conditions, an Annual Compliance Report is to be written to include a summary on performance of the OAMP on an annual basis for the period of the offset. Each Annual Compliance Report will include the following information as a minimum:

- Summary of the monitoring results for any monitoring undertaken within that year period, with monitoring reports (described above) to be included as appendices.
- Recommendations for modifications to the OAMP or weed and pest control programs.
- Assessment of progress toward completion criteria.
- Reporting of any incidents.
- Description of any new risks or potential threats to the offset area and recommended actions to be undertaken to manage these threats or risks.
- Details of any routine inspections, control programs implemented etc.

Annual Compliance Reports to be developed and provided to DCCEEW within 20 business days from the relevant twelve-month anniversary of the commencement of the approved OAMP.

6.4 OAMP REVIEWS

This OAMP, once approved, will remain effective for the life of the approval but will be continually updated whenever required to ensure it contains best practice information and is keeping the completion criteria on target.

Reviews of the OAMP will take place to ensure the OAMP is achieving its objectives and the requirements of the EPBC Act Approval conditions. The OAMP, including management actions, monitoring and reporting requirements, and remedial actions, will be reviewed under the following circumstances:

Following the baseline survey – the OAMP will be updated to include actual survey site locations and refine any monitoring or management actions if required.

- Following each round of monitoring and amended as necessary to incorporate any changes identified through management activities, site visits, routine inspections and monitoring activities. Such amendments could include the revision of current management actions and programs to ensure completion criteria are on target, changes to inspection timeframes, responses to adaptive management triggers, inclusion of new threats, and inclusion of recommendations or amendments to the monitoring program or reporting schedule to meet any updates to best practice monitoring methodologies.
- Following any incident or non-compliance event to improve performance.
- On request by DCCEEW.

Table 18 provides the reporting schedule for the OAMP.

Table 18
Reporting Schedule

YEARS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ecological Condition Assessment Report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓			✓
Annual Compliance Report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

7. REFERENCES

Beale, P., Youngentob, K., & Marsh, K. (2022). Effects of fire on koalas and their habitat.

DAWE. (2022a). Conservation Advice for Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala) combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Canberra: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/85104-conservation-advice-12022022.pdf. In effect under the EPBC Act from 12-Feb-2022.

DAWE. (2022b). National Recovery Plan for the EPBC Act listed Koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus* (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory). Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

DCCEEW. (n.d.). How to use the Offsets Assessment Guide. Department of Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Water. Retrieved www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/environmental-offsets-policy.html.

DCCEEW. (2022). Conservation Advice for Petauroides volans (greater glider (southern and central)). In effect under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 from 5 July 2022. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

DCCEEW. (2024). Environmental Management Plan Guidelines. Available at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/environmental-management-plan-guidelines.pdf. Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment, and Water .

DCCEEW. (2025a). Geophaps scripta scripta — Squatter Pigeon (southern) in Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water Species Profile and Threats Database. Available at https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64440.

DCCEEW. (2025b). Survey guidelines for the ornamental snake (Denisonia maculata) .

Department of Sustainability Environment Water Population and Communities (DSEWPC). (2011). Threat abatement plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads.

Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE). (2017). Threat Abatement Plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (Sus scrofa) (2017).

Department of the Environment (DoE). (2015). Background document for the threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats. http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/tap-approved.html

DES. (2022). Grazing Guide. Reef Protection Regulations Farming in Reef Catchments. Version 2. Agricultural environmentally relevant activity standard for beef cattle grazing. Queensland Reef Water Quality Program. Department of Environment and Science .

DEWHA. (2008a). Threat abatement plan for competition and land degradation by rabbits, DEWHA, Canberra. Available on the internet at: http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/7097f100-4a22-4651-b0e1-df26e17c622c/files/tap-rabbit-report.pdf.

DEWHA. (2008b). Threat abatement plan for competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats, DEWHA, Canberra. Available on the internet at: http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/2109c235-4e01-49f6-90d0-26e6cb58ff0b/files/tap-goat-report.pdf.

DEWHA. (2008c). Threat abatement plan for predation by the European red fox, DEWHA, Canberra. Available on the internet at: http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/1846b741-4f68-4bda-a663- 94418438d4e6/files/tap-fox-report.pdf.

DoE. (2013). Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community. Department of the Environment.

DoE. (2014). Approved Conservation Advice for Denisonia maculata (Ornamental Snake). Canberra: Department of the Environment. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/1193-conservation-advice.pdf. In effect under the EPBC Act from 29-Apr-2014.

DoE. (2015). Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats, Commonwealth of Australia. Available on the internet at: http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/78f3dea5-c278-4273-8923- fa0de27aacfb/files/tap-predation-feral-cats-2015.pdf.

DoEE. (2017). Threat abatement plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (Sus scrofa). Available: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/tap-feral-pigs-2017.pdf.

DoEE. (2018). Threat abatement plan for disease in natural ecosystems caused by Phytophthora cinnamomi. Available: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/tap-phytophthora-cinnamomi-2018.pdf.

DoEE. (2019). Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains. Canberra: Department of the Environment and Energy. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/141pb-conservation-advice.pdf.

DSEWPaC. (2011). Threat abatement plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Canberra, ACT: Commonwealth of Australia. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/threat-abatement-plan-biological-effects-including-lethal-toxic-ingestion-caused-cane-toads. In effect under the EPBC Act from 06-Jul-2011.

DSEWPaC. (2012a). EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. October 2012. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

DSEWPaC. (2012b). Threat abatement plan to reduce the impacts on northern Australia's biodiversity by the five listed grasses.

Eyre, T. J., Smith, G. C., Venz, M. F., Mathieson, M. T., Hogan, L. D., & Starr, C. (2022). Guide to Greater Glider habitat in Queensland, report prepared for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra. Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government, Brisbane. CC BY 4.0.

FutureBeef. (2024). Use of fire in grazed woodlands — Queensland.

Queensland Herbarium. (2024). BioCondition Benchmarks.

Reside, A. E., Welbergen, J. A., Phillips, B. L., Wardell-Johnson, G. W., Keppel, G., Ferrier, S., Williams, S. E., & VanDerWal, J. (2014). Characteristics of climate change refugia for Australian biodiversity. https://doi.org/10.1111/aec.12146Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Austral Ecology, 39(8).

Trend Environmental. (2026a). Isaac Downs Extension Offset Ecological Assessment Report. Isaac Downs Extension impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake Habitat. Proposed Offset Site – Mulgrave and Tootoolah.

Trend Environmental. (2026b). Isaac Downs Extension Terrestrial Ecology Report .

TSSC. (2013). Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community (s266B of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999). Threatened Species Scientific Committee.

TSSC. (2015). Conservation Advice Geophaps scripta scripta squatter pigeon (southern). Canberra: Department of the Environment. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/64440-conservation-advice-31102015.pdf. In effect under the EPBC Act from 27-Oct-2015.

van Osta, J., O'Hare, S., Watson, M., Kemp, K., & Robertson, K. (2025). Red fox predation dominates threats to the Southern Squatter Pigeon: evidence from contemporary and hindcasted distribution models. Emu - Austral Ornithology.

Wills, T. J., & Kutt, A. S. (2016). The effect of targeted high-threat weed control on wet forest understorey vegetation in the Central Highlands region, Victoria. Ecological Management and Restoration, 17(3).

Youngentob, K. N., Marsh, K. F., & Skewes, J. A. (2021). A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods. www.anu.edu.au

8. GLOSSARY

Table 19 Glossary

Term	Definition
Adaptive Management	A procedure for implementing management actions while learning which actions are most effective at achieving the management objectives and which require modifying to improve outcomes.
Approved conservation advice	A conservation advice document for a EPBC listed threatened species approved by the Minister under section 266B(2) of the *EPBC Act.*
Brigalow TEC	The EPBC listed threatened ecological community as described in the *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community* (TSSC, 2013).
Biodiversity corridor	Vegetated corridors made up of areas with ecological values which should be maintained, and degradation or habitat loss avoided.
Completion criteria	Time-bound values, specified for measurable attributes that, if attained and maintained, ensure the OAMP's management objectives have been achieved.
Compliance records	All documentation or data required to demonstrate fulfilment of conditions of an approval.
Connectivity	Connection between habitats, fundamental for supporting biodiversity and ecosystem processes.
DCCEEW	The Australian Government agency responsible for administering the *EPBC Act.*
Environmental Management Plan Guidelines	The Environmental Management Plan Guidelines (Department of the Environment, 2014)
Environmental Offsets Policy	*EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy 2012,* including the Offset Assessment Guide.
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*
Greater Glider *(Petauroides volans)* habitat	The EPBC listed threatened species as described in the Approved Conservation Advice for the Greater Glider, *Petauroides volans* (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2022)
Habitat Quality	The quality of a site to support a listed threatened species or ecological community. Determined by assessing habitat attributes for examples species richness, height and cover.
Habitat quality score/s	Habitat quality score means the score out of 10 which is input into the Offsets Assessment Guide calculator based on an assessment of the habitat quality and must be consistent with the *Environmental Offsets Policy 2012 (Cth).* The score is a measure of how well a particular site supports a particular listed threatened species or ecological community and contributes to its ongoing viability. The quality consists of three components: site condition, site context, and species stocking rates, as described in the DCCEEW's Offsets Assessment Guide.
Incident	Any event which has the potential to, or does, impact on one or more protected matters.
Independent external audit	An audit conducted by an independent and suitably qualified person as detailed in the *EPBC Act Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines 2015.*
Interim Performance Targets	Time-bound short-term targets, used to evaluate progress toward completion criteria and to inform amendments to management actions where required to improve progress.
Koala *(Phascolarctos cinereus)* habitat	The EPBC listed threatened species as described in the Approved Conservation Advice for the Koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2022)
Legally securing	Securing a legal agreement under relevant Queensland legislation, in relation to a site, to provide enduring protection for the site against development incompatible with conservation.
Management Actions	Management actions represent methods aimed at addressing management objectives, achieved by meeting interim performance targets and ultimately attaining completion criteria

Term	Definition
Management objectives	Statements identifying achievable environmental outcomes of the OAMP. Achieved by implementing appropriate management actions.
Minister	The Australian Government Minister administering the *EPBC Act* including any delegate thereof.
Monitoring	A combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies that produce measurable attributes to confirm whether management actions are meeting interim performance targets and/or attaining completion criteria.
Monitoring data	The data recorded during monitoring events, under the conditions of an approval.
Offset Area	The extent of habitat for the relevant offset matter that will be managed and legally secured to meet offset obligation.
Offsets assessment guide	The guidance document titled How to use the Offsets Assessment Guide provided by DCCEEW to assist implementation of the *Environmental Offsets Policy 2012 (Cth).*
Offset matters	The relevant protected MNES and MSES that requires offsetting due to impacts from development.
Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata)* habitat	The EPBC listed threatened species as described in the Survey guidelines for the ornamental snake (*Denisonia maculata;* DCCEEW, 2025b).
Poplar Box TEC	The EPBC listed threatened ecological community as described in the *Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains (DoEE, 2019)*
Remedial action	A feasible management action undertaken where an adaptive management trigger is identified, an interim performance target is not met, or completion criteria not attained or maintained.
Squatter Pigeon (Geophaps scripta scripta) habitat	The EPBC listed threatened species as described in the Approved Conservation Advice for the Squatter Pigeon, *Geophaps scripta scripta* (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015)
Suitably Qualified Ecologist	A person who has professional qualifications and at least three years of work experience designing and implementing surveys for listed threatened species and communities and can give an authoritative assessment and advice on the presence of the Listed threatened species and communities using relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature. If the person does not have appropriate professional qualifications, the person must have at least five years of work experience designing and implementing surveys for Listed threatened species and communities.
Suitably Qualified Person	A person who has professional qualifications, training, skills or experience related to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative independent assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
Threat abatement plans	A threat abatement plan made or adopted by the Minister under the E*PBC Act.*

Map 1 Locality
Map 2 Offset Areas for all MNES matters
Map 3 Connectivity Map
Map 4 Offset areas for TECs
Map 5 Offset area for Squatter Pigeon habitat
Map 6 Offset area for Greater Glider habitat
Map 7 Offset area for Koala habitat
Map 8 Offset area for Ornamental Snake habitat



APPENDIX A

MAPS

MAP 1

Locality

ML 4750

ML 70131

ML 700084

ML 700081

ML 700082

ML 700083

Nebo

Moranbah

Dipperu
National Park
(Scientific)

309 m

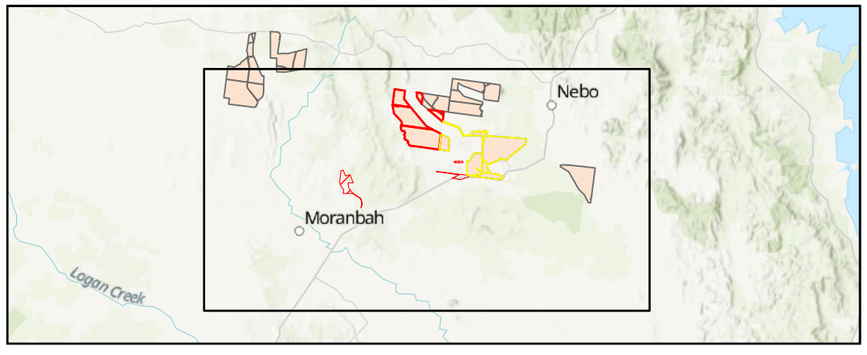
70

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- Other MLs

Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah



ISAACE DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 1 LOCALITY

0 10 20 40 60 80

Kilometres

Scale: 1:300,000

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA
Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 15 May 2026
Imagery Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 2

Offset Areas for all MNES Matters

Walker Creek

ML 4750

Carborough Creek

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

TEC Offset Areas

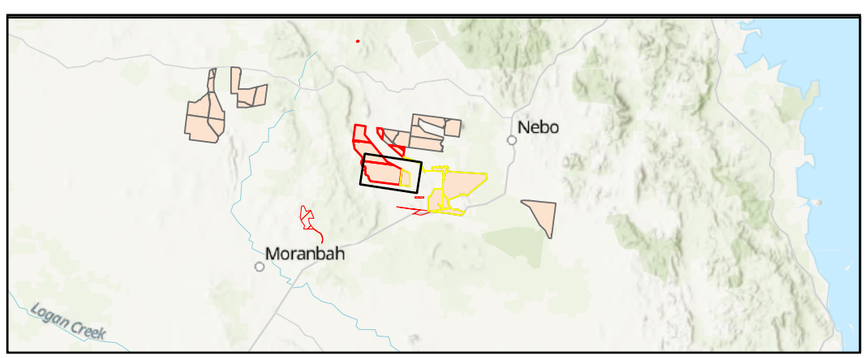
- Brigalow TEC (198 ha)
- Poplar box woodland on alluvial plain TEC (48.4 ha)

Threatened Species Offset Areas

- Squatter Pigeon (946.9 ha)
- Greater Glider (995.3 ha)
- Ornamental Snake (215.3 ha)
- Koala (1194.4 ha)

Threatened Species Observations

- Greater Glider
- Koala
- Koala scat
- Koala scratch
- Ornamental Snake
- Squatter Pigeon



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION
OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 2 MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OFFSET AREAS

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:41,687

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

Trend Environmental Consultants

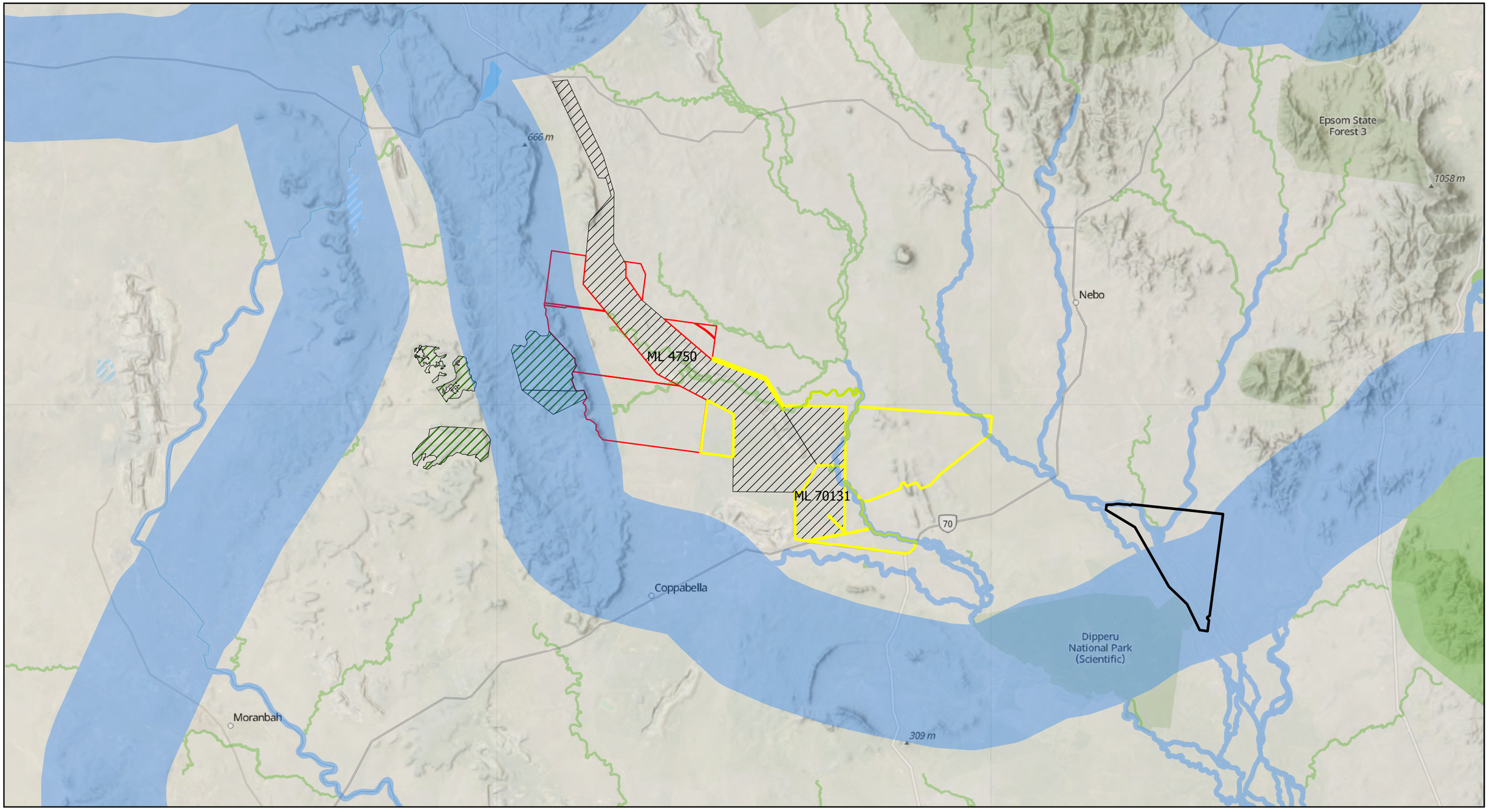
© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 03 Jun 2026
Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 3

Connectivity



Legend

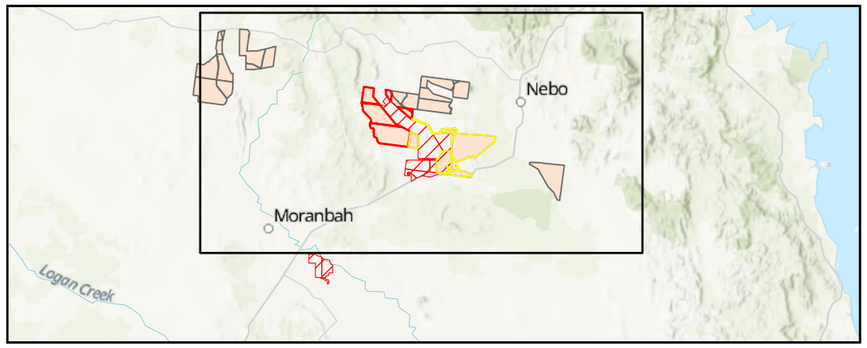
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah
- Hamilton Park (contains Stanmore approved offsets for SWC and Poitrel)

Statewide Corridors v1.7 - significance

- Regional
- State

- RVM category A - vegetation offsets; compliance notices; VDecs
- Mining Lease permit granted



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 3 CONNECTIVITY

0 10 20 40 60 80

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:297,749

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 12 May 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap

MAP 4

Offset areas for TECs

Walker Creek

ML 4750

519 m

Carborough Creek

452 m

273 m

Humbug Gully

Legend

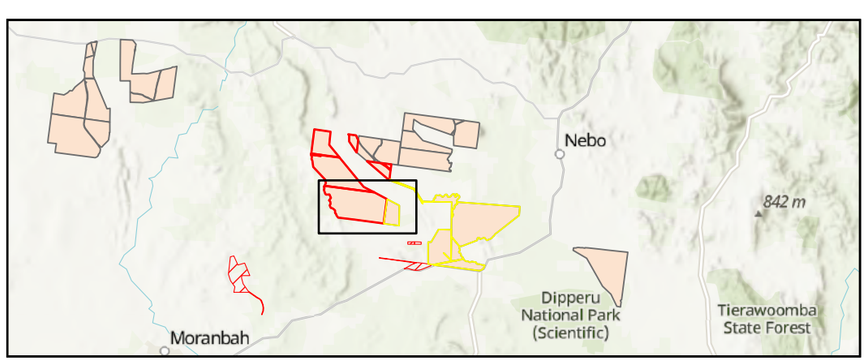
- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

TEC Offset Areas

- Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)
- Poplar Box woodland on alluvial plain



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION
OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 4 THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES OFFSET AREAS

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:1,050,013

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 5

Offset area for Squatter Pigeon habitat

Walker Creek

ML 4750

Carborough Creek

519 m

452 m

273 m

Humbug Gully

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

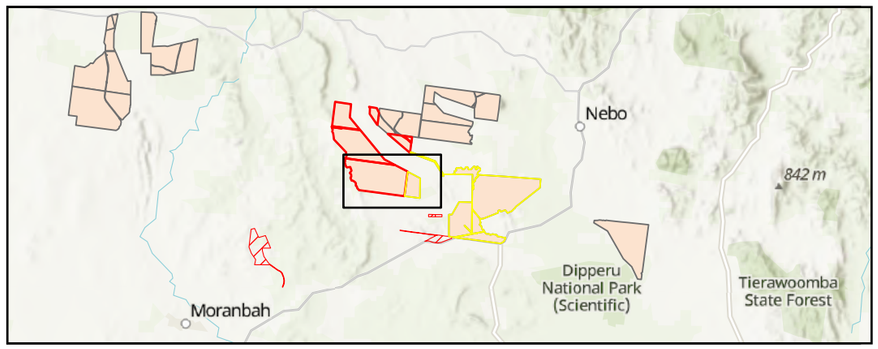
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Squatter Pigeon Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Squatter Pigeon



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 56 SQUATTER PIGEON OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

Scale: 1:1,050,013

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 6

Offset area for Greater Glider habitat

Walker Creek

ML 4750

519 m

Carborough Creek

452 m

273 m

Humpug Gully

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

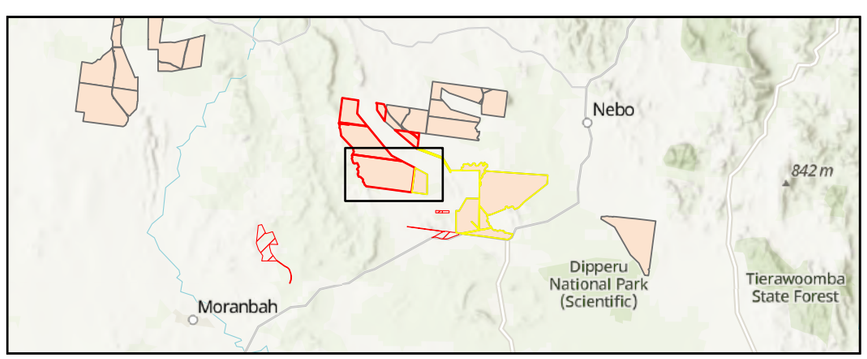
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Greater Glider Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Greater Glider



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 6 GREATER GLIDER OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

Scale: 1:30,190

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 7

Offset area for Koala habitat

Walker Creek

Carborough Creek

452 m

273 m

Humbug Gully

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

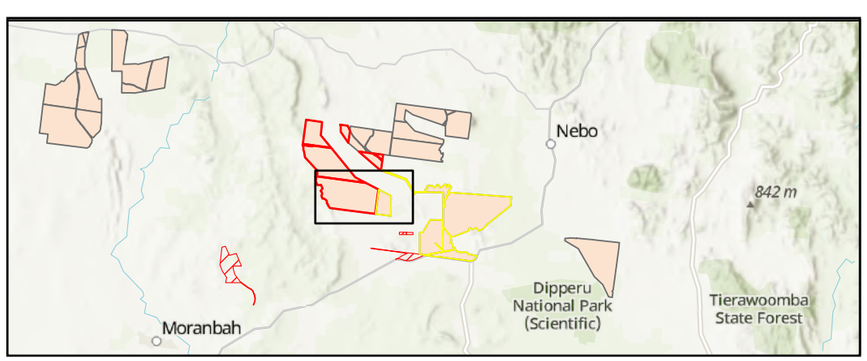
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Koala Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Koala
- Koala scat
- Koala scratch



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 7 KOALA OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:29,276

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 8

Offset area for Ornamental Snake habitat

Walker Creek
ML 4750
ML 70131
Carborough Creek
452 m
Humbug Gully

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

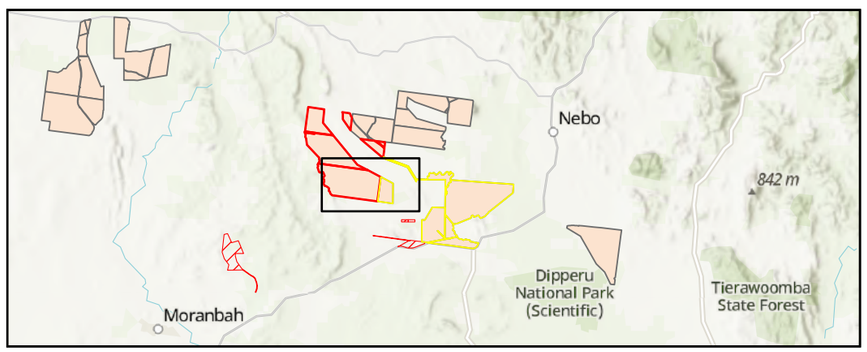
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Ornamental Snake Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Ornamental Snake



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 8 ORNAMENTAL SNAKE OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2
Kilometres

Scale: 1:1,050,013

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

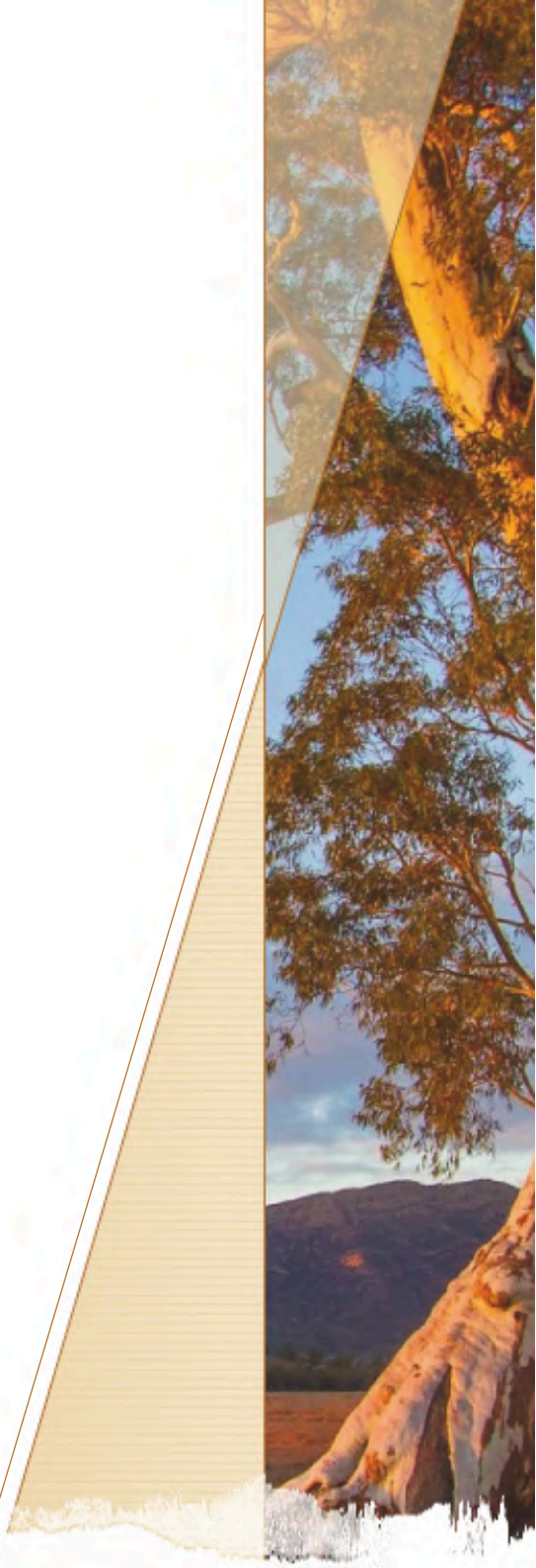
N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026
Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User



APPENDIX

B

OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION IMPACTS TO BRIGALOW TEC, POPLAR BOX TEC, GREATER GLIDER, KOALA, ORNAMENTAL SNAKE

Proposed Offset Site – Mulgrave and Tootoolah

Trend Environmental Consultants

June 2026

Prepared on behalf of
STANMORE ID EXTENSION PTY LTD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd (ID Extension, the proponent), a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Limited, (Stanmore) proposes to develop the Isaac Downs Extension Project (the Project), an open-cut metallurgical coal mine located in the Bowen Basin of central Queensland. The Project is situated approximately 15 kilometres (km) southeast of Moranbah and 150 km southwest of Mackay (Map 1, Appendix A).

The proponent has prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Queensland; Qld; EP Act) for the Project. The EIS will support an Environmental Authority (EA) and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) schedule application under the EP Act. The Project's Referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth Cth; EPBC Act) is a controlled action (EPBC 2025/10183). The Project's Referral will be assessed by an accredited assessment process, being the EIS required under the under EP Act.

The Project's Terrestrial Ecology Report (Trend Environmental, 2026) identified that the Project is likely to have a significant impact on threatened listed species and ecological communities that are Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). These include Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs; Brigalow[1] and Poplar Box[2]). and threatened species (Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake habitat). To compensate for these significant impacts, environmental offsets have been proposed.

The impact areas for MNES equate to:

- 52.72 ha of Brigalow TEC (listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC (listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 334.15 ha of critical habitat for the Squatter Pigeon habitat (comprised on 308.48 ha of breeding habitat, 14.58 ha of foraging habitat and 11.09 ha of dispersal habitat; listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act).
- 318.02 ha of critical habitat for the Greater Glider habitat (comprised on 87.26 ha of denning habitat and 230.76 ha of foraging habitat; listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 318.03 ha of critical habitat for the Koala (comprised of 66.81 ha of breeding habitat and 251.22 ha of foraging habitat; listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 75.97 ha of important habitat for the Ornamental Snake habitat (comprised of 56.22 ha of breeding habitat, 19.75 ha of foraging habitat; listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act).

Offsets to acquit 100 % of these impacts have been proposed on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, which are adjacent to each other and form part of Stanmore's property portfolio (shown in Map 1, Appendix A). Offset surveys of these properties were undertaken in 2023 and 2025 to assess the suitability of the habitat available to support offset sites for Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake. The surveys identified each of the species occurred within suitable habitat within the properties, as such the following offset areas were calculated to acquit 100% of impacts to each offset matter, based on the results of habitat quality assessments completed in accordance with the *How to use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) and *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet:

- 198 ha of Brigalow TEC
- 48.4 ha of Poplar Box TEC;

[1] *Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) TEC*

[2] *Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC*

- 946.9 ha of Sqautter Pigeon habitat;
- 995.3 ha of Greater Glider habitat;
- 1,194.4 ha of Koala habitat; and
- 215.3 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat.

These offset areas have been co-located where possible. Within the chosen offset areas, Stanmore will manage historical and current threatening processes, which include cattle grazing and non-native plant presence, which will improve the condition of the habitat and enhance recruitment of native groundcover and canopy cover species. These management measures have been provided in detail in the OAMP for these matters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 5

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND 5
1.2 MULGRAVE & TOOTOOLAH PROPERTIES 6
1.3 PURPOSE 6
1.4 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK – COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION 6
1.5 MNES MATTERS TO BE IMPACTED 6
1.6 MAINTAINING CONSISTENCY BETWEEN IMPACT AND OFFSET SITE SCORING METHODOLOGY 8

2. METHODOLOGY 9

2.1 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT 9
2.2 FIELD ASSESSMENT 9
2.2.1 Survey Timing and Objectives 9
2.2.2 Survey Methodology 10
2.2.3 Survey Effort 16
2.2.4 Offset Assessment Guide Methodology 16
3.1 IMPACT AREA 22
3.1.1 Likelihood of Residual Significant Impacts 22
3.1.2 Habitat Quality Results 22
3.2 OFFSET AREA RESULTS 23
3.2.1 Threatened Ecological Communities 23
3.2.2 Threatened Species Habitat 25
3.3 OFFSET ASSESSMENT GUIDE JUSTIFICATION 29
3.3.1 Total area of habitat in hectares 29
3.3.2 Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years) 30
3.3.3 Time until ecological benefit 30
3.3.4 Risk of Loss (%) 30
3.3.5 Confidence in result (%) 31
3.3.6 Future Expected Quality Interpretation and Justification 31
3.3.7 Habitat Quality Results 33
3.3.8 Threatened Ecological Communities 33
3.3.9 Threatened Species Habitat 36

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 40

5. REFERENCES 41

APPENDICES

Appendix A *Maps* 43
Appendix B *Desktop Database Search Results* 62
Appendix C *Habitat Quality Scores* 176
Appendix D *Offset Assessment Guide Outputs* 195

TABLES

Table 1 *Property details* 6
Table 2 *Habitat definitions for the offset matters* 7
Table 3 *Habitat Quality Assessment Scoring Methodology* 13
Table 4 *Proposed impacts from the Project* 22
Table 5 *Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Brigalow TEC habitat offsets* 34
Table 6 *Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Poplar Box habitat offsets* 35
Table 7 *Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Squatter Pigeon habitat offsets* 36
Table 8 *Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Greater Glider habitat offsets* 37
Table 9 *Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Koala habitat offsets* 38
Table 10 *Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Ornamental Snake habitat offsets* 39

FIGURES

Figure 1 *Median NDVI composite imagery for the offset area across wet and dry seasons between 2001 and 2025. The figure compares four temporal periods, comprising Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025)* 19
Figure 2 *Median MSAVI composite imagery for the site across wet and dry seasons between 2001 and 2025. The figure compares four temporal periods, comprising Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025),* 20
Figure 3 *NDVI and MSAVI time-series analysis for the site from 2001 to 2025, showing seasonal index values across the four assessment periods: Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025). The upper two panels show individual NDVI and MSAVI observations, a six-scene rolling mean, and indicative weed-risk / high weed-cover thresholds. The lower panel presents average wet- and dry-season NDVI and MSAVI values for each period.* 21

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd (ID Extension, the proponent), a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Limited, (Stanmore) proposes to develop the Isaac Downs Extension Project (the Project), an open-cut metallurgical coal mine located in the Bowen Basin of central Queensland. The Project is situated approximately 15 kilometres (km) southeast of Moranbah and 150 km southwest of Mackay (Map 1, Appendix A).

The Project forms an extension of the existing Isaac Plains Complex (IPC), which comprises the Isaac Plains Mine (IPM) and the Isaac Downs Mine (IDM). IDM and IPM are operated by wholly owned subsidiaries of Stanmore Resources Limited. The proposed Project will effectively extend the operational life of IDM, ensuring continuity of mining activities and workforce stability across IPC.

The Project will involve the extraction of approximately 46 million tonnes (Mt) of Run-of-Mine (ROM) coal over 15 years, at a production rate of approximately 2–4.5 Mt per annum. Run-of-Mine (RoM) coal will be transported to the coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) at IPM for processing. The Project will share infrastructure with IDM, including the mine infrastructure area (MIA), water management systems, and access roads.

The proponent has prepared an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Queensland; Qld; EP Act) for the Project. The EIS will support an Environmental Authority (EA) and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) schedule application under the EP Act. The Project's Referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth Cth; EPBC Act) is a controlled action (EPBC 2025/10183). The Project's Referral will be assessed by an accredited assessment process, being the EIS required under the under EP Act.

The Project's Terrestrial Ecology Report (Trend Environmental, 2026) identified that the Project is likely to have a significant impact on threatened listed species and ecological communities that are Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES). These include Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs; Brigalow[3] and Poplar Box[4]), and threatened species (Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake habitat). To compensate for these significant impacts, environmental offsets have been proposed.

Trend Environmental were engaged to undertake offset surveys across the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, which are adjacent properties that form part of Stanmore's property portfolio, to assess their suitability as environmental offset sites for impacts to MNES associated with the Project.

During these surveys, the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were identified as containing sufficient area and habitat quality to offset the Project's MNES impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake. In addition, these species were recorded within and adjacent to the proposed offset areas for each matter.

It is proposed the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for the Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake for the Project. This Offsets Ecological Assessment Report relates to offsets for these MNES impacts associated with the Project

[3] *Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) TEC*
[4] *Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC*

1.2 MULGRAVE & TOOTOOLAH PROPERTIES

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties have the Lot and Plans listed in Table 1, occupying a combined total area of 32,301.33 hectares (ha). The properties are owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore and are located approximately 10 km southwest of Nebo, and 34 km northeast of the Project (as shown in Map 1, Appendix A).

Both Mulgrave and Tootoolah are located within the Isaac Regional Local Government Area and the Brigalow Belt bioregion within Queensland. The properties are primarily used for cattle grazing and are partially intersected by the South Walker Creek (SWC) mining leases (MLs) (also shown in Map 1, Appendix A). However, no offsets are proposed on those parts of the properties within the SWC MLs. Further, no other parts of these properties are subject to MLs or ML applications.

Table 1
Property details

Property Name	Lot on Plan	Tenure	Local Government Area	Total Area (ha)
Mulgrave	3 SP238564	Lands Lease	Isaac Regional	3154.88
Mulgrave	3 SP162563	Lands Lease	Isaac Regional	6322
Mulgrave	2 WHS16	Lands Lease	Isaac Regional	4861.08
Tootoolah	7 SP155252	Freehold	Isaac Regional	6856.61
Tootoolah	8 SP155252	Freehold	Isaac Regional	11,108.76
			TOTAL	**32,301.33**

1.3 PURPOSE

The purposes of this Offset Ecological Assessment and Report are to:

- Identify habitat values on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties that are suitable to provide offsets for impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake, in order to meet the Project's MNES offset requirements;
- Provide quantitative baseline data on the proposed offset areas; and
- Determine the area of offset required for each offset matter to acquit 100% of the Project's MNES offset requirements.

The data collected during the offset surveys provides the baseline habitat quality scores to inform the Offset Area Management Plan for Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties.

1.4 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK – COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

The *EPBC Act* is administered by the Commonwealth Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). The *EPBC Act* provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally important flora and fauna, and ecological communities, which are defined as MNES.

When a proposed action is likely to have a significant impact on a MNES, it must be referred to DCCEEW for assessment as a controlled or not a controlled action. If DCCEEW determines the proposed action as likely to have significant impacts, the project is considered a controlled action that requires formal assessment and approval. If approved, as a condition of the approval, environmental offsets under the Commonwealth's *Environmental Offsets Policy 2012* may be required to offset significant residual impacts to MNES.

1.5 MNES MATTERS TO BE IMPACTED

As described in the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment (Trend Environmental, 2026), the Project's impact areas for MNES for which significant impacts are likely, equates to:

- 52.72 ha of Brigalow TEC (listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC (listed endangered under the EPBC Act).

- 334.15 ha of critical habitat for the Squatter Pigeon habitat (comprised on 308.48 ha of breeding habitat, 14.58 ha of foraging habitat and 11.09 ha of dispersal habitat; listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act).
- 318.02 ha of critical habitat for the Greater Glider habitat (comprised on 87.26 ha of denning habitat and 230.76 ha of foraging habitat; listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 318.03 ha of critical habitat for the Koala (comprised of 66.81 ha of breeding habitat and 251.22 ha of foraging habitat; listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 75.97 ha of important habitat for the Ornamental Snake habitat (comprised of 56.22 ha of breeding habitat, 19.75 ha of foraging habitat; listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act).

Table 2 details the defined habitat definitions used to verify habitat for the offset matters within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties. These habitat definitions are consistent with those provided in relevant Conservation Advices, or the DCCEEW SPRAT database and are consistent with the definitions used to verify habitat within the Projects Disturbance area (as detailed in the *Isaac Downs Extension Terrestrial Ecology Report* (Trend Environmental, 2026).

Table 2
Habitat definitions for the offset matters

Offset Matter		Defined Habitat Definitions
THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES		
Brigalow *(Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC		As per the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds in the Approved Conservation Advice for the TEC (TSSC, 2013).
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC		As per the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds in the Conservation Advice for the TEC (DoEE, 2019)
THREATENED SPECIES		
Birds	Squatter Pigeon	Habitat for the Squatter Pigeon was defined as breeding, foraging and dispersal as per the following definitions (DCCEEW, 2025a): • **Breeding habitat:** Any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, on sandy or gravelly soils with patchy perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs and forbs, within 1 km from permanent and seasonal water (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7). • **Foraging habitat:** Any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, on sandy or gravelly soils with patchy perennial tussock grasses that can include low shrubs and forbs, within 1 – 3 km from permanent and seasonal water (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7). • **Dispersal habitat:** Any forest or woodland occurring between patches of foraging or breeding habitat that facilitates movement between patches of foraging and breeding habitat and/or waterbodies.
Mammals	Greater Glider	Greater Glider habitat was defined as 'denning' or 'foraging' habitat, in accordance with the *Guide to Greater Glider Habitat in Queensland* (Eyre et al., 2022). Below describes the habitat that is described under each definition: • **Denning habitat** Remnant, connected eucalypt woodlands with >2 hollow bearing trees/ha, hollows medium-large in size (>10cm), on fertile, wetter soils of riparian zones, used for shelter, diurnal refuge and breeding. • **Foraging habitat** Remnant eucalypt woodlands connected to areas of denning habitat that does not contain >2 hollow bearing trees/ha, medium-large in size (>10 cm). Generally, within 120 m of breeding / denning habitat, reflecting the home range of the species**.**
	Koala	Koala habitat can be broadly defined based on the presence of locally important food trees and ancillary habitat trees as defined in the *Review of Koala Habitat Assessment Criteria and Methodology* (Youngentob et al., 2021). Koala habitat is further defined however into breeding, foraging and dispersal habitat: • **Breeding habitat** Contiguous remnant *Eucalyptus* open forest to woodlands on alluvial and/or cracked rock groundwater where palatable food tree species occur frequently

Offset Matter		Defined Habitat Definitions
		(and are usually dominant). Specifically includes stream fringing open forest or woodland on alluvial terraces where *E. tereticornis* and *E. camaldulensis* are dominant. Other important food species on the alluvial terraces can include *E. coolibah, E. crebra, E. melanophloia* and *E. populnea.* • **Foraging habitat** Habitat that provides food resources or aids to movement for the species including remnant and regrowth Eucalyptus open forest to woodlands with more variable water sources (often seasonal) and that have connectivity to breeding habitat areas. • **Dispersal habitat** All other fragmented and sparsely distributed woodlands and open woodlands, shrub lands and forests, with some food trees.
Reptiles	Ornamental Snake	Habitat for the Ornamental Snake was defined as breeding, foraging and dispersal as per the following definitions: • **Breeding habitat -** within, or close to, habitat that is favoured by its prey - frogs. The species is known to prefer woodlands and open forests associated with moist areas, particularly gilgai (melon-hole) mounds and depressions in REs, Land Zone 4, but also lake margins and wetlands, specifically RE 11.4.9, 11.4.8, 11.5.3, 11.4.11, 11.3.2 and 11.3.1 (Brigalow Belt Reptiles Workshop, 2010;Wilson & D.G. Knowles, 1988; DCCEEW, 2025b). Gilgai formations are found where deep-cracking alluvial soils with high clay contents occur (Brigalow Belt Reptiles Workshop, 2010). • **Foraging habitat –** REs that have been historically recorded to contain populations that are adjacent to preferred habitat and contain the following key habitat features for ornamental snake are present or infrequent – soil cracks, wetlands (especially with frogs present), dense tussock grasses, and vegetation in and around water (DCCEEW, 2025b). • **Dispersal habitat –** Areas currently or previously dominated by brigalow or coolibah communities where gilgais or soil cracks are infrequent or are shallow or non-remnant areas where threats are high (high abundance of weed incursion and cattle compacting soils), but the species still have potential to occur, especially in times where water is present and prey abundance (frogs) is high

1.6 MAINTAINING CONSISTENCY BETWEEN IMPACT AND OFFSET SITE SCORING METHODOLOGY

The *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide (DCCEEW, n.d.)* defines the methdology for scoring habitat quality within the impact and offset sites, by utilising site condition, site context and species stocking rates as the attributes that contribute to the calculation of habitat quality. These attributes are then weighted depending on the ecologuical requirements of the impacted species or ecological community. The Guide also states habitat quality needs to be scored consistently on the both the impact and offset calculators of the Guide.

Field surveys of both the impact site and the proposed offset site have been undertaken. The impact site was surveyed by Trend in 2024 and 2025, while the offset sites were surveyed by Trend Environmental in 2023 and 2025. Both the impact and offset surveys assessed habitat quality in accordance with the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the DCCEEW Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

To adhere to the methodology described in the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide,* the three specific attributes of habitat quality scoring (site condition, site context and species stocking rates) were assessed, with weighted scoring applied consistently across both the impact and offset sites.

2. METHODOLOGY

The identification of MNES impact matters within the Project's Disturbance area, and the assessment of habitat quality scores for the impact site is described in detail within the Projects' Terrestrial Ecology Report (Trend Environmental, 2026; habitat quality scoring for the impact site provided in Appendix H of the Terrestrial Ecology Report, with impact sites scores also provided in Appendix C of this OEAR), provided as part of the Project's EIS.

For the offsets sites, a desktop and field assessment was undertaken to determine the presence of suitable habitat for the offset matters on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties and assess habitat quality scores for the proposed offset areas. The following information details the methodology applied for the offset sites.

2.1 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The desktop assessment involved a literature and database review to determine the potential suitability of the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties to provide offset areas for all three matters. The literature review included:

- *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide (DCCEEW, n.d.)*
- *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017).
- *BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland. Assessment Manual (Eyre et al., 2015).*
- *A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods* (Youngentob et al., 2021).
- *Guide to Greater Glider habitat in Queensland* (Eyre, Smith, Venz, Mathieson, Hogan, & Starr, 2022).
- *Survey Guidelines for Australia's threatened birds - Guidelines for detecting birds listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (DEWHA, 2010).*
- *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals. Guidelines for detecting mammals as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (DSEWPaC, 2011a).
- *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles. Guidelines for detecting reptiles listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (DSEWPaC, 2011b)
- DCCEEW SPRAT profiles, relevant referral guidelines, and available Conservation and Listing Advices for the offset matters.

The database review was undertaken to assist in determining target areas for the offset matters during the field surveys and to provide additional evidence of species presence within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties. This review included:

- WildNet Species List (20 km buffer).
- Vegetation Management Report (provided in Appendix B of this report).
- Queensland Herbarium (2019) Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD), Version 13.1 (May 2024; DES, 2024)
- Queensland Herbarium BioCondition Benchmarks for Regional Ecosystem Condition Assessment (Queensland Herbarium, 2024).
- Protected Matters Search Tool Report (20 km buffer)
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) wildlife records.

2.2 FIELD ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Survey Timing and Objectives

The offset surveys on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were completed by Trend Environmental during three deployments, from 17-22 August 2023, 28 August – 08 September 2023 and 7 – 11 July 2025.

The objectives of the field surveys were to:

- verify the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) regulated vegetation mapping to assess habitat suitability for the offset matters;
- undertake targeted and opportunistic surveys for the threatened species to determine presence on the site; and
- assess habitat quality of relevant vegetation communities with the potential to provide offsets for these matters.

Both the Brigalow and Poplar Box TEC can be verified year-round. Koala, Greater Glider, and Squatter Pigeon can also be observed year-round and, as such, the field surveys to detect the presence of these offset matters were not restricted to a specified period of peak activity.

Ornamental Snake, however, is generally less active during the cool, dry season, with optimal survey periods typically during the early to late wet season (November to March). Surveys targeting the presence of Ornamental Snake were undertaken in July 2025. Although this was outside the typical active period for the species, the 2025 wet season in the Brigalow Belt North bioregion was extended, conditions during the survey were unusually warm, and rainfall occurred during the survey period. The species was detected during the survey and, accordingly, no additional follow-up survey was required to confirm its presence.

2.2.2 Survey Methodology

Field surveys targeted vegetated areas of the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties and implemented the following methods:

- The regional ecosystem (RE) mapping and vegetation communities using quaternary survey methods, as described in the *Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems* (Neldner et al., 2023).
- TEC Assessments to detect:
  - Presence of corresponding REs for the Brigalow TEC and features that met the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds within the Approved Conservation Advice for the TEC (TSSC, 2013).
  - Presence of corresponding REs for the Poplar Box TEC and features that met the key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds within the Approved Conservation Advice for the TEC (DoEE, 2019).
- Targeted surveys to detect presence of Koala, Greater Glider, Squatter Pigeon and Ornamental Snake on the property.
- Habitat Suitability Assessments to assess the potential for vegetation communities to support habitat for the threatened species as per the habitat definitions provided in Table 2, and to detect the presence of specific habitat features preferred by each offset matter.
- Habitat quality Assessments of each Assessment Unit (AU) in accordance with the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the Department's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet.

The following information described the detailed methodology for these methods.

2.2.2.1 Quaternary Surveys

RE classification was determined based on the vegetation, soil and landform characteristics identified in the field, geological mapping for the region and the REDD (DES, 2024). Polygons were assigned to remnant, regrowth or non-remnant status as defined by the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld) and designated as a homogenous RE where possible.

Quaternary surveys, as described in the *Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems* (Neldner et al., 2023) were used as a record of field traverses and to verify RE and vegetation mapping on the properties. As part of the quaternary surveys the following was assessed:

- Land zone characteristics.
- Dominant tree, shrub and ground cover species, and ecological dominant layer (EDL) to identify the RE present; and
- Tree heights, diameter at breast height (DBH) and canopy cover to gain to an understanding of the remnant status of the vegetation community present.

These quaternary surveys assisted in determining species habitat requirements, including:

- Koala - determining whether habitat on the site was suitable for Koalas based on the availability of locally important food trees and ancillary habitat trees defined within the *A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods,*
- Greater Glider - determining availability of suitable Eucalypt tree species and adequately sized trees for denning and foraging for the Greater Glider, as defined in the *Guide to Greater Glider habitat in Queensland* (Eyre et. al., 2022).
- Squatter Pigeon – determining presence of appropriate land zones (e.g., 3, 5 and 7) and native understorey species suitable for foraging.
- Ornamental Snake – determining presence of deep gilgais on deep cracking clay soils defined within the *Survey guidelines for the Ornamental Snake (Denisonia maculata;* DCCEEW, 2025b).
- Brigalow TEC – determining presence of corresponding REs, and *Acacia harpophylla* as the dominant canopy species as defined within the *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community* (TSSC, 2013).
- Poplar Box TEC – determining presence of corresponding REs, and *Eucalyptus populnea* as the dominant canopy species as defined by *Conservation advice for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains* (DoEE, 2019).

The field-verified regional ecosystems on the surveyed portion of Mulgrave and Tootoolah are shown in Map 2a, Appendix A. The locations of the quaternary surveys are also shown on this map. Where field-verified was not undertaken (outside of the proposed offset area), desktop REs have been shown in Map 2a and 2b.

2.2.2.2 Threatened Ecological Community Assessments

Suspected TEC patches were evaluated against the corresponding REs, key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds within the relevant DCCEEW Conservation Advice for the Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC. These data were then vetted using GIS techniques (e.g., Statewide Landcover and Trees Study (SLATS) Foliage Projection Cover data) to include/exclude areas based on condition and area extent (if relevant), particularly for the Brigalow TEC which requires assessment of exotic vegetative cover.

2.2.2.3 Habitat Suitability Assessments

Habitat Suitability Assessments were undertaken to assess the potential for vegetation communities to support habitat for threatened species, in accordance with habitat definitions provided in EPBC Act guidelines and other relevant current statutory documents, such as referral guidelines, approved listing advice, approved conservation advice, recovery plans, threat abatement plans, comparable policy guidelines, and information contained in relevant Commonwealth databases, including SPRAT. Habitat definitions for each target species are provided in Table 2.

Habitat Suitability Assessments also included an assessment of relevant habitat features, such as the presence of Locally Important Food Trees and Ancillary Habitat Trees as defined in the *Review of Koala Habitat Assessment Criteria and Methodology* (Youngentob et al., 2021), and tree species identified as dominant and co-dominant in Greater Glider habitat, as defined in the *Guide to Greater Glider Habitat in Queensland* (Eyre et. al., 2022).

2.2.2.4 Targeted Surveys

A number of targeted surveys for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake were completed to verify the presence of these species on the properties, including:

- Flushing surveys for the Squatter Pigeon using methods described in the *Survey Guidelines for Australia's threatened birds (DEWHA, 2010).* Flushing surveys were completed throughout the properties on foot and by vehicle during each survey event.
- Diurnal searches, nocturnal spotlighting surveys, and scat and sign searches for the Koala. Diurnal searches were completed throughout the property on foot during each survey event, scat and signs were recorded incidentally; while spotlighting surveys were undertaken to maximise the likelihood of detecting the Koala the search effort was targeted within remnant vegetation supporting Koala food trees.
- Nocturnal spotlighting surveys for the Greater Glider were completed in target areas of the properties. To maximise the likelihood of detecting the Greater Glider the search effort was targeted within remnant vegetation supporting trees bearing hollow's large enough for the Greater Glider (DSEWPaC, 2011a).

- Nocturnal spotlighting surveys for the Ornamental Snake were completed in target areas of the properties. To maximise the likelihood of detecting the Ornamental Snake the search effort was targeted within remnant vegetation supporting gilgais within deep cracking clay (DCCEEW, 2025b).

2.2.2.5 Habitat Quality Assessments

The habitat quality score for an area is a measure of how well a particular site supports a species and contributes to its ongoing viability. The *EPBC Environmental Offsets Policy* (DSEWPaC, 2012) and *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.) do not provide habitat quality survey guidelines or a methodology on how to calculate the habitat quality scores other than identifying that the impact and offset areas should determine habitat quality scores using the same methodology, and the habitat quality score should be calculated from three weighted attributes: site condition, site context and species stocking rates. To overcome this, the Queensland habitat quality scoring guidelines were utilised for assessment of site condition and site context, as per the below methodology, and species stocking rates and weighted score was applied.

Determination of Assessment Units

The DNRME vegetation management RE mapping was used to initially identify AUs for the properties, which determined the number and location of Habitat Quality Assessment plots. AUs are relatively homogenous units defined by a unique RE and broad condition state (i.e., 'remnant' versus 'regrowth' versus 'non-remnant'. The assessment units were refined following field verification of the mapped vegetation which was undertaken in accordance with the *Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems (RE) and Vegetation Communities in Queensland* (Neldner et al., 2023). Overall, ten AUs were defined for the properties following field verification of the on-ground vegetation. Within each AU, the number of Habitat Quality Assessment plots was determined in accordance with the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017).

Habitat Quality Scoring Methodology at the Impact and Offset Sites

The impact and offset sites were surveyed in accordance with the site condition and context methodology referred to in the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) to be consistent with the Department's Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MQHA) scoring spreadsheet. This habitat quality scoring methodology, however, does not include species stocking rates or weighted scoring which is inconsistent with the methodology described within the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.). Hence, species stocking rates and weighted scoring was derived from the *How to Use the Offsets Assessment Guide* (DCCEEW, n.d.).

These three components (site condition, site context and species stocking rate) contribute to the final habitat quality score, with weightings given depending on the ecological requirements of the impacted species. The final habitat quality scores were derived by adding the weighted values (out of 10) for site condition, site context and species stocking rates together.

For TECs, species stocking rates were not applied, and the weighted 70% for site condition and 30% for site context.

For all four species (Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake), the species stocking rate was given a greater weighting, as the stocking rate is what contributes to the long-term viability of the species and ensures flow-on effects to adjacent habitats, with larger well-connected populations having a higher value. Therefore, site condition was weighted 30%, site context was weighted 30%, and species stocking rate was weighted 40% for the final habitat quality scores.

Table 3 details the methodology applied to derive the site condition, site context and species stocking rates for each offset matter. The locations of the Habitat Quality Assessment sites are shown in Map 2b, Appendix A.

Table 3 Habitat Quality Assessment Scoring Methodology

Attribute	Methods
Site Condition	Condition was recorded using the Queensland BioCondition survey methodology, as described in *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). BioCondition uses benchmark values to determine a condition score. Benchmarks are quantitative values for each vegetation condition attribute and are used as a reference to compare the condition of REs and vegetation communities. Benchmarks are subject to regular review and updates based on additional data. BioCondition benchmarks are compiled for quantitative site data from reference sites, data from the Queensland Herbarium's CORVEG database as well as other relevant information and expert opinions and are specific to each regional ecosystem or vegetation community (Queensland Herbarium, 2024). Reference benchmarks for REs on the properties were obtained from the published benchmark dataset (Queensland Herbarium, 2024) and where unavailable for a particular RE, the closest RE benchmark within the same broad vegetation group (BVG) was used. For each Habitat Quality Assessment plot, a 100 x 50 m plot was established. The following details were recorded: • Basic site details, including date and time, observers, site number, location, RE and GPS coordinates. Four landscape photographs (two parallel and two perpendicular to the transect) and a ground photograph were taken at the midpoint of the 100 m transect. The orientation of the site was recorded using a compass. • All parameters were collected in the field, with parameters displayed in bold below being relevant to the development of habitat condition scores: • Along the 100 m transect line the following data were recorded: o **Tree canopy cover.** This is the proportion of the 100 m transect intersected by the foliage of a tree within the emergent, canopy and sub-canopy layer. In order to calculate cover, an observer walked along the transect line, looking up and noting at which point on the transect an overlap with the tree canopy occurred. The observer then walked along the transect until it no longer overlapped with the canopy and noted this point on the transect line. The difference in length between the two points is the length of canopy cover. o **Shrub canopy cover.** This is the proportion of the 100 m transect intersected by the foliage of shrubs. Calculation of cover was as per 'tree canopy cover' above. • A 100 m x 50 m plot was marked out. Within this area, the following data were recorded: o **Large trees of eucalypt and non-eucalypts.** Large trees are defined as the number of living trees per hectare with a DBH greater than the DBH threshold provided in the benchmark document. Native trees larger than the DBH threshold were counted within the 100 x 50 m plot (i.e., 0.5 hectare, which was multiplied by 2 to compare with the DBH threshold). o **Tree canopy height.** The median height in metres of the emergent, canopy and sub-canopy heights. These were than averaged. o **Recruitment of dominant canopy species.** The presence of regeneration of the dominant canopy species. That is the proportion of tree species represented by at least one recruit, provided as a percentage. o **Native tree and shrub species richness.** The number of native tree and shrub species present, determined by walking through the plot and identifying each species present. o **Coarse woody debris**. This is the cumulative length of all logs within the plot that are >10 centimetres (cm) in diameter and >50 cm in total length. • A 50 x 10 m plot was marked out. Within this area, the following data were recorded: o **Native plant species richness**. The number of native non-woody species (i.e., grass and forbs) present within the ground layer, determined by walking through the plot and identifying each species. o Five 1 x 1 m quadrats were placed along the transect at the 35, 45, 55, 65 and 75 m marks. These quadrats were assessed for **percentage cover of native perennial grass, organic litter and non-native plants.** The cover percentages for each were averaged across the five quadrats to provide a final value contributing to ground cover.

Attribute	Methods
	These data were then compared to the Benchmark data to give a score using the formulas provided within the *BioCondition Assessment Manual* (Eyre et al., 2015) for each attribute. In addition to the above attributes for site condition, the following species habitat indices were included in site condition scoring: • Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat: • Quality and availability of shelter These attributes were species specific, as detailed below: **Koala and Greater Glider-** The quality and availability of food and foraging habitat for the Koala and Greater Glider was assigned a score out of 10, based on the average score from the following criteria: • Relative abundance of food trees present – calculated by dividing the number of mature Eucalypt trees in the BioCondition plot by the number of mature Eucalypt trees detailed in the benchmark for that RE community, converted to a score out of 10. • Relative diversity of food tree species present – estimated based on the number of food tree species in the BioCondition plot, assigning scores from 0-10 where 0 = no food trees, 5 = 1 food tree species and 10 = 2+ food tree species present. • Ease of movement – estimated based on the connectivity of vegetation and the physical and behavioural barriers to movement, assigning scores from 0 – 10 where 0 – 2 = (movement totally restricted), 2 – 4 (substantial, frequent barrier), 4 - 6 (moderate, occasional barrier), 6 - 8 (negligible barrier), 8 - 10 (along a koala movement corridor). The quality and availability of shelter was derived by assigning scores for both tree canopy cover and subcanopy cover from 0-5 each where 1 = <10%, 3 = 10-30% and 5 = >30%, then adding these scores together out of 10. **Squatter Pigeon -** The quality of food and foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon was assigned a score out of 10, based on the average score from the following criteria: • Relative abundance of native grasses (food) present – calculated by dividing the native perennial grass cover in the BioCondition plot by the native perennial grass cover detailed in the benchmark for that RE community, converted to a score out of 10. • Relative diversity of native grass species present – estimated based on the number of native grass species in the BioCondition plot, assigning scores from 0-10 where 0 = no food trees, 5 = 1 food tree species and 10 = 2+ food tree species present. • Ease of movement – estimated based on the connectivity of vegetation and the physical and behavioural barriers to movement, assigning scores from 0 – 10 where 0 – 2 = (movement totally restricted), 2 – 4 (substantial, frequent barrier), 4 - 6 (moderate, occasional barrier), 6 - 8 (negligible barrier), 8 - 10 (along a Squatter Pigeon movement corridor). The quality and availability of shelter was derived by assigning scores for both tree canopy cover and subcanopy cover from 0-5 each where 1 = <10%, 3 = 10-30% and 5 = >30% then adding these scores together out of 10. **Ornamental Snake –** the quality and availability of food, foraging and shelter habitat for the Ornamental Snake was assigned a score out of 10, based on the average score from the following criteria: • Relative abundance of frogs, converted to a score out of 10. • Ease of movement – estimated based on connectivity of vegetation and physical or behavioural barriers to movement, assigning scores from 0 – 10 where 0 – 2 = (movement totally restricted), 2 – 4 (substantial, frequent barrier), 4 - 6 (moderate, occasional barrier), 6 - 8 (negligible barrier), 8 - 10 (along an Ornamental Snake movement corridor). The quality and availability of shelter was derived by assigning scores to the average tree canopy cover from 0-5 each where 3= <10%, 3 = 10-30% and 5 = >30%, then multiplying by 2 to get a score out of 10. Habitat quality scoring for each matter is provided in Appendix C.
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attribute Scoring)	Site context scoring involved assessing the surrounding landscape-scale attributes through the use of aerial imagery, GIS mapping and spatial analysis. The following parameters were used to assess

Attribute	Methods
	landscape-scale attributes; however, their use differs according to whether the subregion is fragmented or intact. The maximum scores for each attribute are provided in Table 2.

- **Size of patch:** Size of the area (being assessed) and any directly connecting remnant vegetation.
- **Connectedness:** Used only for fragmented subregions. This assessment involves measuring the proportion of the sites boundary which is connected to remnant vegetation.
- **Context:** Assessment involves measuring the percent of remnant vegetation within a 1km buffer around the site.

  Distance permanent watering point: Only scored for intact landscapes hence was not used during our assessment at Mulgrave and Tootoolah. Usually, however permanent water points include dams, earth tanks, raised ring-tanks, troughs on pipelines and natural permanent water supplies (rivers and waterholes). This parameter is up to a 5 km radius.
- **Ecological corridors:** This is determined by the proximity of the site to state, bioregional, regional or sub-regional corridors (terrestrial or riparian). The site can be either located within, share a common boundary with. or not within a corridor.
- **Threats to the species:** For each species, the absence of threats were calculated as a score out of 25 using the risk matrix below. The score was than adjusted to a score out of 15. Threats per species included:
  - Koala – threats posed by vehicles, predators, fire and habitat fragmentation
  - Greater Glider – threats posed by predators, fire, habitat fragmentation and barbed wire fencing
  - Squatter Pigeon – threats posed by vehicles, predators, weeds, fire and habitat fragmentation
  - Ornamental Snake – threats posed by habitat degradation, and toxicity from Cane Toads*

THREATS TO SPECIES							
THREATS MATRIX			Severity				
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			1	2	3	4	5
Scope	Very High	1	1	2	3	4	5
	High	2	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	4	4	8	12	16	20
	Very Low	5	5	10	15	20	25

- **Species mobility capacity:** This attribute was assigned a score out of 10, based on the average score from the following criteria:
  - Habitat connectivity – score out of 10 from: 0 - 2 (isolated), 2 - 4 partially isolated, 4 - 6 (periodically isolated), 6 - 8 (major connectivity), 8 - 10 (totally connected).
  - Behavioural deterrents to movement – scored out of 10 considering the risk of likely movement due to disturbance: 0 - 2 (extreme risk), 2 - 4 (high risk), 4 - 6 (moderate risk), 6 - 8 (low risk), 8 - 10 (zero risk).
  - Physical deterrents to movement – scored out of 10 based on physical barriers: 0 - 2 (total barrier), 2 – 4 (substantial, frequent barrier), 4 - 6 (moderate, occasional barrier), 6 - 8 (negligible barrier), 8 - 10 (active movement pathway – i.e. watercourse or linear corridor).

Species Stocking Rate	Species stocking rate is a measure of the presence of a species at the site and its value to the greater population to ensure viability. In accordance with the requirements of DCCEEW, species stocking rate is assessed on a scale of 0 – 4, based on:

- **Presence detected on or adjacent to site (neighbouring property with connecting habitat):** Presence detected was based on survey evidence, and previous known records. Target search methods for the species undertaken on the property are described in *Methodology Section 2.2.2.4 Targeted Surveys.*
- **Species usage of the site (habitat type and evidenced usage):** The usage of the offset area was assessed for each species, assigning it to one of four categories - not habitat (0), dispersal (5),

* *Indicated exotic species.*

Attribute	Methods
	foraging (10) or breeding (15) habitat. This was based on the quality of the habitat present and its connectivity to other suitable habitat within the surrounding landscape. • **Role of the site population in relation to the overall species population** (including whether the population was a key source for breeding or dispersal, necessary for maintaining genetic diversity or near the limit of the species range: The scoring of these criteria were derived from available information about each species in general and in the region, considering the geographic location and connectivity of the local population in the context of the species' broader range. Large areas of contiguous habitat with confirmed records were considered source populations for breeding. Areas of high value habitat with high connectivity to external areas were considered source populations for dispersal. Populations that represented one of only a few representatives of the species in a geographic area were considered important for maintaining genetic diversity. The distribution of the species, as mapped in the Commonwealth Species Profile and Threat Database for each species was used to determine whether the population was near the limits of the species' known range.

2.2.3 Survey Effort

The following survey effort was applied during the field surveys:

- A total of 82 quaternary surveys to verify REs and vegetation communities.
- Two TEC assessments within Brigalow areas and two TEC assessments within Poplar Box areas to verify TECs and assess whether the communities met the corresponding REs, key diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds for the Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC.
- 50 Habitat Quality Assessment plots were completed within ten AUs.
- Four nights spotlighting to detect Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake.
- Approximately 320 hours flushing surveys for the Squatter Pigeon.

2.2.4 Offset Assessment Guide Methodology

2.2.4.1 Adoption of Species-specific Attributes and Weightings

The Habitat Quality Assessments did not adopt species-specific attributes or alternative species-specific weightings. Instead, the assessment applied the standard habitat quality attributes relevant to each TEC and threatened species, consistent with the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017) and used the maximum attribute scores available under the guidelines. This approach was adopted to maintain a consistent and transparent assessment method across all offset matters, and to avoid introducing subjective variations in scoring that could reduce comparability between assessment areas.

Attribute weightings were also kept consistent with the Department's most recent Modified Habitat Quality Assessment (MHQA) spreadsheet, with 70% weightings for site condition and 30% weightings for site context for TECs adopted, and 30% weightings for site condition, 30% weightings for site context and 40% weightings for species stocking rates for threatened species adopted. Retaining these standard weightings ensures the assessment aligns with the current Departmental calculation framework and reflects the approved scoring structure embedded in the most recent tool. Accordingly, the Habitat Quality Assessment results are based on the standardised Departmental methodology rather than a modified species-specific weighting approach.

2.2.4.2 Future Expected Quality Justification

To support assessment of whether future expected quality of the proposed offset area is likely to remain the same without offsets or show a decline, vegetation and habitat condition over the previous 20 year time frame was assessed through the use of Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Modified Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (MSAVI) mapping. NDVI and MSAVI datasets were extracted from the Digital Earth Australia (DEA) Sandbox (Krause et al., 2021). The NDVI and MSAVI mapping for the proposed MNES offset area were reviewed for wet and dry season imagery from 2001 to 2025.

Figure 1 shows the median NDVI composite imagery for the offset area across wet and dry seasons between 2001 and 2025. The figure compares four temporal periods, comprising Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025). NDVI provides a broad measure of live green vegetation and is most responsive where there is relatively greater photosynthetically active biomass, such as more developed shrub and tree canopy. Higher NDVI values (green shades) shown in darker green indicating denser or more vigorous vegetation, and lower NDVI values (yellow, oranges and red) indicating sparse vegetation, bare soil, water or shadow. The comparison provides a temporal overview of vegetation greenness and cover across the site to support assessment of changes in vegetation condition over time.

Figure 2 shows the median MSAVI composite imagery for the site across wet and dry seasons between 2001 and 2025. The figure compares four temporal periods, comprising Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025). MSAVI was used to better assess areas with sparser vegetation cover, including early regrowth, low woody cover and ground-layer vegetation, because it reduces the influence of exposed soil background and is therefore more informative in areas where vegetation is patchy or ground cover is limited. Higher MSAVI values shown in darker green indicating denser or more vigorous vegetation, and lower MSAVI values (yellows, oranges and reds) indicating sparse vegetation, bare soil, water or shadow. MSAVI is used to assess vegetation condition while reducing the influence of exposed soil background, making it particularly useful for identifying changes in vegetation cover and vigour across sparsely vegetated or disturbed areas.

Figure 3 shows NDVI and MSAVI time-series analysis for the site from 2001 to 2025, showing seasonal index values across the four assessment periods: Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025). The upper two panels show individual NDVI and MSAVI observations, a six-scene rolling mean, and indicative weed-risk / high weed-cover thresholds. The lower panel presents average wet- and dry-season NDVI and MSAVI values for each period.

These indices were used as complementary indicators of vegetation condition across the offset areas. Together, NDVI and MSAVI provide a useful basis for interpreting both canopy vigour and more open or early successional vegetation condition across the offset areas.

Analysis of the NDVI and MSAVI indicates a measurable decline in native vegetation quality across the monitoring period from 2001 to 2025 (shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2). During the baseline period of 2001 to 2007, mean dry season NDVI values of 0.286 and MSAVI values of 0.429 were recorded, reflective of intact dry woodland and native grassland communities typical of central Queensland. Wet season values during this period remained marginally higher than dry season values (NDVI 0.295, MSAVI 0.439), consistent with the expected seasonal vegetation response of native grass and shrub communities to monsoonal rainfall.

A notable increase in vegetation indices was recorded during the 2007 to 2012 period, coinciding with the exceptional La Niña rainfall events of 2010 and 2011 (BoM, 2012). Mean dry season NDVI rose to 0.347 and MSAVI to 0.498 during this period. While elevated indices may superficially suggest improved vegetation condition, the persistence of high dry season greenness, equal to or exceeding wet season values, is inconsistent with native vegetation dynamics and instead indicative of the establishment and proliferation of exotic weed species. *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel Grass)*, *Lantana camara* (Lantana)*, and *Melinis repens* (Red Natal Grass)* are the primary weed species of concern within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, all of which maintain canopy greenness through dry periods when native vegetation would typically senesce.

Subsequent monitoring periods that was assessed (2012 – 2021 and 2021 - 2025) failed to return to baseline vegetation condition. The 2012 to 2021 dry period recorded mean NDVI of 0.307 and MSAVI of 0.443, and the most recent 2021 to 2025 period recorded NDVI of 0.310 and MSAVI of 0.442. These values represent a persistent elevation above the 2001 to 2007 baseline that cannot be attributed to rainfall alone, as both periods experienced drier than average conditions relative to the 2007 to 2012 wet period (Queensland Government, 2025).

The results show temporal variation in vegetation greenness and cover across the assessment period and a sustained elevation of dry season indices above 0.30 across both recent periods, combined with 157 individual scenes exceeding the weed risk NDVI threshold of 0.35, strongly indicating that exotic weed cover has become structurally established across the MNES offset area and is now contributing substantially to the vegetation signal detected by satellite (Figure 3).

The peak risk scene recorded on 26 May 2013 (NDVI 0.583, MSAVI 0.733; Figure 3) represents one of the highest dry season vegetation readings across the entire monitoring period and is consistent with dense established *Cenchrus ciliaris** or

*Lantana camara** maintaining full canopy cover well into the dry season. The progressive increase in the frequency and magnitude of high dry season NDVI events from 2012 onwards suggests that weed cover has continued to expand rather than stabilise. Taken together, the remote sensing evidence indicates a significant decline in native vegetation quality across the offset areas over the 24 year monitoring period, driven primarily by exotic weed invasion that has progressively displaced native grass and understorey communities from the mid-2000s onwards.

Therefore, the remote sensing assessment indicates that vegetation condition within the proposed offset area has declined over the 24-year monitoring period, largely due to the spread and persistence of exotic weeds. Without active offset management, this decline is expected to continue, resulting in a further reduction in habitat quality over the next 20 years.

Accordingly, the NDVI and MSAVI assessment provides strong evidence that habitat quality within the MNES offset area has declined over the previous 20 years, even within the context of the legislative framework for land and vegetation management that has applied over that period. The scale and consistency of the mapped decline is indicative of at least a 1-point reduction in habitat quality value over the 20-year period. On that basis, and in the absence of active offset management, a continued decline in habitat quality would be expected over the next 20 years.

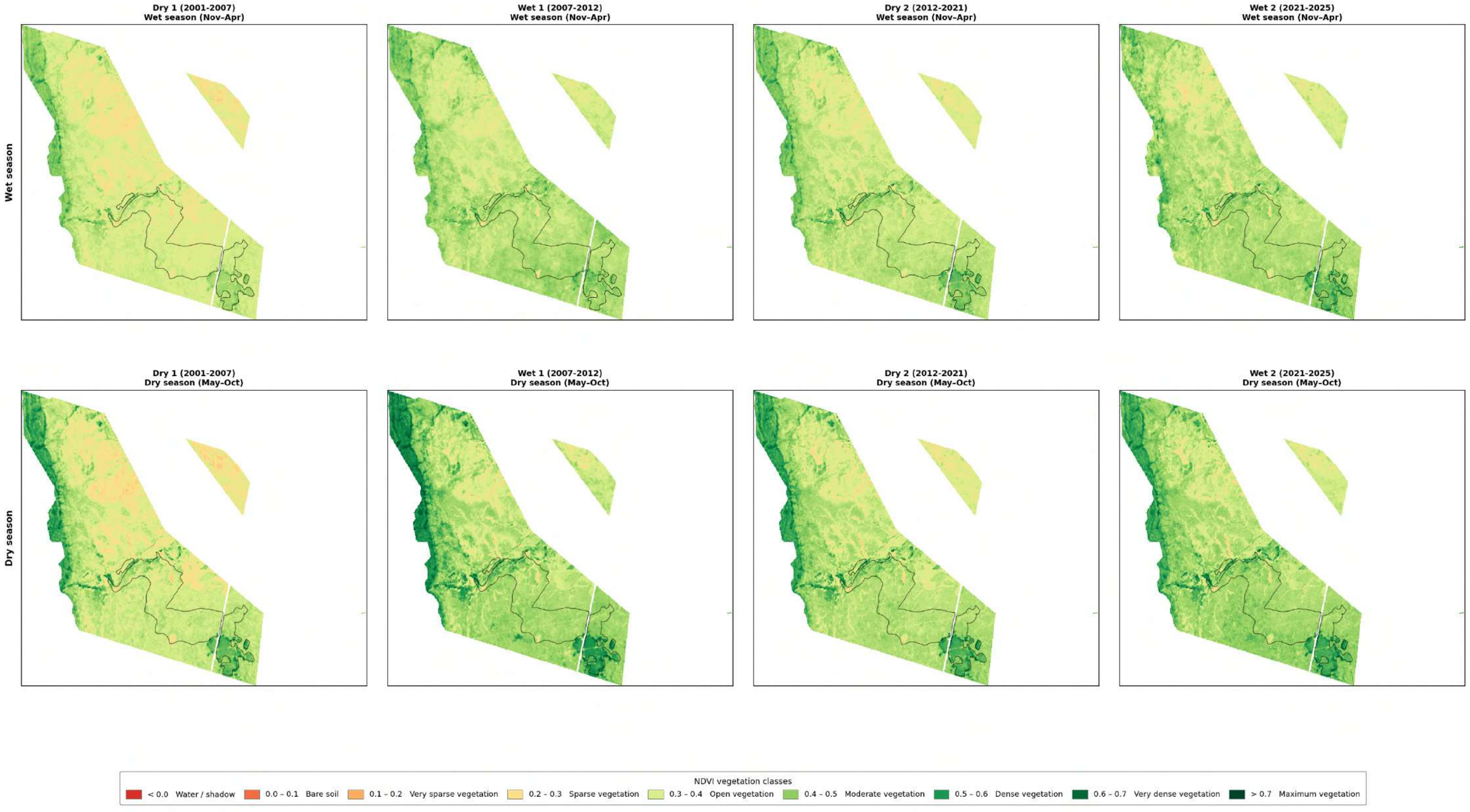


Figure 1 Median NDVI composite imagery for the offset area across wet and dry seasons between 2001 and 2025. The figure compares four temporal periods, comprising Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025)

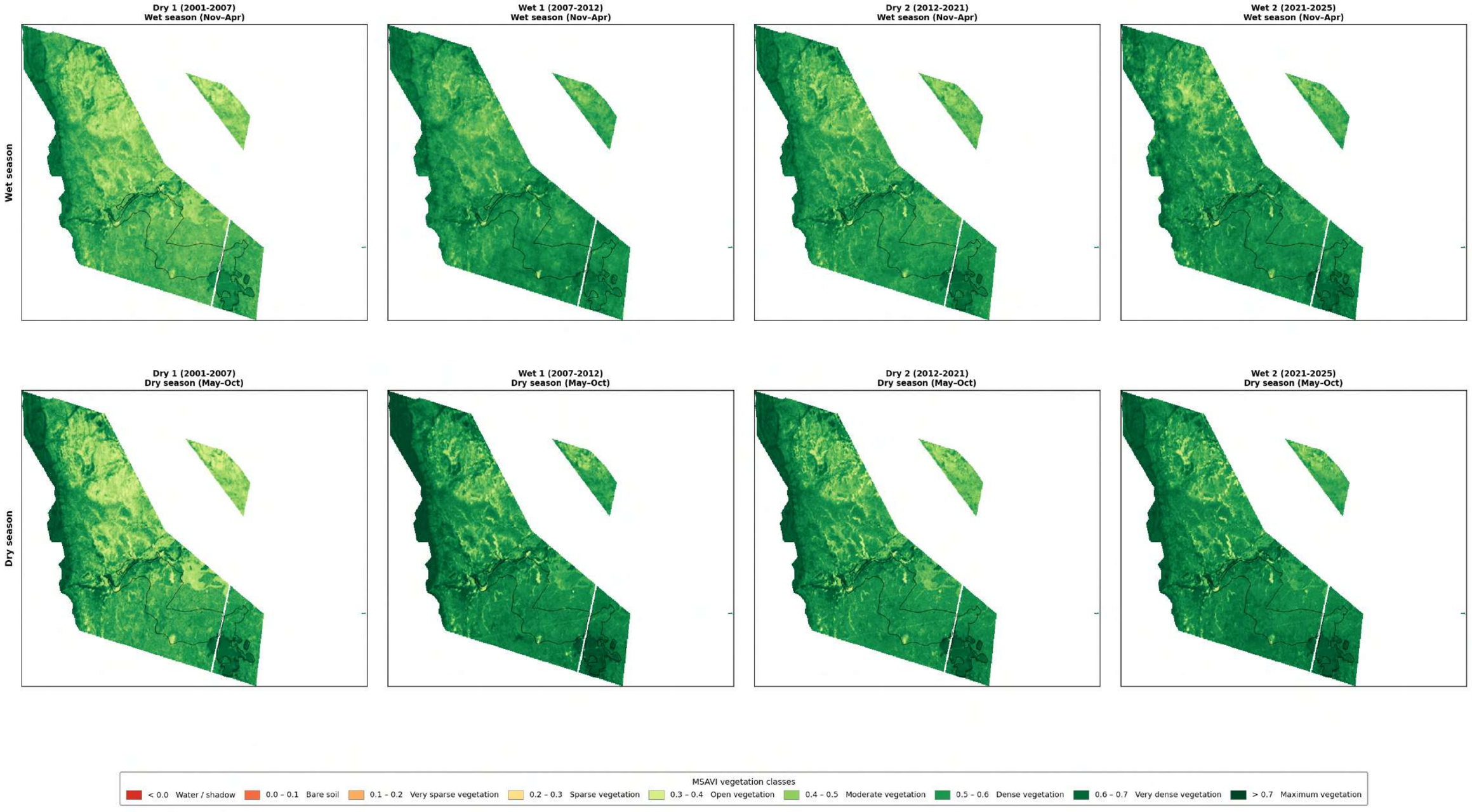


Figure 2 Median MSAVI composite imagery for the site across wet and dry seasons between 2001 and 2025. The figure compares four temporal periods, comprising Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025),

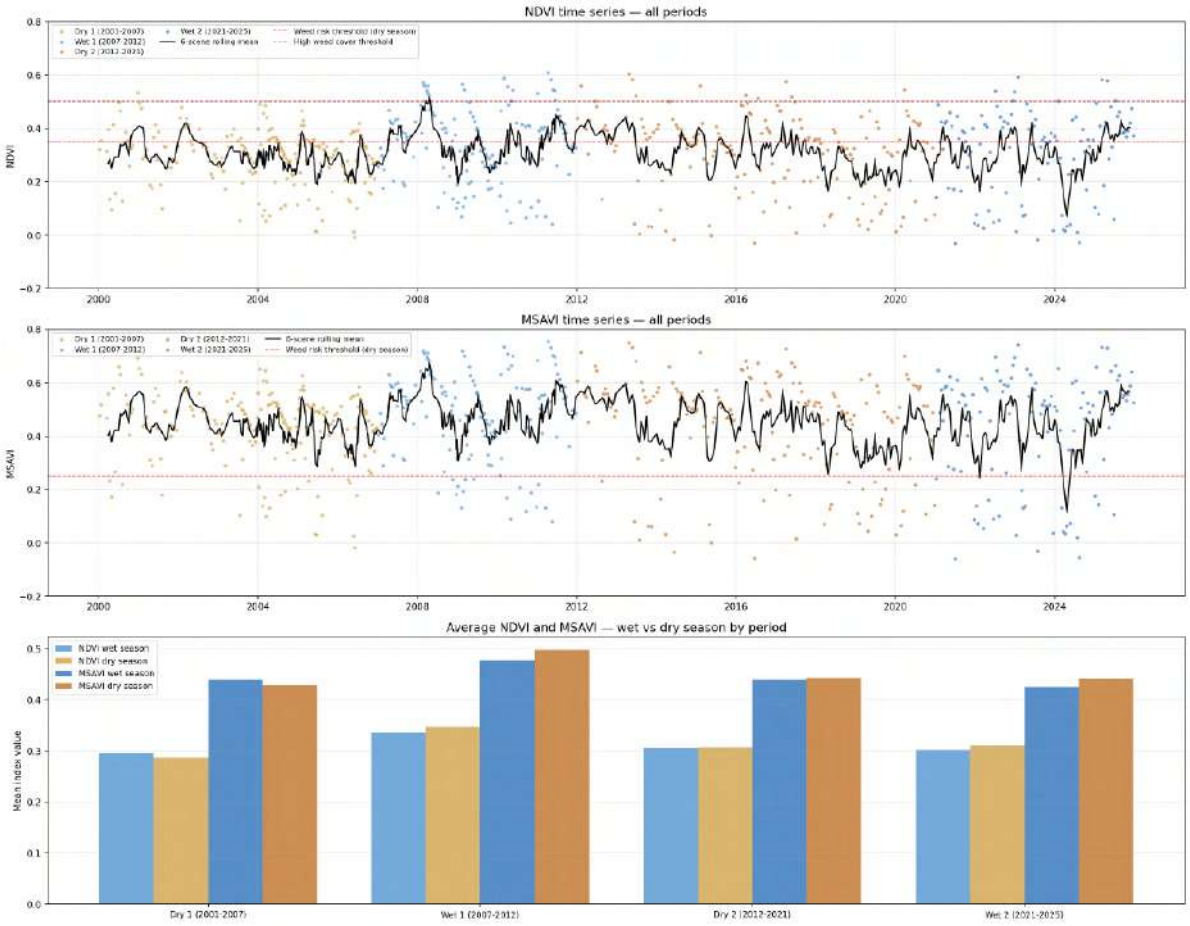


Figure 3
NDVI and MSAVI time-series analysis for the site from 2001 to 2025, showing seasonal index values across the four assessment periods: Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025). The upper two panels show individual NDVI and MSAVI observations, a six-scene rolling mean, and indicative weed-risk / high weed-cover thresholds. The lower panel presents average wet- and dry-season NDVI and MSAVI values for each period.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 IMPACT AREA

3.1.1 Likelihood of Residual Significant Impacts

The *Isaac Downs Extension Terrestrial Ecological Assessment Report* (Trend Environmental, 2026) assessed the significance of impacts to MNES for the Project (specifically in Appendix J of the Report). The results were that there were likely to be a significant impact to the following MNES:

- 52.72 ha of Brigalow TEC (listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC (listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 334.15 ha of critical habitat for the Squatter Pigeon habitat (comprised on 308.48 ha of breeding habitat, 14.58 ha of foraging habitat and 11.09 ha of dispersal habitat; listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act).
- 318.02 ha of critical habitat for the Greater Glider habitat (comprised on 87.26 ha of denning habitat and 230.76 ha of foraging habitat; listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 318.03 ha of critical habitat for the Koala (comprised of 66.81 ha of breeding habitat and 251.22 ha of foraging habitat; listed endangered under the EPBC Act).
- 75.97 ha of important habitat for the Ornamental Snake habitat (comprised of 56.22 ha of breeding habitat, 19.75 ha of foraging habitat; listed vulnerable under the EPBC Act).

3.1.2 Habitat Quality Results

Table 4 summarises the extent of habitat proposed to be impacted by the Project for each MNES, together with the habitat quality score assigned to that habitat within the impact area (as provided in Appendix H of the Terrestrial Ecology Assessment (Trend Environmental, 2026). For TECs, the Project is expected to impact 52.72 ha of Brigalow TEC, which was assessed as having a habitat quality score of 6, and 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC, which was assessed as having a habitat quality score of 5.

For threatened species habitat, the impact areas relate to Squatter Pigeon habitat (334.15 ha), Greater Glider habitat (318.02 ha), Koala habitat (318.03 ha) and Ornamental Snake habitat (75.97 ha) and habitat quality scores range from 5 to 6, indicating that the impact area supports habitat of moderate condition for these species.

Squatter Pigeon habitat and Koala habitat were each assigned a score of 6, suggesting these habitats are of comparatively higher quality within the impact area, compared to Greater Glider habitat and Ornamental Snake habitat which were assigned a score of 5, indicating slightly lower habitat condition. Overall, the table shows that the Project will affect habitat for multiple offset matters, including habitat assessed as moderate to good quality, and these values form the basis for the corresponding offset acquittal requirements.

Table 4
Proposed impacts from the Project

MNES		IMPACT SITE	
		Total Impact (ha)[1]	Habitat Quality Score
TECs	Brigalow TEC	52.72	6
	Poplar Box TEC	15.45	5
Threatened Species	Squatter Pigeon habitat	334.15	6
	Greater Glider habitat	318.02	5
	Koala habitat	318.03	6
	Ornamental Snake habitat	75.97	5

3.2 OFFSET AREA RESULTS

All MNES offset areas on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties are shown in Map 3, Appendix A. The below information details the presence of each of the offset matters on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties and the resulting habitat quality scores for each of the offset matters.

3.2.1 Threatened Ecological Communities

3.2.1.1 Brigalow Threatened Ecological Community

Brigalow Threatened Ecological Community Presence

Acacia harpophylla communities within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were assessed against the corresponding REs, key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds described in the *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) TEC* (TSSC, 2013) to determine whether they qualified as Brigalow TEC.

According to the Queensland Herbarium, twelve REs within the Brigalow Belt bioregion may correspond to the Brigalow TEC. These corresponding REs include The corresponding REs include 11.3.1, 11.4.3, 11.4.6, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.5.16, 11.9.1, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.11.14 and 11.12.21 (TSSC, 2013).

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, patches of RE11.4.9 and 11.9.5 were identified as corresponding REs for the Brigalow TEC.

The TEC assessments focussed on determining whether *Acacia harpophylla* was the dominant or co-dominant canopy species, consistent with the key diagnostic characteristics of the TEC, and whether each patch met the relevant size and weed cover thresholds specified in the Conservation Advice (TSSC, 2013). One TEC assessments were undertaken across the Brigalow communities, comprising one assessment within RE 11.4.9 and one with 11.9.5.

All assessed patches of RE11.4.9 and 11.9.5 met the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds for the Brigalow TEC. A total of 307.21 ha was verified as Brigalow TEC within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties.

Brigalow Threatened Ecological Community Habitat Offset Values

Habitat Quality Assessment surveys were conducted within the AU, in accordance with the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). The locations of Habitat Quality Assessment sites are shown in Map 2b, Appendix A.

Final habitat quality scores derived from site condition, and site context attributes for each site are provided in Appendix C.

The proposed offset area for Brigalow TEC contains 198 ha of remnant RE 11.4.9 and is proposed solely on Tootoolah. This RE was assessed as having a habitat quality score of 7 and are sufficient in size to acquit the offsets required for impacts to 52.72 ha of Brigalow TEC from the Project. Proposed offset areas for Brigalow TEC are shown on Map 4 (Appendix A). The proposed future completion score for Brigalow TEC at Tootoolah is 8, representing a 1-unit increase.

Habitat Quality Assessment scores indicate that TEC areas are generally in moderate condition. Site context scores were generally good, reflecting the presence of a large tract of remnant habitat across the offset properties.

3.2.1.2 Poplar Box Threatened Ecological Community

Poplar Box Threatened Ecological Community Presence

Eucalyptus populnea communities within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were assessed against the corresponding REs, key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds in the *Conservation Advice for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC* (DoEE, 2019) to determine whether they qualified as the Poplar Box TEC.

The Poplar Box TEC typically occurs on flat to gently undulating alluvial plains within the Brigalow Belt bioregion and is dominated in the canopy by *Eucalyptus populnea*. The ground layer is well-developed and grassy, with a range of perennial native grasses and forbs, and a sparse to moderate shrub layer (DoEE, 2019).

In the Brigalow Belt bioregion, the TEC is associated with the following corresponding REs: 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7 and 11.4.12 (Queensland Herbarium, 2019).

The key diagnostic criteria for the Poplar Box TEC consists of location and physical environment features and structure features. The location and physical environment features include:

- Occurs in the Brigalow Belt North, Brigalow Belt South, Southeast Queensland, Cobar Peneplains, Darling Riverine Plains, NSW South Western Slopes, Riverina and Murray Darling Depression IBRA bioregions.
- Associated with ancient and recent depositional alluvial plains with clay, clay-loam, loam and sandy loam, typically duplex soils or sodosols. This includes areas that may not be part of currently defined floodplains.

The structure features include:

- A grassy woodland to grassy open woodland with a tree crown cover of 10 % or more at patch scale.
- A tree canopy must be present that shows these features:
  - Canopy tree species are capable of reaching 10 m or more in height;
  - *Eucalyptus populnea* must be present in the canopy and is the dominant tree species;
  - Where hybrids of *Eucalyptus populnea* with other Eucalyptus spp. are present, they should be counted as part of the *Eucalyptus populnea* component of the tree canopy when assessing the previous criterion.
- Mid layer (1-10 m) crown cover of shrubs to small trees is low, about 30 % or less.
- A ground layer (<1 m) mostly dominated across a patch by native grasses, other herbs and occasionally chenopods (during extended dry periods), ranging from sparse to thick (in response to canopy development, soil moisture, disturbance and/or management history).
- A list of diagnostic native plant species and some of the key native fauna that make up the ecological community is given at Appendix A; although particular species may be abundant or rare, or not necessarily present, at every location.

There are four recognised Condition Classes for the Poplar Box TEC: Category A1, A2, B and C.

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, patches of RE11.3.2 were identified as corresponding REs for the Poplar Box TEC.

The TEC assessments focussed on determining whether vegetation community met the tree and mid-layer crown cover, canopy features and groundcover dominated by native grasses, and whether each patch met the recognised Condition Classes specified in the *Conservation Advice for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains TEC* (DoEE, 2019).

Two TEC assessments were undertaken across the Poplar Box communities. All assessed patches of RE11.3.2 met the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds for the Poplar Box TEC. Each patch was recognised as Class C – Moderate Condition.

A total of 92.03 ha was verified as Poplar Box TEC within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties.

Poplar Box Threatened Ecological Community Habitat Offset Values

Habitat Quality Assessment surveys were conducted within the AU, in accordance with the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). The locations of Habitat Quality Assessment sites are shown in Map 2b, Appendix A.

Final habitat quality scores derived from site condition, and site context attributes for each site are provided in Appendix C.

The proposed offset area for Poplar Box TEC contains 48.4 ha of remnant RE11.32. This RE was assessed as having a habitat quality score of 7 and is sufficient in size to acquit the offsets required for impacts to 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC from the Project. Proposed offset areas for Poplar Box TEC are shown on Map 4 (Appendix A). The proposed future completion score for Poplar Box TEC at Tootoolah is 8, representing a 1-unit increase.

Habitat Quality Assessment scores indicate that Poplar Box TEC areas are generally in moderate condition. Site context scores were generally good, reflecting the presence of a large tract of remnant habitat across the offset properties.

3.2.2 Threatened Species Habitat

3.2.2.1 Squatter Pigeon Habitat

Squatter Pigeon Presence

Within the offset properties, the Squatter Pigeon was directly recorded on seven occasions within woodland habitats (Map 5, Appendix A). Within the proposed Squatter Pigeon offset area, presence of the Squatter Pigeon was within and adjacent to wetland communities represented by RE11.3.27f. Adjacent to the proposed offset area, the species was recorded in RE11.5.8c and non-remnant areas.

In addition to the above sightings, six historical records occur within the Mulgrave property, with numerous historical and recent records within 20 km from the properties (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025).

Squatter Pigeon Habitat Presence

The Squatter Pigeon's distribution extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to the Border Rivers region of northern NSW, and from the east coast to Hughenden, Longreach and Charleville, Queensland (Cooper et al., 2014). The species habitat is generally defined as open-forests to sparse, open-woodlands and scrub that are mostly dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species; remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities; and within 3 km of water bodies or watercourses.

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, vegetation communities occurring on suitable land zones, with an open canopy structure and access to a permanent, semi-permanent or ephemeral water source, were considered to provide suitable Squatter Pigeon habitat. This habitat definition is consistent with the habitat description provided in the DCCEEW SPRAT profile. REs identified as providing suitable breeding and foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon included RE 11.3.2, 11.3.4, 11.3.7, 11.3.9, 11.3.25b, 11.3.27b, 11.3.27f, 11.4.8a, 11.4.9, 11.5.3, 11.5.8c, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.9.5, 11.9.7a, 11.9.9 and 11.10.7.

These REs occur across much of the vegetated area within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties (Map 2a, Appendix A), with 5,812.92 ha of suitable Squatter Pigeon habitat verified within the offset properties. The remaining area of the properties comprises non-remnant vegetation, which is not considered to provide suitable habitat for the Squatter Pigeon.

Canopy condition within the suitable REs was variable but was generally assessed as being in good condition. In contrast, the ground layer was degraded in many areas and commonly dominated by exotic grasses and forbs.

Squatter Pigeon Habitat Offset Values

Habitat Quality Assessments were undertaken within the offset properties at the assessment densities defined in the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). The locations of Habitat Quality Assessment sites are shown in Map 2b, Appendix A.

Final habitat quality scores derived from site condition, site context attributes and species stocking rates for each AU are provided in Appendix C.

The proposed offset area for Squatter Pigeon habitat contains 946.9 ha of remnant REs 11.3.2, 11.3.9, 11.3.27b, 11.3.27f, 11.5.3, 11.5.8c and 11.5.12.

These REs were assessed as having a habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas and are sufficient in size to acquit the offsets required for impacts to 334.15 ha of Squatter Pigeon habitat from the Project. Offset areas for the Squatter Pigeon are shown on Map 5 (Appendix A). The proposed future completion score for remnant Squatter Pigeon habitat at Mulgrave and Tootoolah is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.

Habitat Quality Assessment scores indicate that remnant areas are generally in moderate condition. Site context scores were generally good, reflecting the presence of a large tract of remnant habitat across the offset properties. Species stocking rates for remnant REs were assessed as moderate, reflecting the confirmed presence of Squatter Pigeons albeit at relatively low density per hectare.

3.2.2.2 Greater Glider Habitat

Greater Glider Presence

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, the Great Glider was directly recorded on one occasion (multiple individuals) within woodland habitat adjacent to Carborough Creek (records shown in Map 6, Appendix A). The identification of large hollows was also recorded throughout the property, particularly within RE11.3.2, 11.3.4, 11.3.25b and 11.3.27f.

In addition to the above sightings, twelve historical records were identified during the desktop assessment within 20 km from the properties (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025). The Greater Glider has also been recorded more recently in 2018 along Walker Creek within the SWC MLs (mining lease shown in Map 1, Appendix A; Eco Logical Australia, 2018). On this occasion, 22 sightings of the species were recorded.

Greater Glider Habitat Presence

The Greater Glider is an arboreal nocturnal marsupial that has a broad distribution throughout eastern Australia, from Proserpine in Queensland south through New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, to Wombat State Forest in central Victoria (McGregor et al., 2020). The Greater Glider prefers taller, montane, moist Eucalypt forests on fertile soils with relatively old trees and an abundance of hollows. During the day, the species shelters in tree hollows, with a particular preference for large hollows (>10 cm diameter; Goldingay, 2012).

Vegetation communities containing suitable eucalypt tree species known to be used as denning or foraging habitat, within REs with conformed Greater Glider records was considered suitable Greater Glider habitat within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties. This definition is consistent with the *Guide to Greater Glider habitat in Queensland* (Eyre, et al., 2022) which states habitat attributes including live and dead hollow-bearing trees for denning, feed trees, and habitat connectivity across the landscape. This Guide identifies dominant or co-dominant tree species in the majority of Greater Glider habitat. For the Brigalow Belt bioregion, these species included *Corymbia trachyphloia, Corymbia intermedia, Corymbia clarksoniana, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus moluccana, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus acmenoides* and *Lophostemon suaveolens.* Size of trees is also considered an important atribute for Queesland Greater Gliders, with trees >30 cm DBH more likely to contain suitable hollows for sheltering by the species.

Vegetation communities that were identified on the property containing suitable tree species with DBH >30 cm include:

- RE11.3.2 – *Eucalyptus populnea,* sometimes *Eucalyptus crebra*
- RE11.3.25b – *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
- RE11.3.27b and 11.3.27f – *Eucalyptus coolabah* and *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
- RE11.3.4 – *Eucalyptus* tereticornis, and sometimes *Eucalyptus crebra*
- RE11.3.7 – *Corymbia clarksoniana, Blakella. tessellaris* and *Corymbia dallachiana*
- RE11.3.9 – *Corymbia intermedia*
- RE11.5.3 – *Eucalyptus populnea*
- RE11.5.8c – *Eucalyptus platyphylla*
- RE11.5.9b – *Eucalyptus. crebra* and *Corymbia intermedia*
- RE11.5.12 – *Eucalyptus crebra*
- RE11.9.7a – *Eucalyptus populnea*
- RE11.9.9 – *Eucalyptus crebra*

These REs contained recognised denning and foraging habitat trees. These REs cover large tracts of the vegetated areas on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties (Map 2a, Appendix A) with 5614 ha of Greater Glider habitat verified that could

provide suitable offsets for the Project. The remaining REs that occurred within the properties were 11.4.8, 11.4.9 and 11.9.5 which contain a dominant canopy cover of *Acacia harpophylla* which does not provide recognised foraging or shelter resource for Greater Gliders.

The condition of the canopy layers within the suitable REs varied but mostly was considered to be in good condition with sufficient tree hollows to support denning by the species. The ground layer however was degraded and dominated by exotic grasses and forbs in many vegetation communities.

Greater Glider Habitat Offset Values

Habitat Quality Assessments were undertaken within the offset properties at the assessment densities defined in the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). The locations of Habitat Quality Assessment sites are shown in Map 2b, Appendix A.

Final habitat quality scores derived from site condition, site context attributes and species stocking rates for each AU are provided in Appendix C.

The proposed offset area for Greater Glider habitat contains 995.3 ha of remnant REs 11.3.4, 11.3.9, 11.3.25b, 11.3.27b, 11.3.27f, 11.5.3, 11.5.8b, 11.5.8c, 11.5.9 and 11.5.12. These REs were assessed as having a habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas and are sufficient in size to acquit the offsets required for impacts to 318.02 ha of Greater Glider habitat from the Project. Offset areas for the Greater Glider are shown on Map 6 (Appendix A). The proposed future completion score for remnant Greater Glider habitat at Mulgrave is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.

Habitat Quality Assessment scores indicate that remnant areas are generally in moderate condition. Site context scores were generally good, reflecting the presence of a large tract of remnant habitat across the offset properties. Species stocking rates for remnant REs were assessed as moderate, reflecting the confirmed presence of Greater Gliders, albeit at relatively low density per hectare.

3.2.2.3 Koala Habitat

Koala Presence

Within the offset properties, the Koala was directly recorded on six occasions within woodland habitats. In addition, Koala scats were recorded on two occasions, and scratches on food trees were recorded twice (Map 7, Appendix A). Within the proposed Koala offset area, presence of the Koala was recorded adjacent to Carborough Creek.

Within the offset properties, the Koala was detected within the following REs: 11.3.2, 11.3.4, 11.5.8c, 11.5.9, and 11.9.7a/11.9.9.

In addition to the above sightings, numerous recent records were identified during the desktop assessment with 20 km from the properties (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025). The Koala has also been recorded in 2018 along Walker Creek within the SWC MLs (mining lease shown in Map 1, Appendix A; Eco Logical Australia, 2018). On this occasion, two sightings of the species were recorded.

Koala Habitat Presence

The Koala has a large distribution throughout eastern Queensland, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and South Australia, inhabiting forests and woodlands of predominantly *Eucalyptus* species. Koala habitat is defined by the vegetation containing Locally Important Food Trees and Ancillary Habitat Trees, which are defined in Youngentob and colleagues (2021).

Vegetation communities containing Locally Important Food Trees and Ancillary Habitat Trees was considered suitable Koala habitat within both the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties. Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, adjacent to the proposed offset areas contains one major creek system, Carborough Creek (stream order 4).

Vegetation communities that were identified on the properties containing Locally Important Food Trees and Ancillary Habitat Trees included:

- RE11.3.2 – *Eucalyptus populnea,* sometimes *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Eucalyptus melanophloia*
- RE11.3.4 – *Eucalyptus tereticornis, Blakella tessellaris*, sometimes *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus crebra*
- RE11.3.7 – *Corymbia clarksoniana, Blakella tessellaris* and *Corymbia dallachiana*
- RE11.3.9 – *Eucalyptus platyphylla* and *Corymbia intermedia*
- RE11.3.25b – *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
- RE11.3.27b and f – *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus coolabah*
- RE11.5.3 – *Eucalyptus populnea, Eucalyptus melanophloia* and *Corymbia dallachiana*
- RE11.5.8b and c – *Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia* and *Melaleuca viridiflora*
- RE11.5.9 – *Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia* and *Corymbia dallachiana*
- RE11.5.12 – *Corymbia clarksoniana* and *Corymbia dallachiana*
- RE11.9.7a – *Eucalyptus populnea* and *Eremophila mitchellii*
- RE11.9.9 – *Eucalyptus crebra* and *Eucalyptus moluccana*

These REs contained two or more recognised food or habitat trees, with these species dominating >50 % of the canopy cover. These REs covered most of the vegetated areas surveyed on the offset properties with 5,767 ha of Koala habitat verified that could provide suitable offset areas for the species. Other areas of the property were non-remnant or did not contain suitable habitat for the Koala. The condition of the canopy layers within the remnant and regrowth REs varied but mostly were considered to be in good condition. The ground layer however was variable and dominated by exotics in some vegetation communities.

Koala Habitat Offset Values

Habitat Quality Assessments were undertaken within the offset properties at the assessment densities defined in the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). The locations of Habitat Quality Assessment sites are shown in Map 2b, Appendix A.

Final habitat quality scores derived from site condition, site context attributes and species stocking rates for each AU are provided in Appendix C.

The proposed offset area for Koala habitat contains 1,194.4 ha of remnant REs 11.3.2, 11.3.4, 11.3.9, 11.3.25b, 11.3.27b, 11.3.27f, 11.5.3, 11.5.8b, 11.5.8c, 11.5.9 and 11.5.12. These REs were assessed as having a habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas and are sufficient in size to acquit the offsets required for impacts to 318.03 ha of Koala habitat from the Project. Offset areas for the Koala are shown on Map 7 (Appendix A). The proposed future completion score for remnant Koala habitat at Mulgrave and Tootoolah is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.

Habitat Quality Assessment scores indicate that remnant areas are generally in moderate condition. Site context scores were generally good, reflecting the presence of a large tract of remnant habitat across the offset properties. Species stocking rates for remnant REs were assessed as moderate, reflecting the confirmed presence of Koalas, albeit at relatively low density per hectare.

3.2.2.4 Ornamental Snake Habitat

Ornamental Snake Presence

Within the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, the Ornamental Snake was directly recorded within Brigalow habitat characterised by deep cracking clays and gilgais (Map 8, Appendix A). The species was recorded within RE 11.4.9.

The species has previously been recorded within Brigalow communities, within the SWC MLs (mining lease shown in Map 1, Appendix A; Eco Logical Australia, 2018) and ALA (Atlas of Living Australia, 2025).

Ornamental Snake Habitat Presence

The Ornamental Snake is a nocturnal species that is found in central Queensland, from Charters Towers in the north, to Theodore in the south. The Ornamental Snake prefers cracking clay soils that shrink and swell each year during wet and dry seasons. Gilgais within the cracking clay is used for shelter during the cool, dry season and forages for frogs that breed in shallow, ponded water in gilgai depressions during the warm, wet season (DCCEEW, 2025b).

Vegetation communities containing Brigalow species known to grow on cracking clay soils are used as habitat for foraging, breeding and shelter for the species. For the Brigalow Belt bioregion, associated vegetation species include *Acacia harpophylla*, *Acacia cambagei, Eucalyptus cambageana, and Eucalyptus coolabah.*

Vegetation communities that were identified on the properties containing suitable habitat for the Ornamental Snake include:

- RE11.3.3 – *Eucalyptus coolabah* woodland on alluvial plains
- RE11.4.8a – *Eucalyptus cambageana* woodland to open forest with *Acacia harpophylla* or *Acacia argyrodendron* on Cainozoic clay plains.
- RE 11.4.9 – *Acacia harpophylla* shrubby woodland with *Terminalia oblongata* on Cainozoic clay plains.

These REs contained gilgais on deep cracking clay soils providing habitat needed for foraging and shelter for the Ornamental Snake. These REs covered 308 ha on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties which would provide suitable offsets for the Project. The remaining area of the offset properties does not provide recognised foraging or shelter resources for Ornamental Snake to be considered suitable habitat.

Ornamental Snake Habitat Offset Values

Habitat Quality Assessments were undertaken within the offset properties at the assessment densities defined in the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2* (DEHP, 2017). The locations of Habitat Quality Assessment sites are shown in Map 2b, Appendix A.

Final habitat quality scores derived from site condition, site context attributes and species stocking rates for each AU are provided in Appendix C.

The proposed offset area for Ornamental Snake habitat contains 215.3 ha of remnant RE 11.4.9. This RE was assessed as having a habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas and are sufficient in size to acquit the offsets required for impacts to 75.97 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat from the Project. Offset areas for the Ornamental Snake are shown on Map 8 (Appendix A). The proposed future completion score for remnant Ornamental Snake habitat at Tootoolah is 7, representing a 1-unit increase.

Habitat Quality Assessment scores indicate that remnant areas are generally in moderate condition. Site context scores were generally good, reflecting the presence of a large tract of remnant habitat across the offset properties. Species stocking rates were assessed as moderate, reflecting the confirmed presence of Habitat Quality Assessment, albeit at relatively low density per hectare.

3.3 OFFSET ASSESSMENT GUIDE JUSTIFICATION

3.3.1 Total area of habitat in hectares

The total area of habitat entered into the Offsets Assessment Guide for each protected matter was based on the mapped and verified extent of habitat or ecological community proposed to be significantly impacted by the Project, as detailed in the *Isaac Downs Extension Terrestrial Ecological Assessment Report* (Trend Environmental, 2026).

Consistent with the Guide, the relevant area input reflects the actual extent of the impacted protected matter, rather than the overall Disturbance area, and was entered separately for each MNES using the area of community attribute for TECs and the area of habitat attribute for threatened species.

For TECs, the Project will impact 52.72 ha of Brigalow TEC and 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC. For threatened species, the Project will impact 334.15 ha of critical habitat for Squatter Pigeon, comprising 308.48 ha of breeding habitat, 14.58 ha of foraging habitat and 11.09 ha of dispersal habitat; 318.02 ha of critical habitat for Greater Glider, comprising 87.26 ha of denning habitat and 230.76 ha of foraging habitat; 318.03 ha of critical habitat for Koala, comprising 66.81 ha of breeding habitat and 251.22 ha of foraging habitat; and 75.97 ha of important habitat for Ornamental Snake, comprising 56.22 ha of breeding habitat and 19.75 ha of foraging habitat. These areas represent the extent of habitat or ecological community that would be significantly impacted by the Project and therefore form the basis of the hectare values adopted in the Guide for each relevant worksheet.

3.3.2 Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)

A period of 20 years was adopted in the Offsets Assessment Guide for the time over which loss is averted for all protected matters. This reflects the maximum period that can be entered in the Guide for this parameter, as the Department states that the time over which loss is averted is capped at 20 years or the life of the offset, whichever is shorter. In this case, the proposed offset is intended to secure and manage the offset area for the full assessment period, and there is no shorter limiting duration applicable to the offset arrangement. On that basis, adoption of the maximum 20-year period is considered appropriate and reflects the full period over which the offset is expected to avert the risk of complete habitat loss at the site.

3.3.3 Time until ecological benefit

A period of 10 years was adopted in the Offsets Assessment Guide for the time until ecological benefit. This reflects the estimated period required for the proposed management actions to produce a measurable improvement in habitat quality at the offset site. The Department's guidance indicates that this input should represent the time taken for the offset to achieve the predicted ecological gain, noting that benefits from actions such as weed control, grazing management, assisted natural regeneration and improvement in vegetation structure are not immediate and may take a number of years to be realised.

A 10-year ecological benefit timeframe is supported by ecological restoration literature showing that measurable improvements in vegetation structure, condition and biodiversity can occur over about a decade where threatening processes are reduced or removed. A study of conservation management on Australian remnant woodland found biodiversity gains over a 9–10 year period under management actions including grazing management, weed control and retention of habitat features, indicating that tangible ecological improvement can be realised within that timeframe (Bond et al., 2018). Similarly, a 10-year assessment of riparian restoration found that treated sites were in better vegetation condition than untreated sites after a decade, demonstrating that improvements in vegetation condition can be detected within a 10-year period where active restoration and threat reduction are implemented (Huggisson et al., 2019).

In this case, a 10-year period was considered an appropriate and realistic estimate of the time required for these management actions to result in a discernible improvement in habitat condition, while still being achievable within the broader 20-year offset assessment period.

3.3.4 Risk of Loss (%)

A risk of loss of 0% was adopted for both the without offset and with offset scenarios in the Offsets Assessment Guide for each protected matter. This reflects the approach taken in this assessment not to claim any offset benefit from averted loss of habitat area. The Department's guidance states that the difference between the without-offset and with-offset risk of loss values represents the level of averted loss provided by the proposed offset. As no such averted-loss benefit has been assumed here, both values were entered as 0%.

This approach is considered appropriate where the offset justification is based on the maintenance and improvement of habitat condition through active management, rather than on reducing an existing likelihood that the offset site would otherwise be completely lost. In this context, the expected conservation benefit of the offset is represented through the habitat quality inputs, including current quality, future quality without offset, future quality with offset, and the time until ecological benefit, rather than through a claimed reduction in the probability of complete habitat loss. The Department's

guidance distinguishes risk of loss from changes in habitat quality, noting that decline in habitat condition under current management is dealt with through the quality scores rather than the risk-of-loss input.

For the risk of loss without the offset, a value of 0% was entered. This reflects the conclusion that, over the 20-year assessment period, the offset site is not expected to be completely lost in the absence of the proposed offset, e.g., broad-scale clearing associated with mining or residential subdivision. While habitat quality may decline under a business-as-usual scenario due to threats such as weed increase, grazing pressure, inappropriate fire regimes and other degrading processes, these factors are expected to affect condition rather than result in complete removal or total loss of the habitat area. Accordingly, no averted-loss credit was claimed under the without-offset scenario.

For the risk of loss with the offset, a value of 0% was also entered. This reflects that the assessment does not attribute any additional offset gain to a reduction in the likelihood of complete habitat loss under the managed offset scenario. Instead, the offset benefit is derived from protection, maintenance and improvement of habitat quality through the proposed management regime. Because both with-offset and without-offset risk of loss values are 0%, the calculator does not assign any gain from averted loss of habitat area, and the offset outcome is therefore based solely on habitat quality improvement and associated confidence assumptions.

3.3.5 Confidence in result (%)

A confidence in result value of 90% was adopted in the Offsets Assessment Guide for each protected matter. This reflects a high level of confidence that the proposed offset will achieve the predicted conservation outcome, while still recognising that some uncertainty is inherent in any ecological restoration or habitat management program. The Department's guidance indicates that, for area of habitat and area of community offsets, confidence in result relates to the certainty that the proposed offset will deliver the predicted change in habitat quality and any averted loss outcome. In this case, no gain has been claimed from averted loss, and the confidence assessment therefore primarily relates to the likelihood that the proposed management actions will achieve the forecast improvement in habitat condition.

A value of 90% is considered justified because the proposed offset actions are well-established land management measures with a strong ecological basis, including weed control, grazing management, fire management, pest animal control, and ongoing monitoring and adaptive management. These are conventional and widely applied management responses to the key threats affecting the offset site and are directed at improving attributes such as native groundcover condition, regeneration, floristic composition, and structural habitat values. The proposed offset is also to be implemented over a substantial management period, with performance monitored and corrective actions available if required. Collectively, these factors support a high degree of confidence that the predicted habitat quality gains are achievable, while acknowledging a residual degree of uncertainty associated with seasonal conditions, climatic variability, and ecological response over time.

3.3.6 Future Expected Quality Interpretation and Justification

3.3.6.1 Expected Quality Without Management

Expected trajectory without offsets

A reduction of one habitat quality unit has been adopted for all offset matters under the future quality without offset management scenario, based on the reasonable expectation that the ecological condition of the remnant vegetation would decline over time in the absence of active management and historical evidence of a decline over time (see *Section 2.2.4.2 Future Expected Quality Justification).* This assumption is supported by the current condition of the offset properties compared to the previous 20-year period in the context of existing land use and management.

Within the offset areas, weed cover is high and includes restricted matters under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld; e.g., *Lantana camara*),* non-native pasture species associated with historical sowing for cattle grazing (e.g., *Cenchrus ciliaris*),* together with a range of other weed species that are not currently recognised under biosecurity regulatory frameworks (e.g., local Council weed strategies, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* [Qld] or the National Weed Strategy). Where weed species are not recognised under biosecurity regulatory frameworks, they are unlikely to be subject to coordinated control in the absence of a specific management commitment. Without targeted weed management, these species are likely to persist and increase in

cover and extent, with associated adverse effects on habitat quality, particularly floristic composition, native recruitment, and ground layer condition.

The offset properties also have an extensive history of cattle grazing, which has contributed to ongoing disturbance of the understorey and ground layer, reduced regeneration capacity, and the continued dominance of non-native pasture and weed species. In the absence of management intervention, these existing pressures are likely to continue to influence the condition trajectory of the remnant vegetation. Collectively, these factors indicate that the current condition of the offset areas is unlikely to be maintained over the 20-year assessment period and is more likely to continue to decline gradually.

The likelihood of decline is further reinforced by the broader ecological setting of the remnant vegetation. Fire regimes are currently unmanaged or managed primarily to support grazing outcomes rather than the persistence, recovery, and resilience of remnant ecological values. This increases the risk of fire frequencies, intensities, or seasonal timing that are not conducive to maintaining ecosystem structure, species composition, and regeneration processes.

There is also a reasonable prospect that further degradation could occur through thinning or timber harvesting within mapped remnant vegetation. Where remnant vegetation increases has thickened over time, this may support future applications for thinning in areas not previously subject to clearing. On freehold land, timber harvesting from remnant vegetation may occur as an exempt activity and may not require approval under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld). In the absence of offset management and associated protection measures, this creates an additional risk of reduction in vegetation structure, canopy cover and habitat values, particularly for species dependent on remnant woodland structure such as Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake. This potential for further structural modification provides additional support for the conclusion that habitat quality is more likely to decline than remain stable over the assessment period.

Taken together, the existing weed burden, legacy grazing impacts, lack of ecological management, inappropriate or absent fire management, and the potential for further structural disturbance provide a sound basis for concluding that habitat condition is likely to decline over the next 20 years in the absence of offset management. On that basis, the adoption of a future quality without offset management score that is one habitat quality unit lower than the current score is considered a realistic and appropriately precautionary assumption.

Review of NDVI and MSAVI mapping to assess change in habitat quality without offsets

A comparison of the NDVI and MSAVI median composite mapping and associated time-series analysis indicates temporal variation in vegetation vigour and cover across the MNES offset area over the 2001-2025 assessment period (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3). The analysis compared four climatic periods, comprising Dry 1 (2001–2007), Wet 1 (2007–2012), Dry 2 (2012–2021) and Wet 2 (2021–2025), with separate wet and dry season composites prepared for each period.

The results show a clear response to climatic variability, with higher vegetation index values during the 2007–2012 wet period and reduced values during the extended 2012–2021 dry period.

The most recent 2021–2025 wet period shows evidence of partial recovery in vegetation response; however, average NDVI and MSAVI values remain below those recorded during the earlier 2007–2012 wet period. This indicates that, despite recent wetter conditions, vegetation vigour and cover have not returned to the highest levels observed during the assessment period.

The consistency between the NDVI and MSAVI results supports the interpretation that the observed changes reflect variation in vegetation condition. Overall, the results indicate that habitat quality has been variable over time and has remained constrained following the extended dry period. This provides empirical historical evidence of declining habitat quality and supports the adoption of a future quality without offset management score that is one habitat quality unit lower than the current score as a realistic and appropriately precautionary assumption.

3.3.6.2 Expected Quality With Management

An increase of one habitat quality unit has been adopted for all offset matters under the future quality with offset management scenario, based on the reasonable expectation that the ecological condition of the remnant vegetation would improve over the 20-year offset period if active and sustained management is implemented. This assumption reflects the

capacity for measurable ecological improvement where the key degrading processes currently affecting the offset areas are reduced or controlled through targeted management actions.

The principal factors currently constraining condition at the offset properties are high weed abundance, the legacy effects of historical cattle grazing, disturbance to the understorey and ground layer, and the absence of ecological management directed at maintaining and improving remnant values. These are all factors that can be addressed, at least in part, through implementation of an Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP). In particular, targeted weed control has the potential to reduce the cover and spread of non-native pasture grasses and other invasive species, thereby improving ground layer composition, reducing competition with native flora, and promoting native recruitment. Over time, this is expected to improve vegetation structure, species composition and habitat function.

Exclusion or substantial reduction of grazing pressure would also be expected to improve the condition trajectory of the remnant vegetation. Reduced stock access would decrease trampling and soil disturbance, support recovery of the understorey and ground layer, and allow regeneration processes to occur with less ongoing disturbance. Where combined with appropriate monitoring and adaptive management, these measures would improve the capacity of the remnant vegetation to recover from past land use pressures and progressively increase in condition over time.

Improved ecological management of fire would also contribute to condition gains. Fire regimes designed to support the persistence, recovery and resilience of remnant ecological values, rather than production outcomes, would provide greater opportunity to maintain appropriate vegetation structure and composition and to support natural regeneration processes. While recovery would be gradual, implementation of a more suitable fire regime would reduce one of the key ongoing risks to condition decline.

Although the offset areas are constrained by landscape isolation, active management would still be expected to improve the condition of the remnant vegetation at the patch scale. Management would not remove all external pressures or completely overcome the limitations associated with fragmentation and reduced connectivity. However, it would improve the integrity, resilience and functional condition of the vegetation that remains, which is an appropriate basis for predicting a modest but measurable improvement in habitat quality over the 20-year assessment period.

Taken together, sustained implementation of weed control, grazing exclusion or reduction, ecologically appropriate fire management, and monitoring and adaptive management provides a sound basis for concluding that the habitat quality of the offset areas would improve over time with management. On that basis, adoption of a future quality with offset management score that is one habitat quality unit higher than the current score is considered realistic, achievable, and appropriately conservative over a 20-year timeframe.

3.3.7 Habitat Quality Results

The results of the Habitat Quality Assessments informed the completion of the *EPBC Act Offset Assessment Guide*. Inputs for the Guide are provided below with justification of why the values were chosen.

3.3.8 Threatened Ecological Communities

3.3.8.1 Brigalow Threatened Ecological Community

The *Offsets Assessment Guide* output (provided in Appendix D) for Brigalow TEC indicated that the 198 ha of remnant REs at Tootoolah would acquit 100% of the required offsets for the Project impacts to Brigalow TEC habitat. The offset habitat scored a rounded habitat quality 6 for remnant areas, which are projected to increase in quality to a score of 7 throughout the life of the offset.

Table 5
Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Brigalow TEC habitat offsets

Attributes	Inputs	Justification
Impact area (ha)	52.72 ha	The Project will result in a direct impact to 52.72 ha of Brigalow TEC.
Quality of impact area	6	An assessment of the habitat quality of the impact area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. The calculated score was 6.
Quality of offset area	7	An assessment of the habitat quality of the proposed offset area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. A final habitat quality score of 7 for remnant areas was calculated.
Future quality without offset management	6	Areas are likely to decline to the extent of a drop in quality without active management. *Section 3.3.6.1 Expected Quality Without Management* describes the justification for an adoption of a future drop in habitat quality of one unit when the offset area is not actively managed.
Future quality with offset management	8	The offset area will be improved through a range of ecological restoration works including weed control which would improve native seedling recruitment; and regeneration of degraded areas. As such it has been calculated that a reduction in non-native plant cover, an increase in native seedling recruitment, and an increase in native grass and forb species richness and cover would result in an increase to a habit quality score to 8 within the remnant offset area, over a 20-year period.
Confidence in result – future quality	90%	A high degree of confidence in conservation outcomes is achieved through active management of weed species in the ground layer which will have flow on effects on seedling recruitment.
Risk of loss without offset	0%	While the offset area may degrade over time without management, it is unlikely to be lost.
Risk of loss with offset	0%	The risk of losing the habitat if under a legally secured offset area is negligible. The offset area will be bound by the Commonwealth approval of the OAMP, which ensures active management to achieve offset completion criteria. Also clearing activities will be prohibited and grazing managed.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	90%	A high degree of confidence in a low risk of loss is a result of the proposed legal security provided for the offset area.
Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)	20	The maximum time of 20 years was chosen, as the impact consists of the removal of Brigalow TEC, due to the impacted area being used for mining, therefore the risk to habitat will remain greater than 20 years.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10	Conservation gains will be achieved over both the short and long term. With respect to remnant areas, an ecological benefit is expected to be seen within 10 years. The majority, and the most significant gains are expected in the first two years of active management via the active targeting of weeds and reduction in threats to the ecological community, which in the longer term will result in an increase in native groundcovers and recruitment of canopy species.
RESULTS		**Offset area = Remnant 198 ha (Percent acquittal - 100%)**

3.3.8.2 Poplar Box TEC

The Offsets Assessment Guide outputs (provided in Appendix D) indicated that the 48.4 ha of remnant REs at Tootoolah would acquit 100.1% of the required offsets for the Project impacts to Poplar Box TEC. The offset area scored a rounded habitat quality 7 for remnant areas, which are projected to increase to a quality score of 8 throughout the life of the offset.

Table 6
Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Poplar Box habitat offsets

Attributes	Inputs	Justification
Impact area (ha)	15.45 ha	The Project will result in a direct impact to 15.45 ha of Poplar Box TEC.
Quality of impact area	5	An assessment of the habitat quality of the impact area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. The calculated score was 5.
Quality of offset area	7	An assessment of the habitat quality of the proposed offset area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. A final habitat quality score of 7 for remnant areas was calculated.
Future quality without offset management	6	Areas are likely to decline to the extent of a drop in quality without active management. *Section 3.3.6.1 Expected Quality Without Management* describes the justification for an adoption of a future drop in habitat quality of one unit when the offset area is not actively managed.
Future quality with offset management	8	The offset area will be improved through a range of ecological restoration works including weed control which would improve native seedling recruitment; and regeneration of degraded areas. As such it has been calculated that a reduction in non-native plant cover, an increase in native seedling recruitment, and an increase in native grass and forb species richness and cover would result in an increase to a habit quality score to 8 within the remnant offset area, over a 20-year period.
Confidence in result – future quality	90%	A high degree of confidence in conservation outcomes is achieved through active management of weed species in the ground layer which will have flow on effects on seedling recruitment.
Risk of loss without offset	0%	While the offset area may degrade over time without management, it is unlikely to be lost.
Risk of loss with offset	0%	The risk of losing the habitat if under a legally secured offset area is negligible. The offset area will be bound by the Commonwealth approval of the OAMP, which ensures active management to achieve offset completion criteria. Also clearing activities will be prohibited and grazing managed.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	90%	A high degree of confidence in a low risk of loss is a result of the proposed legal security provided for the offset area.
Time over with loss is averted (years)	20	The maximum time of 20 years was chosen, as the impact consists of the removal of Poplar TEC, due to the impacted area being used for mining, therefore the risk to habitat will remain greater than 20 years.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10	Conservation gains will be achieved over both the short and long term. With respect to remnant areas, an ecological benefit is expected to be seen within 10 years. The majority, and the most significant gains are expected in the first two years of active management via the active targeting of weeds and reduction in threats to the ecological community, which in the longer term will result in an increase in native groundcovers and recruitment of canopy species.
RESULTS		**Offset area = Remnant 48.4 ha (Percent acquittal – 100.1%)**

3.3.9 Threatened Species Habitat

3.3.9.1 Squatter Pigeon

The Offsets Assessment Guide outputs (provided in Appendix D) indicated that the 946.9 ha of remnant REs at Mulgrave and Tootoolah would acquit 100% of the required offsets for the Project impacts to Squatter Pigeon habitat. The offset habitat scored a rounded habitat quality 6 for remnant areas, which are projected to increase in quality to a score of 7 throughout the life of the offset.

Table 7 Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Squatter Pigeon habitat offsets

Attributes	Inputs	Justification
Impact area (ha)	334.15 ha	The Project will result in a direct impact to 334.15 ha of Squatter Pigeon habitat.
Quality of impact area	5	An assessment of the habitat quality of the impact area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. The calculated score was 5.
Quality of offset area	6	An assessment of the habitat quality of the proposed offset area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. A final habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas was calculated.
Future quality without offset management	5	Areas are likely to decline to the extent of a drop in quality without active management. *Section 3.3.6.1 Expected Quality Without Management* describes the justification for an adoption of a future drop in habitat quality of one unit when the offset area is not actively managed.
Future quality with offset management	7	The offset area will be improved through a range of ecological restoration works including weed control which would improve native seedling recruitment; and regeneration of degraded areas. As such it has been calculated that a reduction in non-native plant cover, an increase in native seedling recruitment, and an increase in native grass and forb species richness and cover would result in an increase to a habit quality score to 7 within the remnant offset area, over a 20-year period.
Confidence in result – future quality	90%	A high degree of confidence in conservation outcomes is achieved through active management of weed species in the ground layer which will have flow on effects on seedling recruitment.
Risk of loss without offset	0%	While the offset area may degrade over time without management, it is unlikely to be lost.
Risk of loss with offset	0%	The risk of losing the habitat if under a legally secured offset area is negligible. The offset area will be bound by the Commonwealth approval of the OAMP, which ensures active management to achieve offset completion criteria. Also clearing activities will be prohibited and grazing managed.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	90%	A high degree of confidence in a low risk of loss is a result of the proposed legal security provided for the offset area.
Time over with loss is averted (years)	20	The maximum time of 20 years was chosen, as the impact consists of the removal of Squatter Pigeon habitat, due to the impacted area being used for mining, therefore the risk to habitat will remain greater than 20 years.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10	Conservation gains will be achieved over both the short and long term. With respect to remnant areas, an ecological benefit is expected to be seen within 10 years. The majority, and the most significant gains are expected in the first two years of active management via the active targeting of weeds and reduction in threats to the ecological community, which in the longer term will result in an increase in native groundcovers and recruitment of canopy species.
RESULTS		**Offset area = Remnant 946.9 ha (Percent acquittal – 100.01%)**

3.3.9.2 Greater Glider

The Offsets Assessment Guide outputs (provided in Appendix D) indicated that the 995.3 ha of remnant REs at Mulgrave and Tootoolah would acquit 100 % of the required offsets for the Project impacts to Greater Glider habitat. The offset habitat scored a rounded habitat quality 6 for remnant areas, which is projected to increase in quality to a score of 7 throughout the life of the offset.

Table 8 Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Greater Glider habitat offsets

Attributes	Inputs	Justification
Impact area (ha)	318.02 ha	The Project will result in a direct impact to 318.02 ha of Greater Glider habitat.
Quality of impact area	5	An assessment of the habitat quality of the impact area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. The calculated score was 5.
Quality of offset area	6	An assessment of the habitat quality of the proposed offset area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. A final habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas was calculated.
Future quality without offset management	5	Areas are likely to decline to the extent of a drop in quality without active management. *Section 3.3.6.1 Expected Quality Without Management* describes the justification for an adoption of a future drop in habitat quality of one unit when the offset area is not actively managed.
Future quality with offset management	7	The offset area will be improved through a range of ecological restoration works including weed control which would improve native seedling recruitment; and regeneration of degraded areas. As such it has been calculated that a reduction in non-native plant cover, an increase in native seedling recruitment, and an increase in native grass and forb species richness and cover would result in an increase to a habit quality score to 7 within the remnant offset area, over a 20-year period.
Confidence in result – future quality	90%	A high degree of confidence in conservation outcomes is achieved through active management of weed species in the ground layer which will have flow on effects on seedling recruitment.
Risk of loss without offset	0%	While the offset area may degrade over time without management, it is unlikely to be lost.
Risk of loss with offset	0%	The risk of losing the habitat if under a legally secured offset area is negligible. The offset area will be bound by the Commonwealth approval of the OAMP, which ensures active management to achieve offset completion criteria. Also clearing activities will be prohibited and grazing managed.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	90%	A high degree of confidence in a low risk of loss is a result of the proposed legal security provided for the offset area.
Time over with loss is averted (years)	20	The maximum time of 20 years was chosen, as the impact consists of the removal of Greater Glider habitat, due to the impacted area being used for mining, therefore the risk to habitat will remain greater than 20 years.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	20	Conservation gains will be achieved over both the short and long term. With respect to remnant areas, an ecological benefit is expected to be seen within 10 years. The majority, and the most significant gains are expected in the first two years of active management via the active targeting of weeds and reduction in threats to the ecological community, which in the longer term will result in an increase in native groundcovers and recruitment of canopy species.
RESULTS		**Offset area = Remnant 995.3 ha (Percent acquittal – 100%)**

3.3.9.3 Koala

The Offset Assessment Guide outputs (provided in Appendix D) indicated that the 1194.4 ha of REs at the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties would acquit 100% of the required offsets for the Project impacts to Koala habitat. The offset habitat scored a rounded habitat quality 6 for remnant areas, which are projected to increase in quality to a score of 7 throughout the life of the offset.

Table 9
Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Koala habitat offsets

Attributes	Inputs	Justification
Impact area (ha)	318.03 ha	The Project will result in a direct impact to 318.03 ha of Koala habitat.
Quality of impact area	6	An assessment of the habitat quality of the impact area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. The calculated score was 6.
Quality of offset area	6	An assessment of the habitat quality of the proposed offset area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. A final habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas was calculated.
Future quality without offset management	5	Areas are likely to decline to the extent of a drop in quality without active management. *Section 3.3.6.1 Expected Quality Without Management* describes the justification for an adoption of a future drop in habitat quality of one unit when the offset area is not actively managed.
Future quality with offset management	7	The offset area will be improved through a range of ecological restoration works including weed control which would improve native seedling recruitment; and regeneration of degraded areas. As such it has been calculated that a reduction in non-native plant cover, an increase in native seedling recruitment, and an increase in native grass and forb species richness and cover would result in an increase to a habit quality score to 7 within the remnant offset area, over a 20-year period.
Confidence in result – future quality	90%	A high degree of confidence in conservation outcomes is achieved through active management of weed species in the ground layer which will have flow on effects on seedling recruitment.
Risk of loss without offset	0%	While the offset area may degrade over time without management, it is unlikely to be lost.
Risk of loss with offset	0%	The risk of losing the habitat if under a legally secured offset area is negligible. The offset area will be bound by the Commonwealth approval of the OAMP, which ensures active management to achieve offset completion criteria. Also clearing activities will be prohibited and grazing managed.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	90%	A high degree of confidence in a low risk of loss is a result of proposed legal security provided for the offset area.
Time over with loss is averted (years)	20	The maximum time of 20 years was chosen, as the impact consists of the removal of Koala habitat, due to the impacted area being used for mining, therefore the risk to habitat will remain greater than 20 years.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10	Conservation gains will be achieved over both the short and long term. With respect to remnant areas, an ecological benefit is expected to be seen within 10 years. The majority, and the most significant gains are expected in the first two years of active management via the active targeting of weeds and reduction in threats to the ecological community, which in the longer term will result in an increase in native groundcovers and recruitment of canopy species.
Results		**Offset area = Remnant 1194.4 ha (Percent acquittal – 100%)**

3.3.9.4 Ornamental Snake

The Offsets Assessment Guide outputs (provided in Appendix D) indicated that the 215.3 ha of remnant REs at Tootoolah would acquit 100% of the required offsets for the Project impacts to Ornamental Snake habitat. The offset habitat scored a rounded habitat quality 6 for remnant areas, which are projected to increase in quality to a score of 7 throughout the life of the offset.

Table 10 Offset Assessment Guide inputs and results for Ornamental Snake habitat offsets

Attributes	Inputs	Justification
Impact area (ha)	75.97 ha	The Project will result in a direct impact to 75.97 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat.
Quality of impact area	5	An assessment of the habitat quality of the impact area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. The calculated score was 5.
Quality of offset area	6	An assessment of the habitat quality of the proposed offset area was undertaken by Trend Environmental. A final habitat quality score of 6 for remnant areas was calculated.
Future quality without offset management	5	Areas are likely to decline to the extent of a drop in quality without active management. *Section 3.3.6.1 Expected Quality Without Management* describes the justification for an adoption of a future drop in habitat quality of one unit when the offset area is not actively managed.
Future quality with offset management	7	The offset area will be improved through a range of ecological restoration works including weed control which would improve native seedling recruitment; and regeneration of degraded areas. As such it has been calculated that a reduction in non-native plant cover, an increase in native seedling recruitment, and an increase in native grass and forb species richness and cover would result in an increase to a habit quality score to 7 within the remnant offset area, over a 20-year period.
Confidence in result – future quality	90%	A high degree of confidence in conservation outcomes is achieved through active management of weed species in the ground layer which will have flow on effects on seedling recruitment.
Risk of loss without offset	0%	While the offset area may degrade over time without management, it is unlikely to be lost.
Risk of loss with offset	0%	The risk of losing the habitat if under a legally secured offset area is negligible. The offset area will be bound by the Commonwealth approval of the OAMP, which ensures active management to achieve offset completion criteria. Also clearing activities will be prohibited and grazing managed.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	90%	A high degree of confidence in a low risk of loss is a result of the proposed legal security provided for the offset area.
Time over with loss is averted (years)	20	The maximum time of 20 years was chosen, as the impact consists of the removal of Ornamental Snake habitat, due to the impacted area being used for mining, therefore the risk to habitat will remain greater than 20 years.
Time until ecological benefit (years)	10	Conservation gains will be achieved over both the short and long term. With respect to remnant areas, an ecological benefit is expected to be seen within 10 years. The majority, and the most significant gains are expected in the first two years of active management via the active targeting of weeds and reduction in threats to the ecological community, which in the longer term will result in an increase in native groundcovers and recruitment of canopy species.
RESULTS		**Offset area = Remnant 215.3 ha (Percent acquittal – 100%)**

4.CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Surveys of the Mulgrave and Tootoolah property identified the prevalence of Brigalow TEC and Poplar Box TEC, and habitat for Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake. Within the property, it was confirmed that 307.21 ha of Brigalow TEC, and 92.03 ha of Poplar Box TEC, 5812 ha of Squatter Pigeon habitat, 5614 ha of Greater Glider habitat, 5767 ha of Koala habitat, 308 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat occurred, all of which was connected habitat throughout the properties. As such, the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were considered suitable to provide offsets for the Project impacts to these offset matters.

The proposed offset areas were calculated for each of the offset matters:

- 198 ha of Brigalow TEC;
- 48.4 ha of Poplar Box TEC;
- 946.9 ha of Sqautter Pigeon habitat;
- 995.3 ha of Greater Glider habitat;
- 1,194.4 ha of Koala habitat; and
- 215.3 ha of Ornamental Snake habitat.

Within the selected offset areas, Stanmore (including its wholly owned subsidiary entities) will manage existing threatening processes as the landholder / lessee and Proejct approval holder, including cattle grazing and the presence and spread of non-native plant species, to improve habitat condition over time. This management is expected to support recovery of vegetation structure and composition, promote recruitment of native groundcover and canopy species, and improve the long-term condition and function of habitat values present within the offset areas.

5. REFERENCES

Atlas of Living Australia. (2025). Occurrence records. In *2025*.

BoM. (2012). *Australia's wettest two-year period on record; 2010–2011. Special Climate Statement 38*.

Bond, A. J., O'Connor, P. J., & Cavagnaro, T. R. (2018). Remnant woodland biodiversity gains under 10 years of revealed-price incentive payments. *Journal of Applied Ecology*.

Brigalow Belt Reptiles Workshop. (2010). *Proceedings from the workshop for the nine listed reptiles of the Brigalow Belt bioregions. 18-19 August 2010*.

Cooper, R. M., McAllan, I. W., & Curtis, B. R. (2014). *The Atlas of the Birds of NSW and the ACT*.

DCCEEW. (n.d.). *How to use the Offsets Assessment Guide. Department of Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Water*. Retrieved www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/environmental-offsets-policy.html.

DCCEEW. (2025a). *Geophaps scripta scripta – Squatter Pigeon (southern) in Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water Species Profile and Threats Database. Available at https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64440*.

DCCEEW. (2025b). *Survey guidelines for the ornamental snake (Denisonia maculata)* .

DCCEEW. (2025c). *Survey guidelines for the ornamental snake (Denisonia maculata)* .

DEHP. (2017). *Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, version 1.2 April 2017. Department of Environment and Heritage Protection*.

DES. (2024). *Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD), Version 13.1 (May 2024). Department of Environment and Science*.

DEWHA. (2010). *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened birds. Guidelines for detecting birds listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Updated 2017. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water*. www.ag.gov.au/cca.

DoEE. (2019). *Conservation Advice (including listing advice) for the Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains. Canberra: Department of the Environment and Energy. Available from: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/pubs/141pb-conservation-advice.pdf.*

DSEWPaC. (2011a). *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened mammals. Guidelines for detecting mammals as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities*.

DSEWPaC. (2011b). *Survey guidelines for Australia's threatened reptiles. Guidelines for detecting reptiles listed as threatened under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities*.

DSEWPaC. (2012). *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. October 2012. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities*.

Eco Logical Australia. (2018). *South Walker Creek Mulgrave Resource Access: Stage 2C (MRA2C). EPBC 2017-7957. Appendix E: Ecological Impact Study. Assessment of Matters of National Environmental Significance. Prepared on behalf of BHP*.

Eyre, T. J., Kelly, A., Wilson, V., Ferguson, B., Laidlaw, D., & Franks, M. (2015). *BioCondition A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland Assessment Manual. Version 2.2*.

Eyre, T. J., Smith, G. C., Venz, M. F., Mathieson, M. T., Hogan, L. D., & Starr, C. (2022). *Guide to Greater Glider habitat in Queensland, report prepared for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra. Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government, Brisbane. CC BY 4.0.*

Eyre, T. J., Smith, G. C., Venz, M. F., Mathieson, M. T., Hogan, L. D., Starr, C., Winter, J., & McDonald, K. (2022). *Guide to Greater Glider habitat in Queensland*. Department of Environment and Science.

Goldingay, R. L. (2012). Characteristics of tree hollows used by Australian arboreal and scansorial mammals. *Australian Journal of Zoology*, *59*, 277–294.

Huggisson, W. P., Downey, P. O., & Dyer, F. J. (2019). Changes in Vegetation and Geomorphological Condition 10 Years after Riparian Restoration. *Water*, *11*(6), 1252.

Krause, C., Dunn, B., Bishop-Taylor, R., Adams, C., Krause, C., Burton, C., Alger, M., Chua, S., Phillips, C., Newey, V., Kouzoubov, K., Leith, A., Ayers, D., & Hicks, A. (2021). *DEA Notebooks contributors 2021. Digital Earth Australia notebooks and tools repository. Geoscience Australia, Canberra. https://doi.org/10.26186/145234*.

McGregor, D. C., Padovan, A., Georges, A., Krockenberger, A., Yoon, H., & Youngentob, K. N. (2020). Genetic evidence supports three previously described species of Greater Glider, Petauroides volans, P. minor and P. armillatus. *Scientific Reports*, *10 (19284)*.

Neldner, V. J., Wilson, B. A., Dillewaard, H. A., Ryan, T., Butler, D. W., McDonald, W. J. F., Addicott, E., & Appelman, C. N. (2023). *Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland. Version 7.0.* Queensland Herbarium, Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation.

Queensland Government. (2025). *Queensland's extended wet and dry periods: Australian rainfall periods (April to March) relative to historical records 1889–2025. Created 29 May 2025.* Queensland Government, Ecosciences Precinct / The Long Paddock. .

Queensland Herbarium. (2024). *BioCondition Benchmarks*.

Trend Environmental. (2026). *Isaac Downs Extension Terrestrial Ecology Report* .

TSSC. (2013). *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community (s266B of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999). Threatened Species Scientific Committee*.

Wilson, S. K., & D.G. Knowles. (1988). *Australia's Reptiles: A Photographic Reference to the Terrestrial Reptiles of Australia.* Collins Publishers.

Youngentob, K. N., Marsh, K. F., & Skewes, J. A. (2021). *A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods*. www.anu.edu.au

Map 1 Locality

Map 2a Mulgrave and Tootoolah Field-verified Regional Ecosystems

Map 2b Mulgrave and Tootoolah Field-verified Regional Ecosystems and Survey Effort

Map 3 Offset areas for all MNES matters

Map 4 Offset areas for TECs

Map 5 Offset area for Squatter Pigeon habitat

Map 6 Offset area for Greater Glider habitat

Map 7 Offset area for Koala habitat

Map 8 Offset area for Ornamental Snake habitat

APPENDIX A

MAPS

MAP 1

Locality

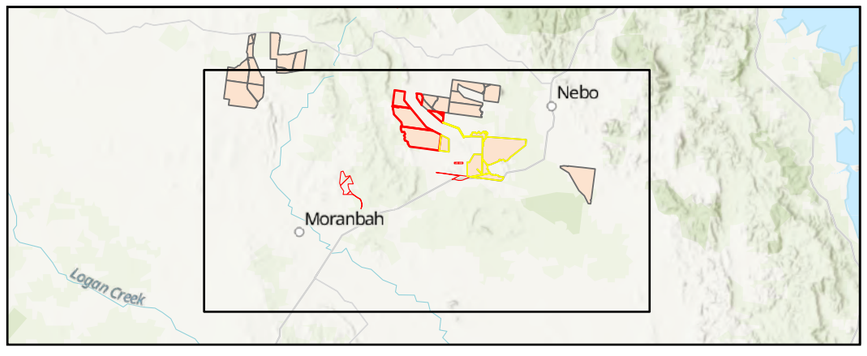
ML 4750
ML 70131
Nebo
70
Dipperu
National Park
(Scientific)
309 m
Moranbah
70
ML 700084
ML 700081
ML 700082
ML 700083

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- Other MLs

Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah



ISAACE DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAP 1 LOCALITY

0 10 20 40 60 80
Kilometres

Scale: 1:300,000
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA
Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

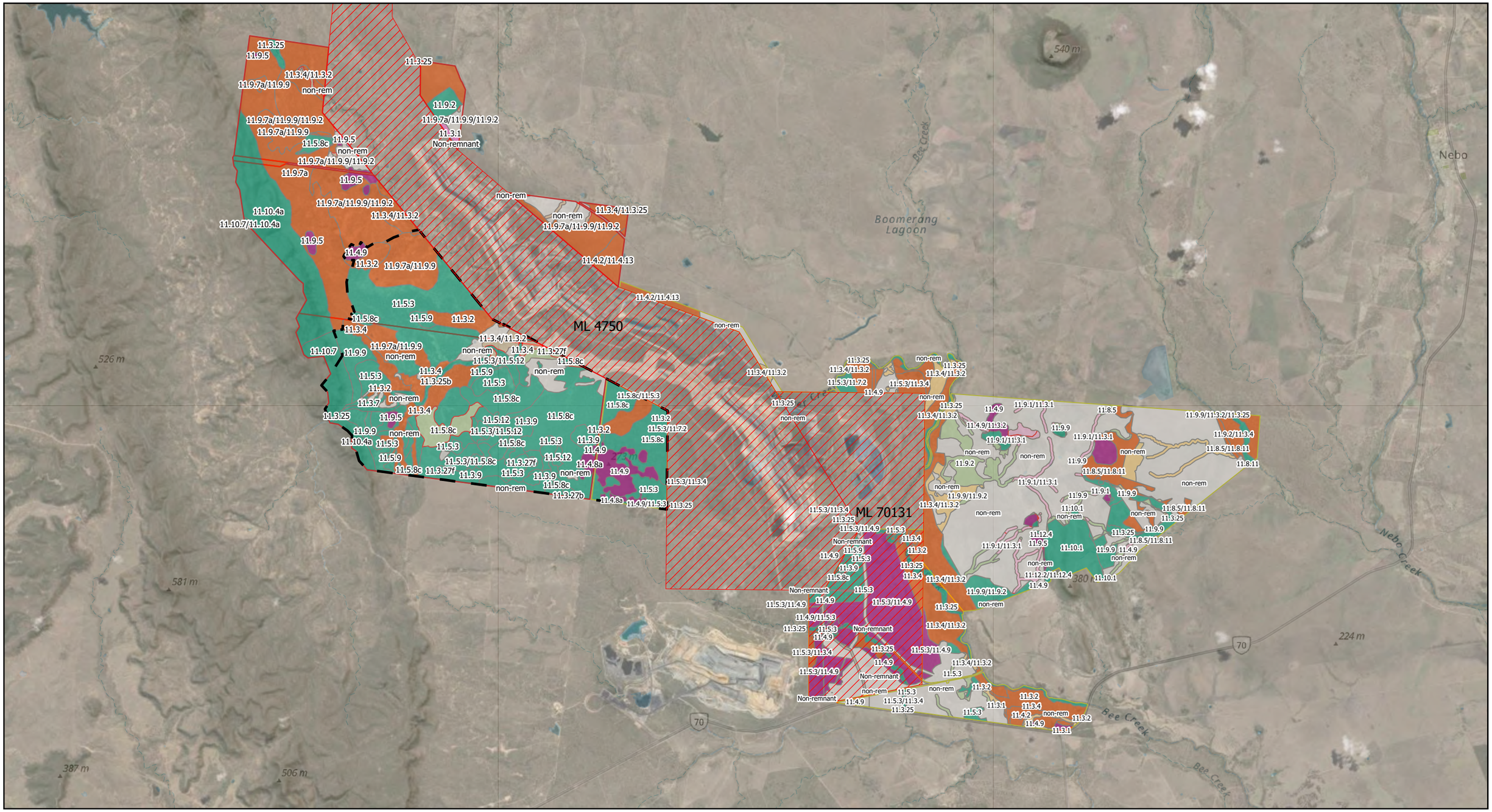
© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 15 May 2026
Imagery Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 2a

Mulgrave and Tootoolah Field-verified Regional Ecosystems



Legend

Mining Lease permit granted

Surveyed area

Offset Properties

Mulgrave

Tootoolah

Regional Ecosystems (Desktop and field-verified)

Category A or B containing endangered

Category A or B containing of concern

Category A or B that is of least concern

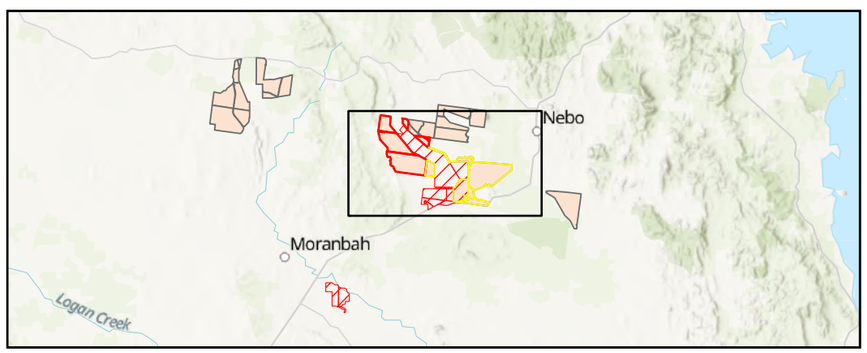
Category C or R containing endangered

Category C or R containing of concern

Category C or R that is of least concern

Non-remnant

Water



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Map 2a REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

0 1 2 4 6 8

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:130,000

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046

94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH

Checked: EK

Approved: EK

Date: 12 May 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap

MAP 2b

Mulgrave and Tootoolah Field-verified Regional Ecosystems and Survey Effort

Legend

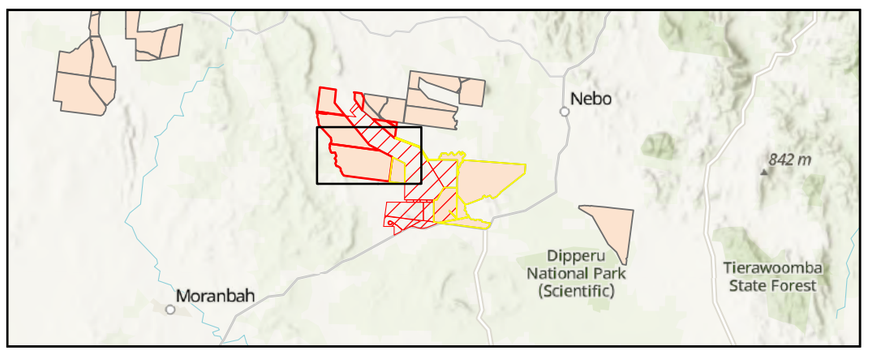
- Surveyed area
- Mining Lease permit granted
- Quaternary Sites
- Habitat Quality Assessment Sites
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

Regional Ecosystems (Desktop and Field-verified)

- Category A or B containing endangered
- Category A or B containing of concern
- Category A or B that is of least concern
- Category C or R containing endangered
- Category C or R containing of concern
- Category C or R that is of least concern
- non-remnant
- Water



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Map 2b FIELD-VERIFIED REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS

0 1 2 4 6 8
Kilometres

Scale: 1:80,000

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

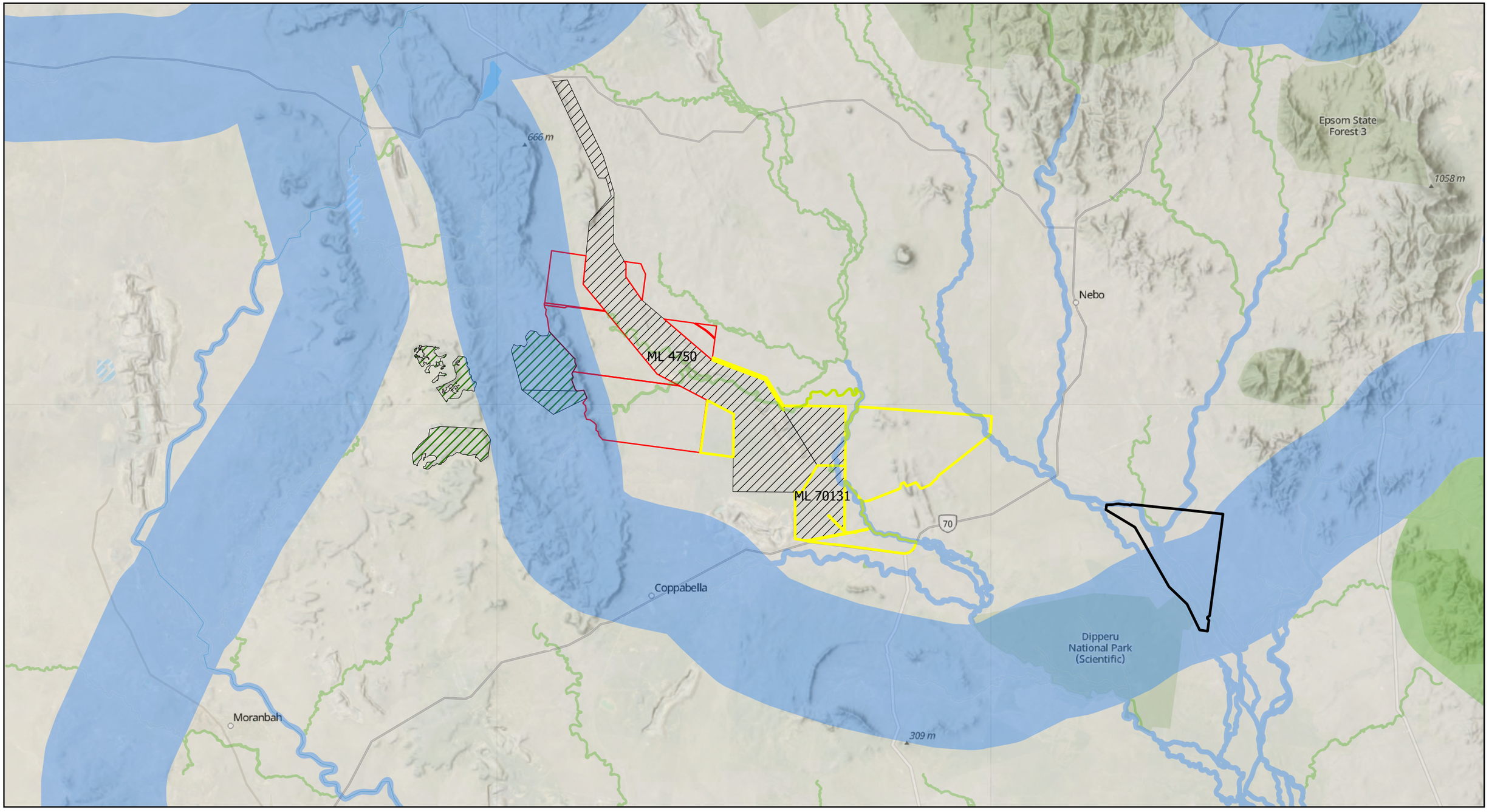
© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 12 May 2026
Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 3

Offset areas for all MNES matters



Legend

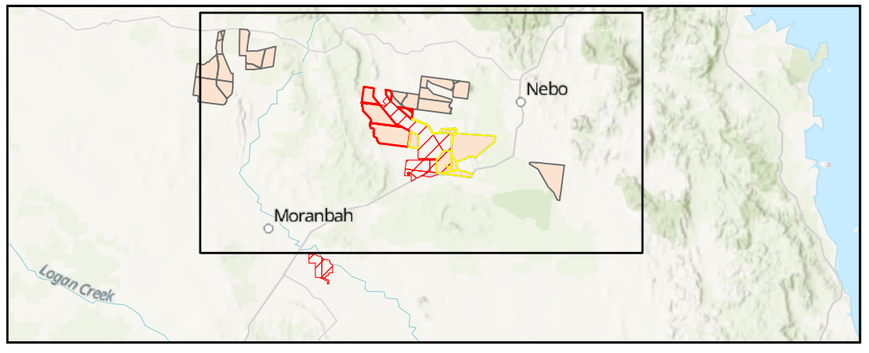
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah
- Hamilton Park (contains Stanmore approved offsets for SWC and Poitrel)

Statewide Corridors v1.7 - significance

- Regional
- State

- RVM category A - vegetation offsets; compliance notices; VDecs
- Mining Lease permit granted



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAP 3 CONNECTIVITY

0 10 20 40 60 80

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:297,749

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 12 May 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap

MAP 4

Offset areas for TECs

Walker Creek

ML 4750

519 m

Carborough Creek

452 m

273 m

Humbug Gully

Legend

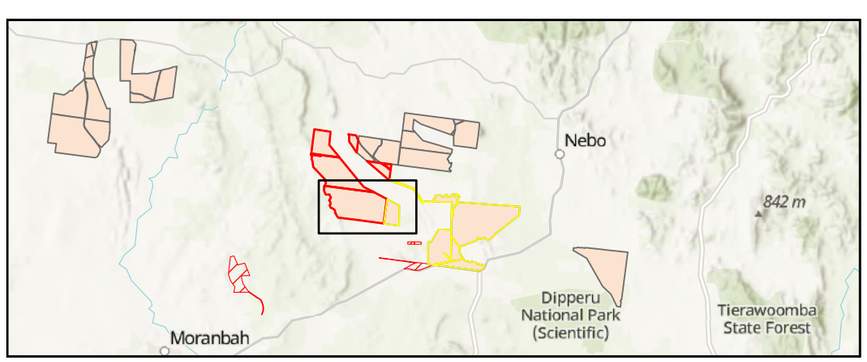
- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

TEC Offset Areas

- Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)
- Poplar Box woodland on alluvial plain



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAP 4 THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES OFFSET AREAS

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:1,050,013

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

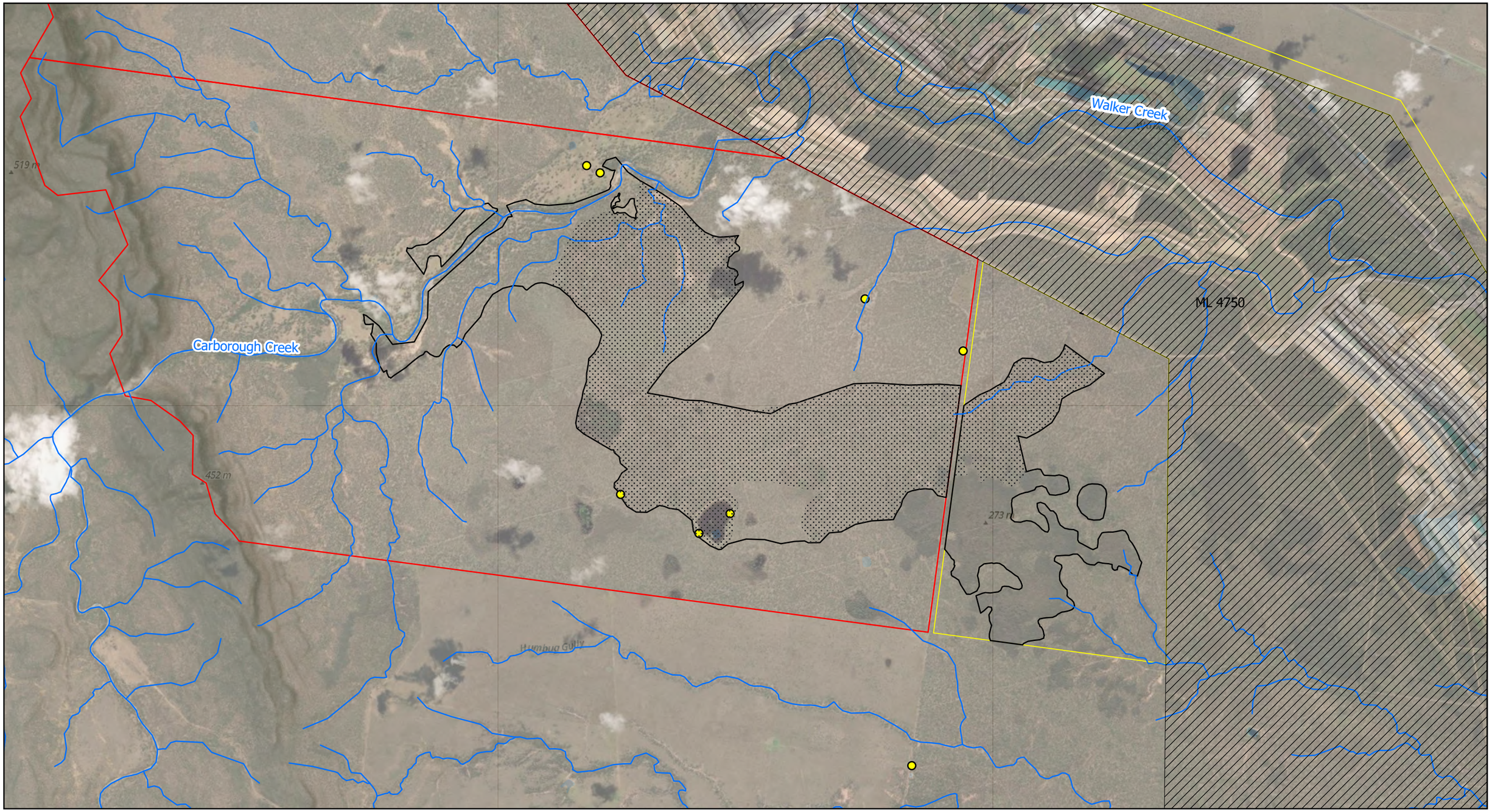
Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 5

Offset area for Squatter Pigeon habitat



Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

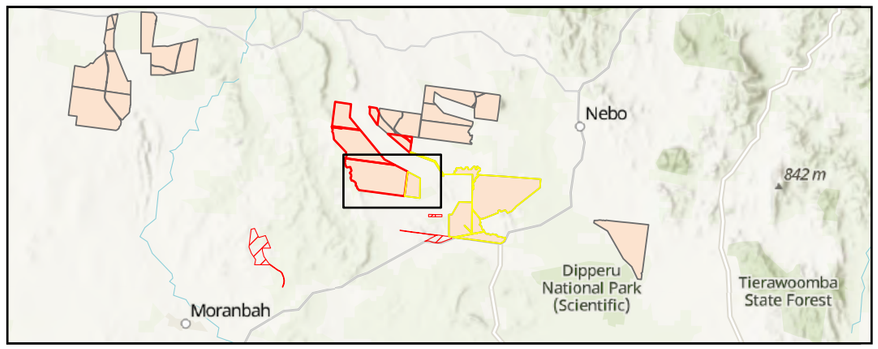
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Squatter Pigeon Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Squatter Pigeon



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

MAP 5 SQUATTER PIGEON OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

Scale: 1:1,050,013

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 6

Offset area for Greater Glider habitat

Walker Creek

ML 4750

519 m

Carborough Creek

452 m

273 m

Humpug Gully

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

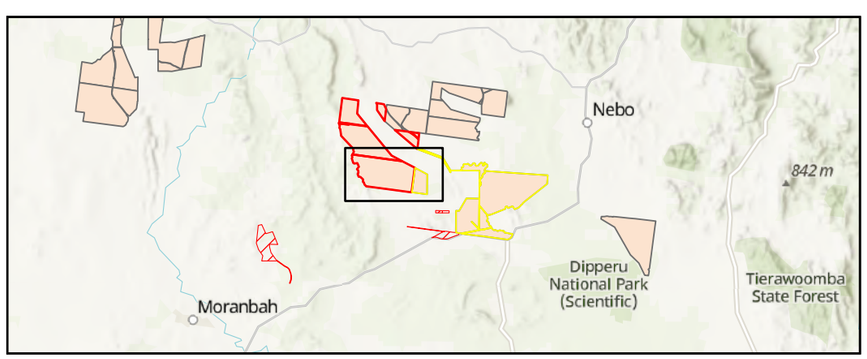
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Greater Glider Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Greater Glider



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAP 6 GREATER GLIDER OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

Scale: 1:30,190

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 7

Offset area for Koala habitat

Walker Creek

Carborough Creek

Humbug Gully

452 m

273 m

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

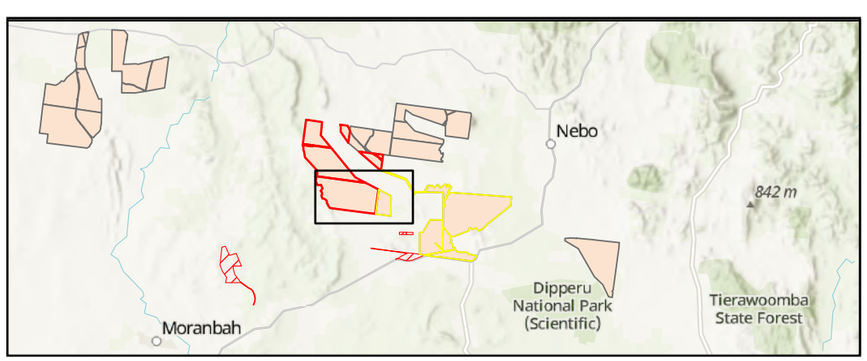
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Koala Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Koala
- Koala scat
- Koala scratch



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAP 7 KOALA OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2

Kilometres

Scale: 1:29,276

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026

Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

MAP 8

Offset area for Ornamental Snake habitat

Walker Creek
ML 4750
ML 70131
Carborough Creek
452 m
Humbug Gully

Legend

- Mining Lease permit granted
- MNES Offset Area boundary
- Vegetation Management Watercourses

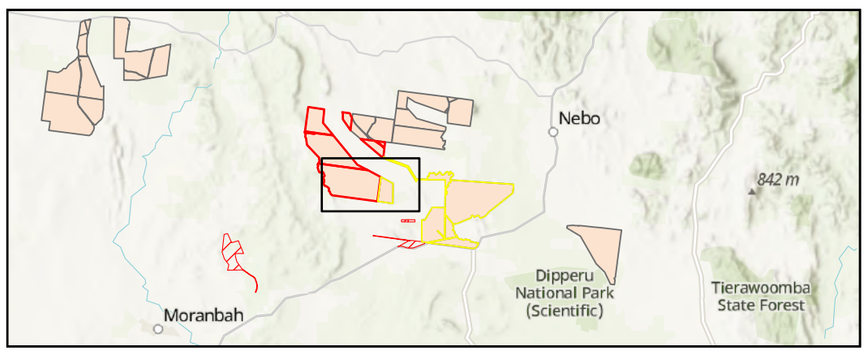
Offset Properties

- Mulgrave
- Tootoolah

- Ornamental Snake Offset Area

Threatened Species Observations

- Ornamental Snake



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAP 8 ORNAMENTAL SNAKE OFFSET AREA

0 0.5 1 2
Kilometres

Scale: 1:1,050,013
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

N

Trend Environmental Consultants

© EMILY KRUNES PTY LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) ABN 43 622 414 046
94 Kennedy Esplanade South Mission Beach, QLD 4852

Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 02 Jun 2026
Imagery Service Layer Credits: Vantor, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

APPENDIX

B

DESKTOP DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS



Vegetation management
PROPERTY REPORT

For Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563
13/05/2026

This publication has been compiled by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

© State of Queensland (2026)

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons - Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY) licence.

Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.



You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

Note: Some content in this publication may have different licence terms as indicated.

For more information on this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

Mapping versions

Vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development which administers the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

Table of Contents

1. Property details 6
1.1 Tenure and title area 6
1.2 Property location 6
2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD)) 7
2.1 Exempt clearing work 7
2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes 7
2.3 Area management plans 8
2.4 Development approvals 8
2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD 8
3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563 9
3.1 Vegetation categories 9
3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) 9
3.3 Regional ecosystems 11
3.4 Watercourses 12
3.5 Wetlands 12
3.6 Essential habitat 12
3.7 Area Management Plan(s) 14
3.8 Coastal or non-coastal 14
3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B 14
4. Vegetation management framework maps 16
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map 17
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map 18
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map 19
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture 20
5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI)) 21
5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 21
5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 21
5.3 Exemptions 21
5.4 Contact information for DETSI 21
5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map 22
6. Koala protection framework (administered by DETSI) 24
6.1 Koala mapping 24
6.2 Koala habitat planning controls 25
6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements 26
6.4 Contact information for DETSI 26
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563 27
7.1 Koala districts 27
7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map 27
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas 28
8. Other relevant legislation contacts list 29

1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
3	SP162563	Lands Lease	63,220,000
A	SP195756	Easement	60,210

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Isaac Regional	Fitzroy	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD))

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.7 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au/land-property/forms/enquiry-form to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	5,206.62
Category C	137.80
Category R	68.38
Category X	905.59

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

3.3 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.10.4a	Least concern	B	630.69	Eucalyptus decorticans, Lysicarpus angustifolius +/- Eucalyptus spp., Corymbia spp., Acacia spp. woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.10.7	Least concern	B	4.64	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	B	248.31	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	C	35.47	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	R	3.56	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	B	93.80	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	C	0.29	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	R	8.46	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.27f	Least concern	C	0.16	Freshwater wetlands	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	B	587.12	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	C	82.76	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	R	8.31	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.4.13	Least concern	B	26.87	Eucalyptus orgadophila open woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Very sparse
11.4.2	Of concern	B	107.47	Eucalyptus spp. and/or Corymbia spp. grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	B	32.37	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.5.3	Least concern	B	63.88	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	C	15.29	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	R	0.49	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.8c	Least concern	B	23.77	Melaleuca spp., Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	B	15.97	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	C	3.82	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	R	0.12	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.9.2	Least concern	B	361.51	Eucalyptus melanophloia +/- E. orgadophila woodland to open woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.2	Least concern	R	9.49	Eucalyptus melanophloia +/- E. orgadophila woodland to open woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.5	Endangered	B	125.68	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest to woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense
11.9.7a	Of concern	B	1,701.76	Eucalyptus populnea, Eremophila mitchellii shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.7a	Of concern	R	23.72	Eucalyptus populnea, Eremophila mitchellii shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.9	Least concern	B	1,182.79	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.9	Least concern	R	14.23	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	905.59	None	None

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.4 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.5 Wetlands

Vegetation management wetlands are present on this property and are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 of this report.

3.6 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
483	Denisonia maculata	ornamental snake	V	Riparian woodland/open forest and shrub/woodland including Brigalow Acacia harpophylla; into drier habitats in summer.	100-450m.	Cracking clay with gilgai/soil crack microrelief and sandy loam substrates.	Near freshwater waterholes/creeks and low lying poorly drained areas that are frequently inundated by freshwater.
860	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees having a trunk of a diameter of more than 10cm at 1.3m above the ground. Tree species used for food and habitat varies across the state and can include: Corymbia citriodora, Corymbia henryi, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus acmenoides, Eucalyptus bancroftii, Eucalyptus biturbinata, Eucalyptus blakelyi, Eucalyptus brownii, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus carnea, Eucalyptus chloroclada, Eucalyptus coolabah, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus dealbata, Eucalyptus drepanophylla, Eucalyptus dunnii, Eucalyptus eugenioides, Eucalyptus exserta, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus helidonica, Eucalyptus latisinensis, Eucalyptus longirostrata, Eucalyptus major, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus melliodora, Eucalyptus microcarpa, Eucalyptus microcorys, Eucalyptus microtheca, Eucalyptus moluccana, Eucalyptus montivaga, Eucalyptus orgadophila, Eucalyptus papuana, Eucalyptus pilularis, Eucalyptus platyphylla, Eucalyptus populnea, Eucalyptus portuensis, Eucalyptus propinqua, Eucalyptus racemosa, Eucalyptus resinifera, Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus saligna, Eucalyptus seeana, Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus sideroxylon, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus thozetiana, Eucalyptus tindaliae, Eucalyptus umbra, Lophostemon confertus, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca quinquenervia.	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.
1785	Geophaps scripta scripta	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	Dry eucalypt woodland (including poplar box, spotted gum, yellow box, acacia and callitris), with sparse short grass, often on sandy areas near to permanent water; grassy eucalypt woodlands. Nest on ground near or under grass tussock, log or low bush.			Gravelly ridges, traprock and river flats.
2455	Petauroides armillatus	central greater glider	E	Tall mature open wet and dry eucalypt forest (Eucalyptus &/or Corymbia spp.) to low open eucalypt woodland; presence of hollow-bearing trees.	Sea level to 1300m.	Usually on soils of relatively high fertility.	

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
483	10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.7, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.27, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.5, 10.4.6, 10.4.7, 10.4.8, 10.5.5, 10.9.1. 10.9.6. 10.9.7, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.15, 11.3.21, 11.3.23, 11.3.24, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.31, 11.3.34, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.40, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.4, 11.4.6, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.11, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.16, 11.8.11, 11.9.1, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.5, 11.9.7, 11.9.11, 11.9.12, 11.9.14, 11.11.15, 11.12.6
860	4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 4.5.8, 4.5.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 4.9.6, 4.9.10, 4.9.12, 4.9.17, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.7, 6.3.8, 6.3.9, 6.3.11, 6.3.12, 6.3.17, 6.3.18, 6.3.22, 6.3.24, 6.3.25, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10, 6.5.11, 6.5.13, 6.5.14, 6.5.15, 6.5.16, 6.5.17, 6.5.18, 6.5.19, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.9, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.17, 6.9.3, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.7, 7.2.11, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.16, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.25, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.3.44, 7.3.45, 7.3.47, 7.3.48, 7.3.50, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.20, 7.11.21, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.33, 7.11.34, 7.11.35, 7.11.37, 7.11.41, 7.11.42, 7.11.43, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 7.11.48, 7.11.49, 7.11.50, 7.11.51, 7.12.4, 7.12.5, 7.12.17, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.25, 7.12.26, 7.12.27, 7.12.28, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.33, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.54, 7.12.55, 7.12.56, 7.12.57, 7.12.58, 7.12.59, 7.12.60, 7.12.61, 7.12.62, 7.12.63, 7.12.65, 7.12.66, 7.12.69, 8.1.5, 8.2.3, 8.2.6, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.11, 8.2.12, 8.2.13, 8.2.14, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.3.10, 8.3.11, 8.3.13, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.5.7, 8.9.1, 8.10.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.11.10, 8.11.12, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 8.12.26, 8.12.27, 8.12.29, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.10, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.27, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.15, 9.5.16, 9.5.17, 9.7.1, 9.7.2, 9.7.3, 9.7.4, 9.7.5, 9.7.6, 9.8.1, 9.8.2, 9.8.3, 9.8.4, 9.8.5, 9.8.9, 9.8.10, 9.8.11, 9.8.13, 9.10.1, 9.10.3, 9.10.4, 9.10.5, 9.10.7, 9.10.8, 9.11.1, 9.11.2, 9.11.3, 9.11.4, 9.11.5, 9.11.7, 9.11.10, 9.11.11, 9.11.12, 9.11.13, 9.11.14, 9.11.15, 9.11.16, 9.11.17, 9.11.18, 9.11.19, 9.12.1, 9.12.2, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.10, 9.12.11, 9.12.12, 9.12.13, 9.12.14, 9.12.15, 9.12.20, 9.12.21, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.24, 9.12.25, 9.12.26, 9.12.27, 9.12.28, 9.12.29, 9.12.30, 9.12.31, 9.12.32, 9.12.33, 9.12.35, 9.12.36, 9.12.37, 9.12.38, 9.12.39, 9.12.44, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.5, 10.3.6, 10.3.8, 10.3.9, 10.3.10, 10.3.11, 10.3.12, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.17, 10.3.20, 10.3.22, 10.3.27, 10.3.28, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.5, 10.4.8, 10.4.9, 10.5.1, 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.7, 10.5.8, 10.5.9, 10.5.10, 10.5.11, 10.5.12, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 10.7.5, 10.7.7, 10.7.9, 10.7.10, 10.7.11, 10.7.12, 10.7.13, 10.9.2, 10.9.3, 10.9.5, 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4, 10.10.5, 10.10.7, 11.2.1, 11.2.5, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.5, 11.3.6, 11.3.7, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.13, 11.3.14, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.17, 11.3.18, 11.3.19, 11.3.21, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.26, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.29, 11.3.30, 11.3.32, 11.3.33, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.4.12, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.4, 11.5.5, 11.5.7, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.13, 11.5.14, 11.5.17, 11.5.18, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.3, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.7.7, 11.8.1, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.8.11, 11.8.12, 11.8.14, 11.8.15, 11.9.1, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.9.7, 11.9.9, 11.9.10, 11.9.11, 11.9.13, 11.9.14, 11.10.1, 11.10.2, 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.10.5, 11.10.6, 11.10.7, 11.10.9, 11.10.11, 11.10.12, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.2, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.6, 11.11.7, 11.11.8, 11.11.9, 11.11.10, 11.11.11, 11.11.12, 11.11.13, 11.11.14, 11.11.15, 11.11.16, 11.11.17, 11.11.19, 11.11.20, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.5, 11.12.6, 11.12.7, 11.12.8, 11.12.9, 11.12.10, 11.12.11, 11.12.12, 11.12.13, 11.12.14, 11.12.15, 11.12.20, 12.2.5, 12.2.6, 12.2.7, 12.2.8, 12.2.10, 12.3.2, 12.3.3, 12.3.4, 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.7, 12.3.9, 12.3.10, 12.3.11, 12.3.14, 12.3.18, 12.3.19, 12.3.20, 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.5.3, 12.5.4, 12.5.6, 12.5.7, 12.5.10, 12.5.12, 12.8.1, 12.8.8, 12.8.9, 12.8.11, 12.8.12, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.17, 12.8.20, 12.8.24, 12.8.25, 12.9-10.1, 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.8, 12.9-10.11, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.14, 12.9-10.17, 12.9-10.18, 12.9-10.19, 12.9-10.21, 12.9-10.25, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.27, 12.9-10.28, 12.9-10.29, 12.11.2, 12.11.3, 12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.11.7, 12.11.8, 12.11.9, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.16, 12.11.17, 12.11.18, 12.11.22, 12.11.23, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.11.28, 12.12.2, 12.12.3, 12.12.4, 12.12.5, 12.12.6, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.12.9, 12.12.11, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.15, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.28, 13.3.1, 13.3.2, 13.3.3, 13.3.4, 13.3.5, 13.3.7, 13.9.2, 13.11.1, 13.11.2, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.5, 13.11.6, 13.11.8, 13.11.9, 13.12.1, 13.12.2, 13.12.3, 13.12.4, 13.12.5, 13.12.6, 13.12.8, 13.12.9, 13.12.10.
1785	8.2.1, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.12, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.13, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.9.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.9, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.18, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.23, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.4.3, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.16, 9.7.1, 9.7.2, 9.7.3, 9.7.5, 9.7.6, 9.8.1, 9.8.2, 9.8.4, 9.8.5, 9.8.6, 9.8.9, 9.8.10, 9.8.11, 9.10.1, 9.10.3, 9.10.6, 9.10.7, 9.10.8, 9.11.1, 9.11.2, 9.11.3, 9.11.4, 9.11.5, 9.11.7, 9.11.10, 9.11.11, 9.11.12, 9.11.13, 9.11.15, 9.11.16, 9.11.17, 9.11.18, 9.11.19, 9.11.23, 9.11.26, 9.11.28, 9.11.29, 9.11.31, 9.11.32, 9.12.1, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.10, 9.12.11, 9.12.12, 9.12.13, 9.12.16, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.21, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.24, 9.12.26, 9.12.28, 9.12.30, 9.12.31, 9.12.33, 9.12.35, 9.12.37, 9.12.39, 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.5, 10.3.6, 10.3.8, 10.3.9, 10.3.10, 10.3.11, 10.3.12, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.19, 10.3.20, 10.3.22, 10.3.27, 10.3.28, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.5, 10.4.8, 10.5.1, 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.7, 10.5.8, 10.5.9, 10.5.10, 10.5.11, 10.5.12, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 10.7.5, 10.7.7, 10.7.9, 10.7.10, 10.7.11, 10.7.12, 10.7.13, 10.9.1, 10.9.2, 10.9.3, 10.9.5, 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4, 10.10.5, 10.10.7, 11.2.1, 11.2.5, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.7, 11.3.8, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.13, 11.3.14, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.17, 11.3.18, 11.3.19, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.29, 11.3.30, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.5, 11.4.8, 11.4.10, 11.4.12, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.4, 11.5.5, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.13, 11.5.14, 11.5.17, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.8.9, 11.8.11, 11.8.12, 11.8.14, 11.8.15, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.7, 11.9.9, 11.9.14, 11.10.1, 11.10.4, 11.10.6, 11.10.7, 11.10.11, 11.10.12, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.6, 11.11.7, 11.11.8, 11.11.9, 11.11.10, 11.11.11, 11.11.15, 11.11.16, 11.11.19, 11.11.20, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.5, 11.12.6, 11.12.7, 11.12.8, 11.12.9, 11.12.10, 11.12.11, 11.12.12, 11.12.13, 11.12.14, 11.12.17, 11.12.20, 12.2.5, 12.2.6, 12.2.7, 12.2.10, 12.2.11, 12.3.3, 12.3.6, 12.3.10, 12.3.12, 12.3.14, 12.3.18, 12.3.19, 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.5.4, 12.5.5, 12.5.7, 12.5.8, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.7.1, 12.7.2, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.17, 12.8.19, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.8, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.13, 12.9-10.25, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.28, 12.11.5, 12.11.7, 12.11.8, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.20, 12.11.21, 12.11.22, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.11.28, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.12.9, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.21, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.3.7, 13.11.1, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.12.2, 13.12.3, 13.12.5, 13.12.8, 13.12.9, 13.12.10.
2455	2.10.2, 2.10.3, 2.5.24, 7.3.19, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.5.2, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.35, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.24, 7.12.27, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.61, 7.12.63, 8.3.2, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.11.3, 8.11.8, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.20, 8.12.23, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.3, 9.3.8, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.5.5, 9.7.3, 9.8.1, 9.8.4, 9.8.9, 9.11.2, 9.11.4, 9.11.10, 9.11.14, 9.11.16, 9.12.1, 9.12.2, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.26, 10.3.13, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.7, 11.3.9, 11.3.14, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.26, 11.3.27, 11.3.29, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.8, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.7.7, 11.8.1, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.9.2, 11.9.9, 11.9.13, 11.10.1, 11.10.2, 11.10.4, 11.10.5, 11.10.7, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.7, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.6, 11.12.13, 12.3.2, 12.3.3, 12.3.6, 12.3.7, 12.3.9, 12.3.11, 12.3.14 ,12.3.15 ,12.5.1 ,12.5.2, 12.5.3, 12.5.4, 12.5.6, 12.5.7, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.8.1, 12.8.8, 12.8.10, 12.8.11, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.20, 12.8.24, 12.8.25, 12.9-10.1, 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.11, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.14, 12.9-10.17, 12.9-10.18, 12.9-10.19, 12.9-10.20, 12.9-10.21, 12.9 -10.23, 12.9-10.24, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.27, 12.11.2, 12.11.3, 12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.11.7, 12.11.9, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.16, 12.11.17, 12.11.18, 12.11.19, 12.11.22, 12.11.23, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.12.2, 12.12.3, 12.12.4, 12.12.5, 12.12.6, 12.12.7, 12.12.11, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.15, 12.12.20, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27, 12.12.28, 13.11.3, 13.11.5, 13.11.6, 13.11.8, 13.12.1, 13.12.2

3.7 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.8 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Non Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

No Class A

Class B (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 240.89 ha

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at: https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request

Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Queensland Government

Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
Water
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 980 1,960 2,940 3,920 4,900 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

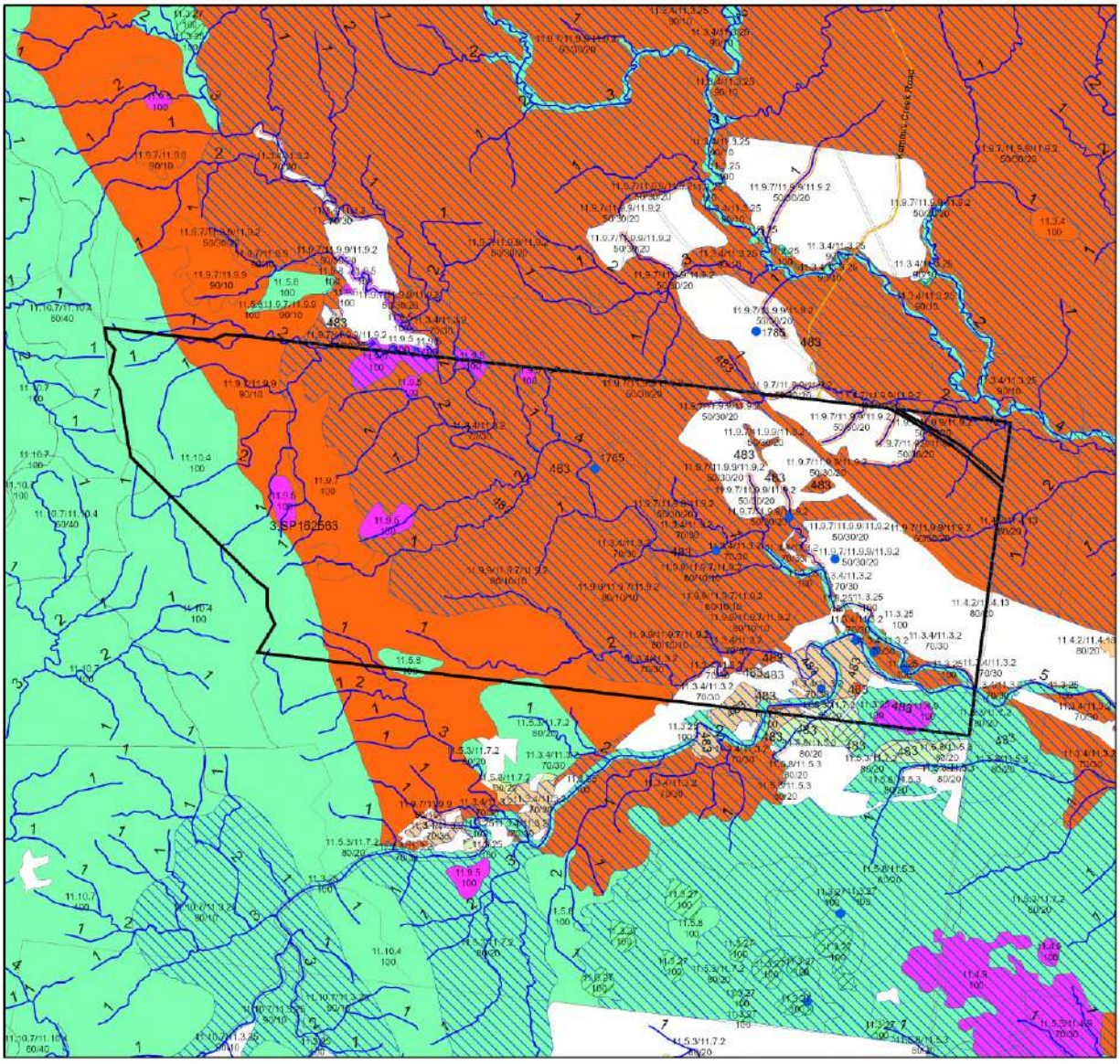
Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

Queensland Government

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 700 1,400 2,100 2,800 3,500 m

This product is displayed in: GDA2020

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

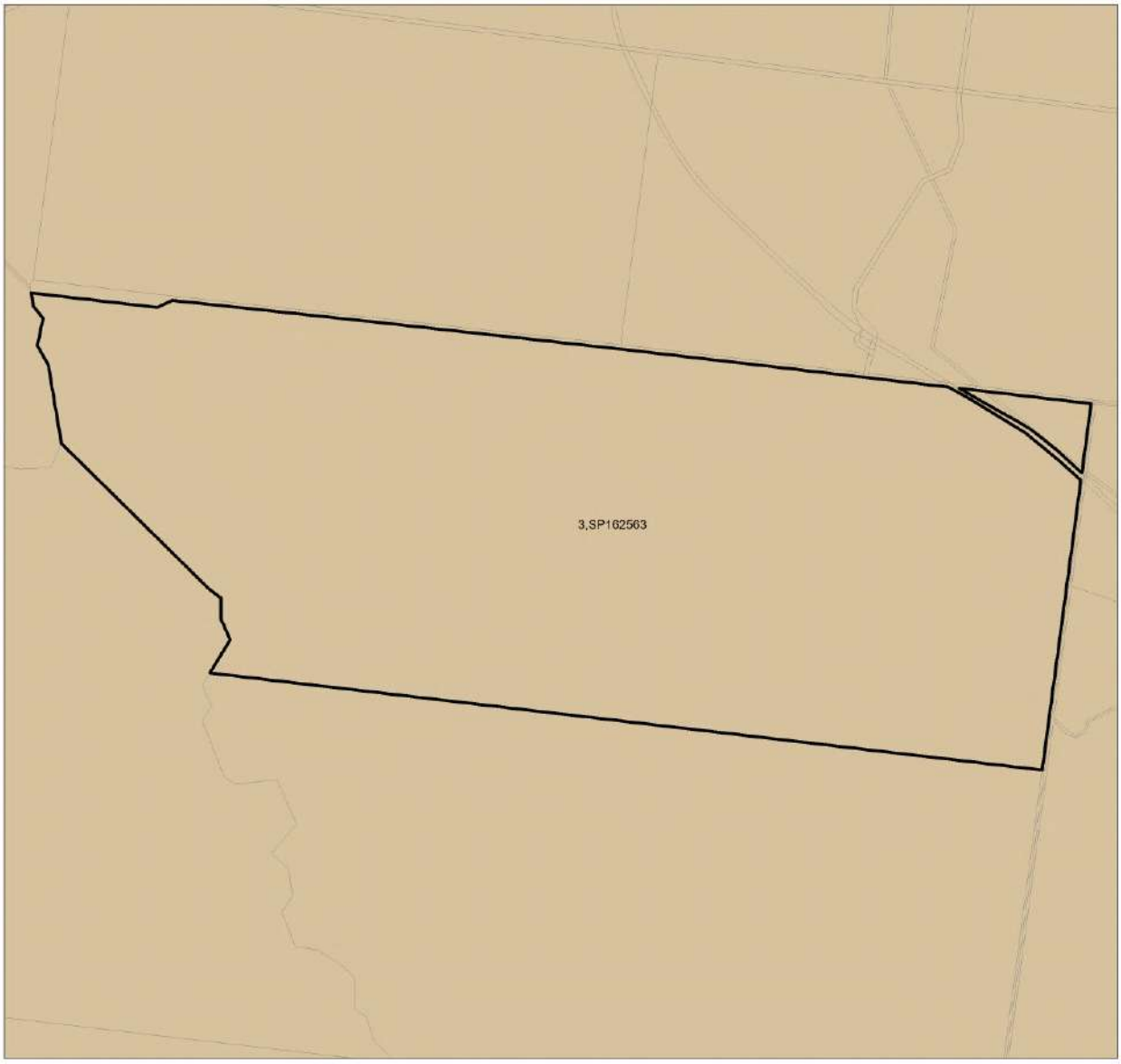
Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

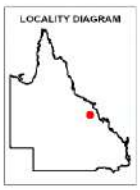
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



Coastal/Non Coastal Map

Coastal
Non Coastal
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 840 1,680 2,520 3,360 4,200 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

Towns
Rivers and creeks
Freeways / motorways; Highways
Secondary roads; Streets
Agricultural land class A or B
A
B
Not class A or B
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 850 1700 2550 3400 4250 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer
Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of these details all data custodians and/or the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs to which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland, 2026

5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

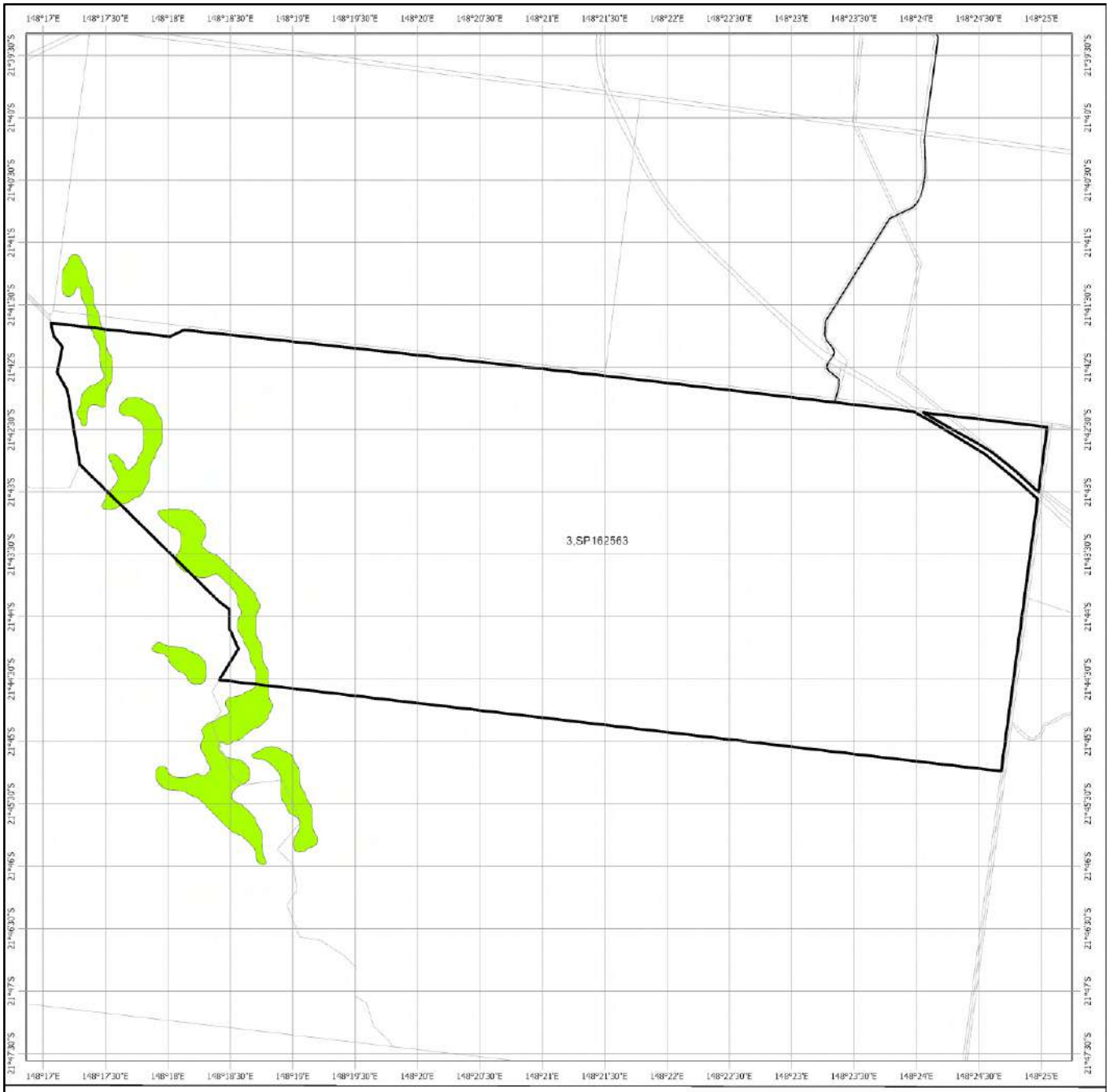
This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

Species information

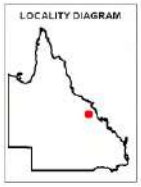
Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 580 1,160 1,740 2,320 2,900 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland (Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation), 2026

6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild

including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

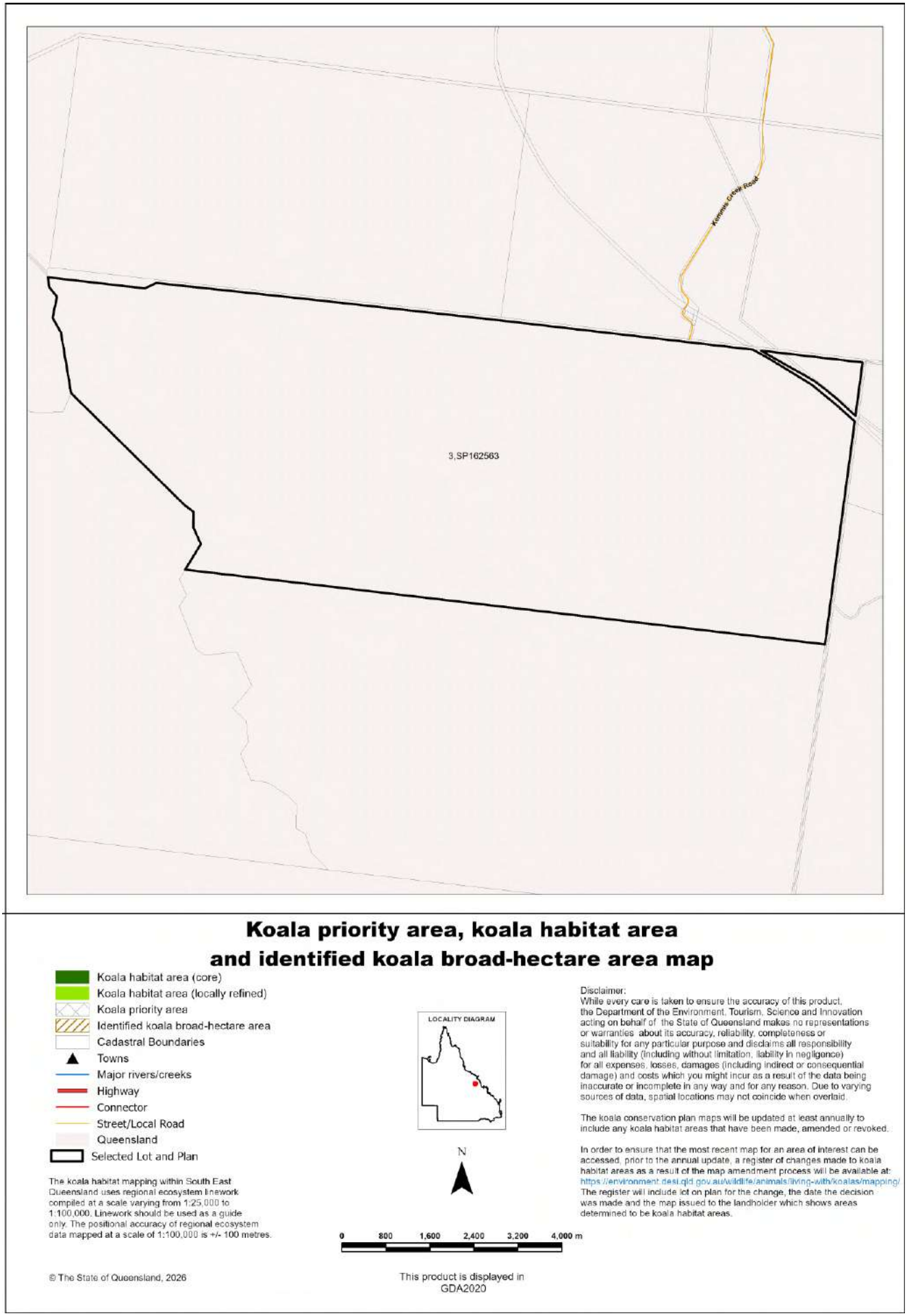
For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 3 Plan: SP162563

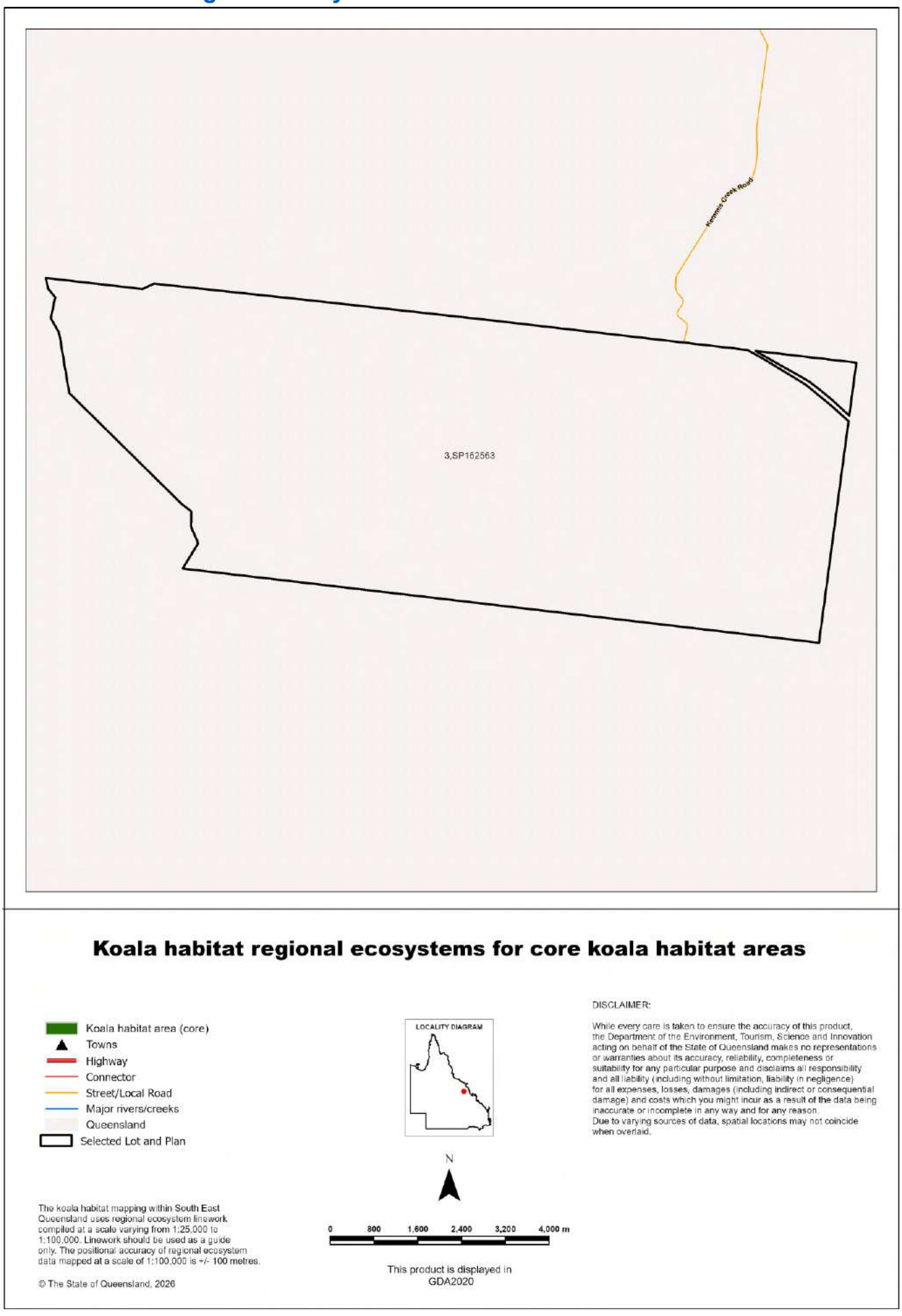
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District C

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare area map



7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled roads	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory



Vegetation management
PROPERTY REPORT

For Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16
13/05/2026

This publication has been compiled by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

© State of Queensland (2026)

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons - Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY) licence.

Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.



You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

Note: Some content in this publication may have different licence terms as indicated.

For more information on this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

Mapping versions

Vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development which administers the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

Table of Contents

1. Property details 6
1.1 Tenure and title area 6
1.2 Property location 6
2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD)) 7
2.1 Exempt clearing work 7
2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes 7
2.3 Area management plans 8
2.4 Development approvals 8
2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD 8
3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16 9
3.1 Vegetation categories 9
3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) 9
3.3 Regional ecosystems 11
3.4 Watercourses 12
3.5 Wetlands 12
3.6 Essential habitat 12
3.7 Area Management Plan(s) 13
3.8 Coastal or non-coastal 13
3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B 13
4. Vegetation management framework maps 15
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map 16
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map 17
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map 18
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture 19
5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI)) 20
5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 20
5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 20
5.3 Exemptions 20
5.4 Contact information for DETSI 20
5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map 21
6. Koala protection framework (administered by DETSI) 23
6.1 Koala mapping 23
6.2 Koala habitat planning controls 24
6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements 25
6.4 Contact information for DETSI 25
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16 26
7.1 Koala districts 26
7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map 26
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas 27
8. Other relevant legislation contacts list 28

1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
2	WHS16	Lands Lease	48,610,840

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Isaac Regional	Fitzroy	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD))

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.7 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au/land-property/forms/enquiry-form to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	4,282.96
Category C	216.00
Category R	16.28
Category X	344.65

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

The following Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAVs) may be present on this property.
Reference number:
2010/000897

3.3 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.10.4a	Least concern	B	421.36	Eucalyptus decorticans, Lysicarpus angustifolius +/- Eucalyptus spp., Corymbia spp., Acacia spp. woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	B	141.26	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	C	31.31	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	R	1.84	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	B	127.69	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	C	2.27	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	R	4.49	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.27f	Least concern	B	178.01	Freshwater wetlands	Sparse
11.3.27f	Least concern	C	9.86	Freshwater wetlands	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	B	329.60	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	C	73.06	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	R	4.30	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	B	35.57	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	B	1,252.31	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	C	39.66	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.5.3	Least concern	R	1.15	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.8c	Least concern	B	957.69	Melaleuca spp., Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.8c	Least concern	C	46.89	Melaleuca spp., Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.8c	Least concern	R	3.42	Melaleuca spp., Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	B	265.77	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	C	6.98	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	R	0.07	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.9.5	Endangered	B	25.35	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest to woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense
11.9.7a	Of concern	B	493.53	Eucalyptus populnea, Eremophila mitchellii shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.7a	Of concern	C	5.36	Eucalyptus populnea, Eremophila mitchellii shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.7a	Of concern	R	0.91	Eucalyptus populnea, Eremophila mitchellii shrubby woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.9	Least concern	B	54.84	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.9	Least concern	C	0.60	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.9	Least concern	R	0.10	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	344.65	None	None

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any

of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.4 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.5 Wetlands

Vegetation management wetlands are present on this property and are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 of this report.

3.6 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
483	Denisonia maculata	ornamental snake	V	Riparian woodland/open forest and shrub/woodland including Brigalow Acacia harpophylla; into drier habitats in summer.	100-450m.	Cracking clay with gilgai/soil crack microrelief and sandy loam substrates.	Near freshwater waterholes/creeks and low lying poorly drained areas that are frequently inundated by freshwater.
1785	Geophaps scripta scripta	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	Dry eucalypt woodland (including poplar box, spotted gum, yellow box, acacia and callitris), with sparse short grass, often on sandy areas near to permanent water; grassy eucalypt woodlands. Nest on ground near or under grass tussock, log or low bush.			Gravelly ridges, traprock and river flats.
2455	Petauroides armillatus	central greater glider	E	Tall mature open wet and dry eucalypt forest (Eucalyptus &/or Corymbia spp.) to low open eucalypt woodland; presence of hollow-bearing trees.	Sea level to 1300m.	Usually on soils of relatively high fertility.	

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
483	10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.7, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.27, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.5, 10.4.6, 10.4.7, 10.4.8, 10.5.5, 10.9.1. 10.9.6. 10.9.7, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.15, 11.3.21, 11.3.23, 11.3.24, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.31, 11.3.34, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.40, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.4, 11.4.6, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.11, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.16, 11.8.11, 11.9.1, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.5, 11.9.7, 11.9.11, 11.9.12, 11.9.14, 11.11.15, 11.12.6
1785	8.2.1, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.12, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.13, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.9.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.9, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.18, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.23, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.4.3, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.16, 9.7.1, 9.7.2, 9.7.3, 9.7.5, 9.7.6, 9.8.1, 9.8.2, 9.8.4, 9.8.5, 9.8.6, 9.8.9, 9.8.10, 9.8.11, 9.10.1, 9.10.3, 9.10.6, 9.10.7, 9.10.8, 9.11.1, 9.11.2, 9.11.3, 9.11.4, 9.11.5, 9.11.7, 9.11.10, 9.11.11, 9.11.12, 9.11.13, 9.11.15, 9.11.16, 9.11.17, 9.11.18, 9.11.19, 9.11.23, 9.11.26, 9.11.28, 9.11.29, 9.11.31, 9.11.32, 9.12.1, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.10, 9.12.11, 9.12.12, 9.12.13, 9.12.16, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.21, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.24, 9.12.26, 9.12.28, 9.12.30, 9.12.31, 9.12.33, 9.12.35, 9.12.37, 9.12.39, 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.5, 10.3.6, 10.3.8, 10.3.9, 10.3.10, 10.3.11, 10.3.12, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.19, 10.3.20, 10.3.22, 10.3.27, 10.3.28, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.5, 10.4.8, 10.5.1, 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.7, 10.5.8, 10.5.9, 10.5.10, 10.5.11, 10.5.12, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 10.7.5, 10.7.7, 10.7.9, 10.7.10, 10.7.11, 10.7.12, 10.7.13, 10.9.1, 10.9.2, 10.9.3, 10.9.5, 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4, 10.10.5, 10.10.7, 11.2.1, 11.2.5, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.7, 11.3.8, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.13, 11.3.14, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.17, 11.3.18, 11.3.19, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.29, 11.3.30, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.5, 11.4.8, 11.4.10, 11.4.12, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.4, 11.5.5, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.13, 11.5.14, 11.5.17, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.8.9, 11.8.11, 11.8.12, 11.8.14, 11.8.15, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.7, 11.9.9, 11.9.14, 11.10.1, 11.10.4, 11.10.6, 11.10.7, 11.10.11, 11.10.12, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.6, 11.11.7, 11.11.8, 11.11.9, 11.11.10, 11.11.11, 11.11.15, 11.11.16, 11.11.19, 11.11.20, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.5, 11.12.6, 11.12.7, 11.12.8, 11.12.9, 11.12.10, 11.12.11, 11.12.12, 11.12.13, 11.12.14, 11.12.17, 11.12.20, 12.2.5, 12.2.6, 12.2.7, 12.2.10, 12.2.11, 12.3.3, 12.3.6, 12.3.10, 12.3.12, 12.3.14, 12.3.18, 12.3.19, 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.5.4, 12.5.5, 12.5.7, 12.5.8, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.7.1, 12.7.2, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.17, 12.8.19, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.8, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.13, 12.9-10.25, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.28, 12.11.5, 12.11.7, 12.11.8, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.20, 12.11.21, 12.11.22, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.11.28, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.12.9, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.21, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.3.7, 13.11.1, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.12.2, 13.12.3, 13.12.5, 13.12.8, 13.12.9, 13.12.10.
2455	2.10.2, 2.10.3, 2.5.24, 7.3.19, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.5.2, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.35, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.24, 7.12.27, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.61, 7.12.63, 8.3.2, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.11.3, 8.11.8, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.20, 8.12.23, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.3, 9.3.8, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.5.5, 9.7.3, 9.8.1, 9.8.4, 9.8.9, 9.11.2, 9.11.4, 9.11.10, 9.11.14, 9.11.16, 9.12.1, 9.12.2, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.26, 10.3.13, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.7, 11.3.9, 11.3.14, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.26, 11.3.27, 11.3.29, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.8, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.7.7, 11.8.1, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.9.2, 11.9.9, 11.9.13, 11.10.1, 11.10.2, 11.10.4, 11.10.5, 11.10.7, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.7, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.6, 11.12.13, 12.3.2, 12.3.3, 12.3.6, 12.3.7, 12.3.9, 12.3.11, 12.3.14 ,12.3.15 ,12.5.1 ,12.5.2, 12.5.3, 12.5.4, 12.5.6, 12.5.7, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.8.1, 12.8.8, 12.8.10, 12.8.11, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.20, 12.8.24, 12.8.25, 12.9-10.1, 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.11, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.14, 12.9-10.17, 12.9-10.18, 12.9-10.19, 12.9-10.20, 12.9-10.21, 12.9-10.23, 12.9-10.24, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.27, 12.11.2, 12.11.3, 12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.11.7, 12.11.9, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.16, 12.11.17, 12.11.18, 12.11.19, 12.11.22, 12.11.23, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.12.2, 12.12.3, 12.12.4, 12.12.5, 12.12.6, 12.12.7, 12.12.11, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.15, 12.12.20, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27, 12.12.28, 13.11.3, 13.11.5, 13.11.6, 13.11.8, 13.12.1, 13.12.2

3.7 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.8 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Non Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

No Class A

Class B (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 33.43 ha

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at: https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request

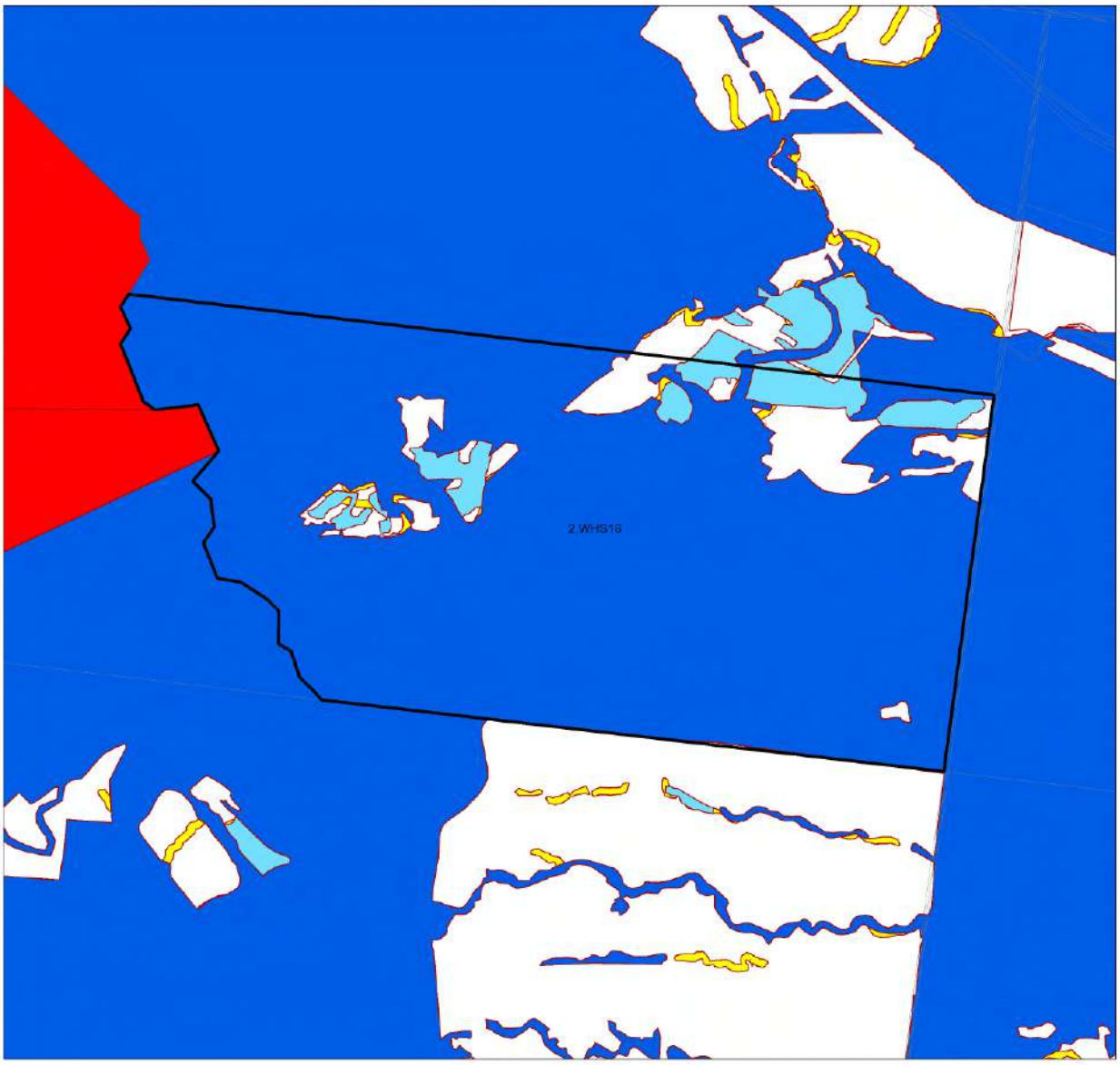
Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Queensland Government

Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
Water
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 810 1,620 2,430 3,240 4,050 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

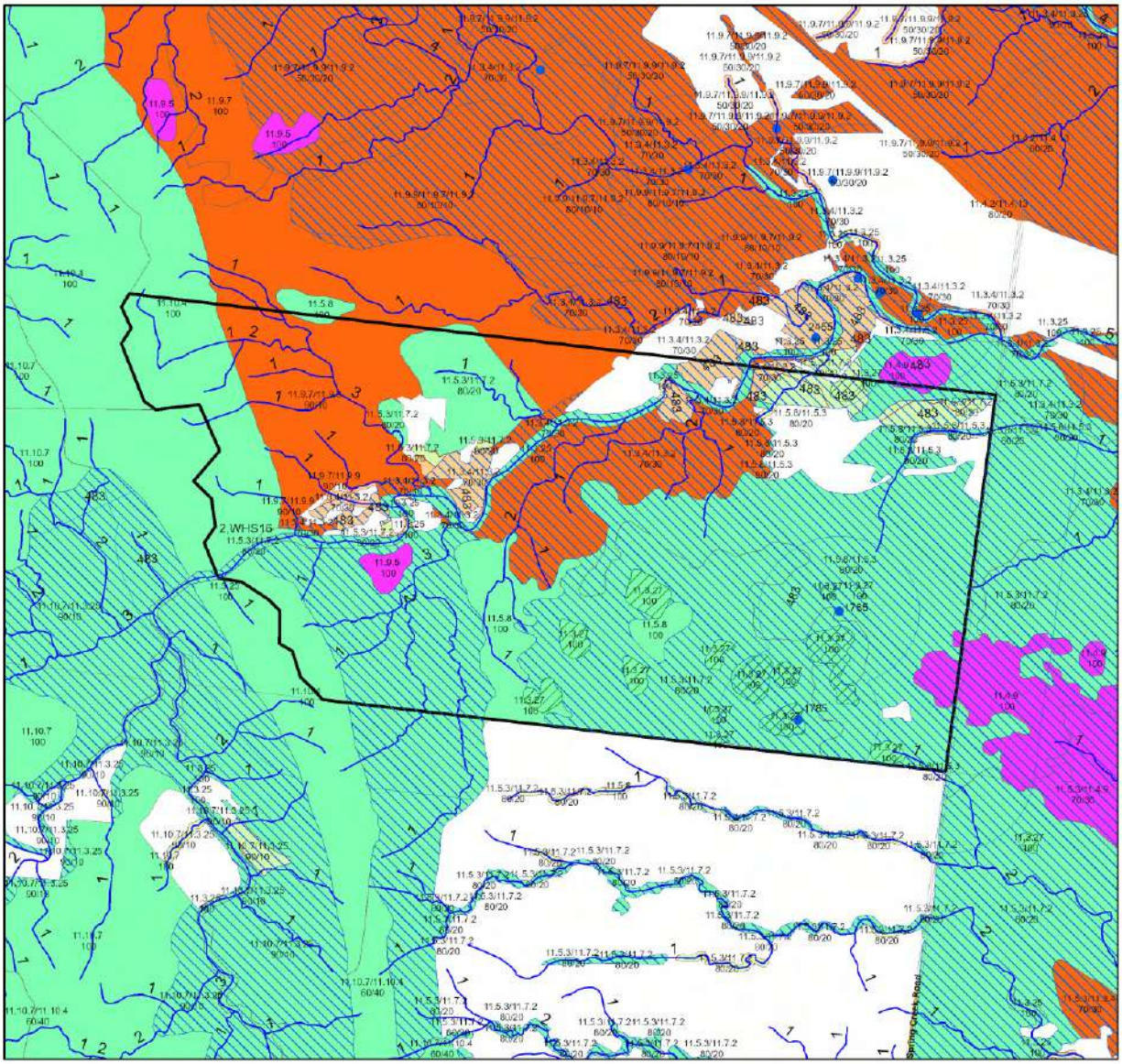
Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

Queensland Government

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 580 1,160 1,740 2,320 2,900 m

This product is displayed in: GDA2020

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



Coastal/Non Coastal Map

Coastal
Non Coastal
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 670 1,340 2,010 2,680 3,350 m

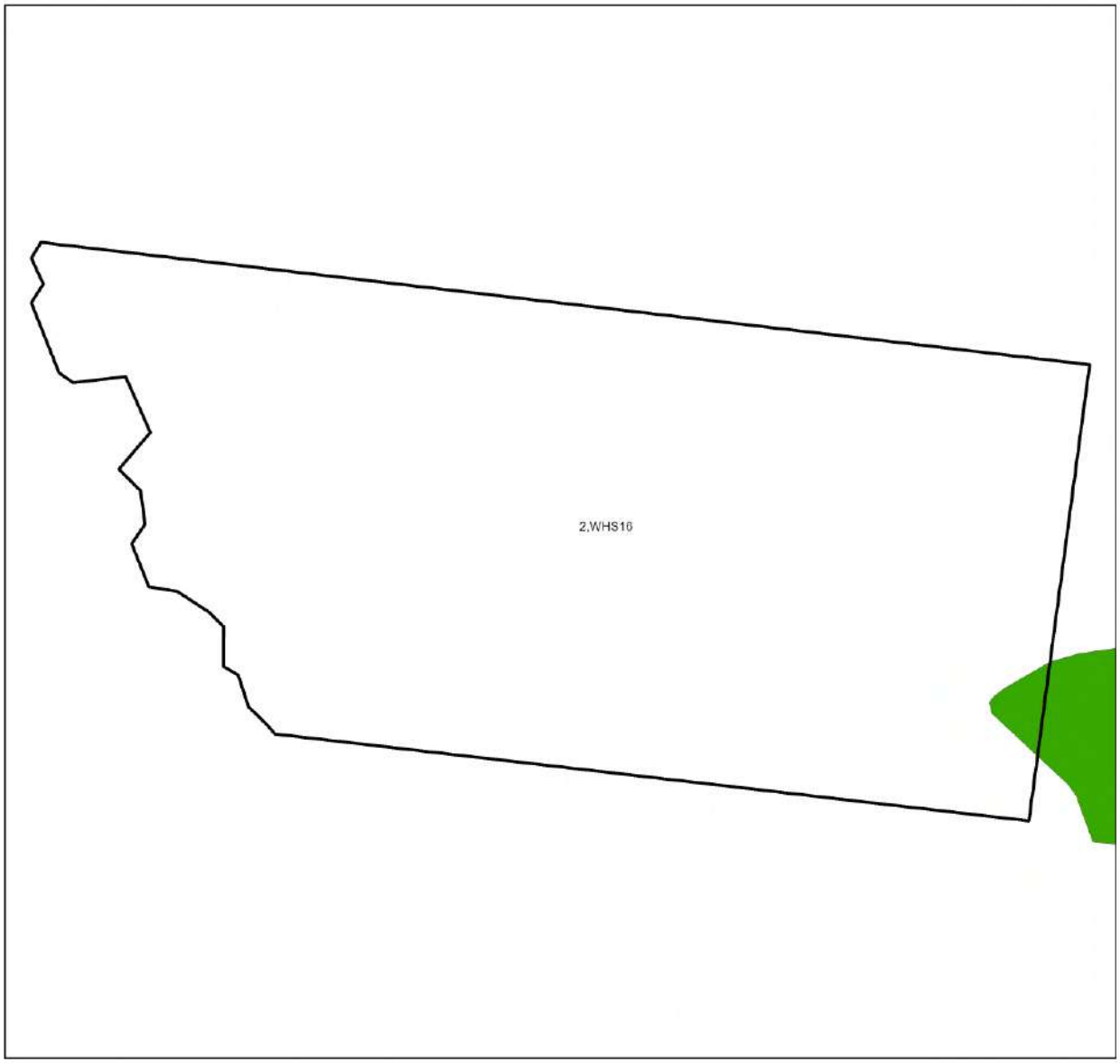
This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

Towns
Rivers and creeks
Freeways / motorways; Highways
Secondary roads; Streets
Agricultural land class A or B
A
B
Not class A or B
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 670 1340 2010 2680 3350 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer
Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of these details all data custodians and/or the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs to which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland, 2026

5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

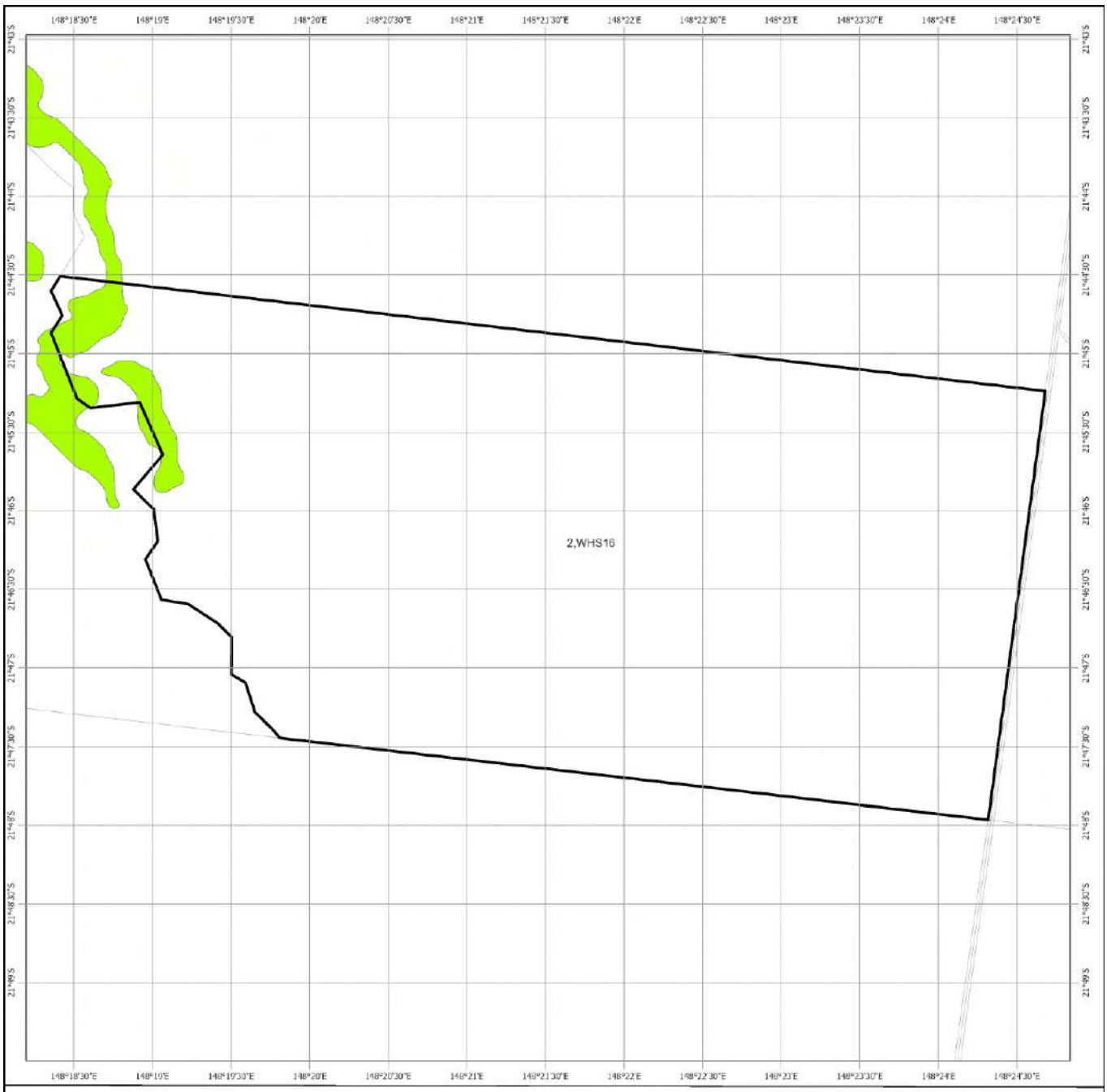
This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

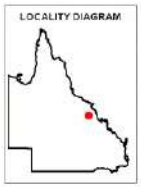
Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan



N

0 460 920 1,380 1,840 2,300 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland (Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation), 2026

6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild

including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

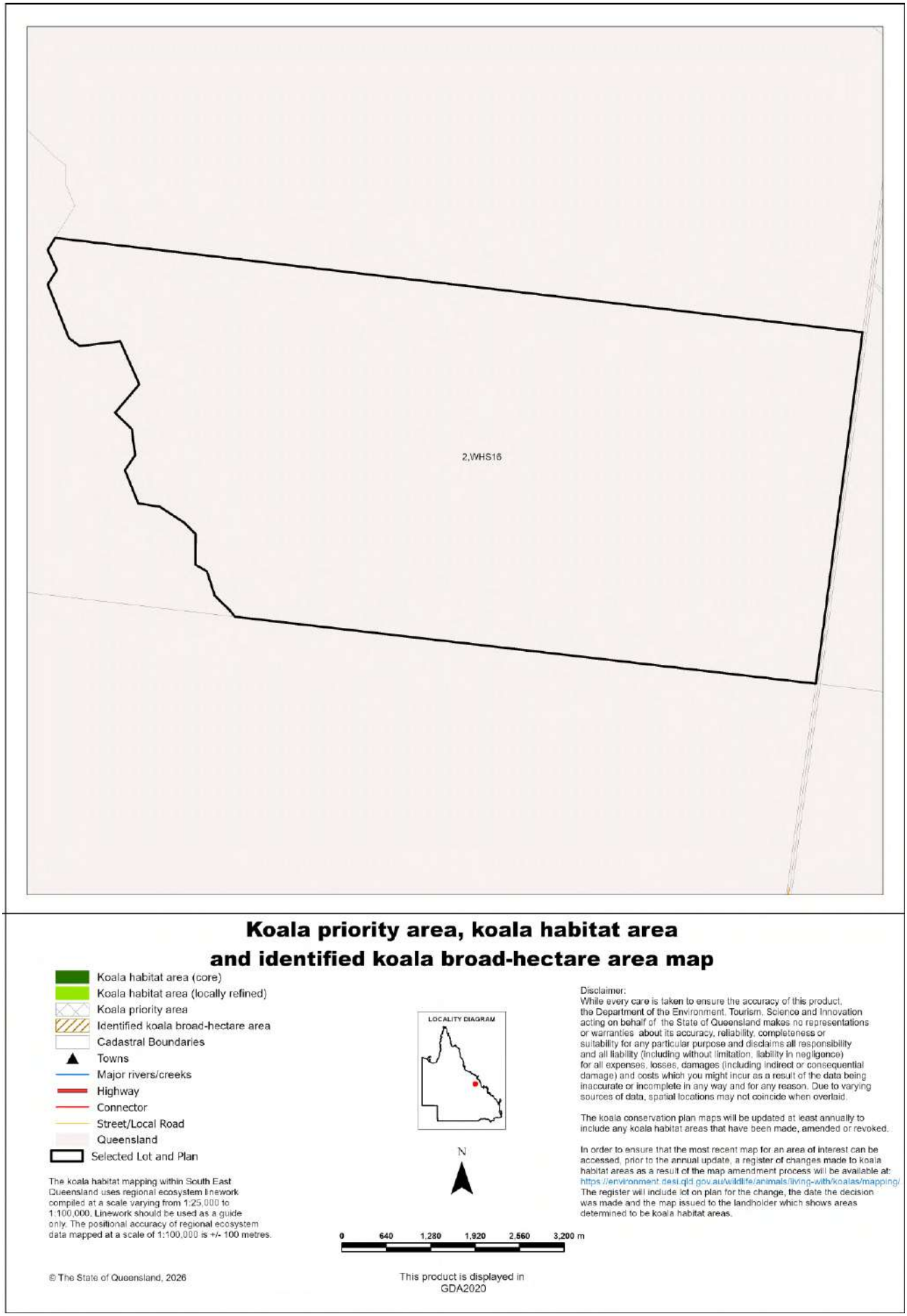
For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 2 Plan: WHS16

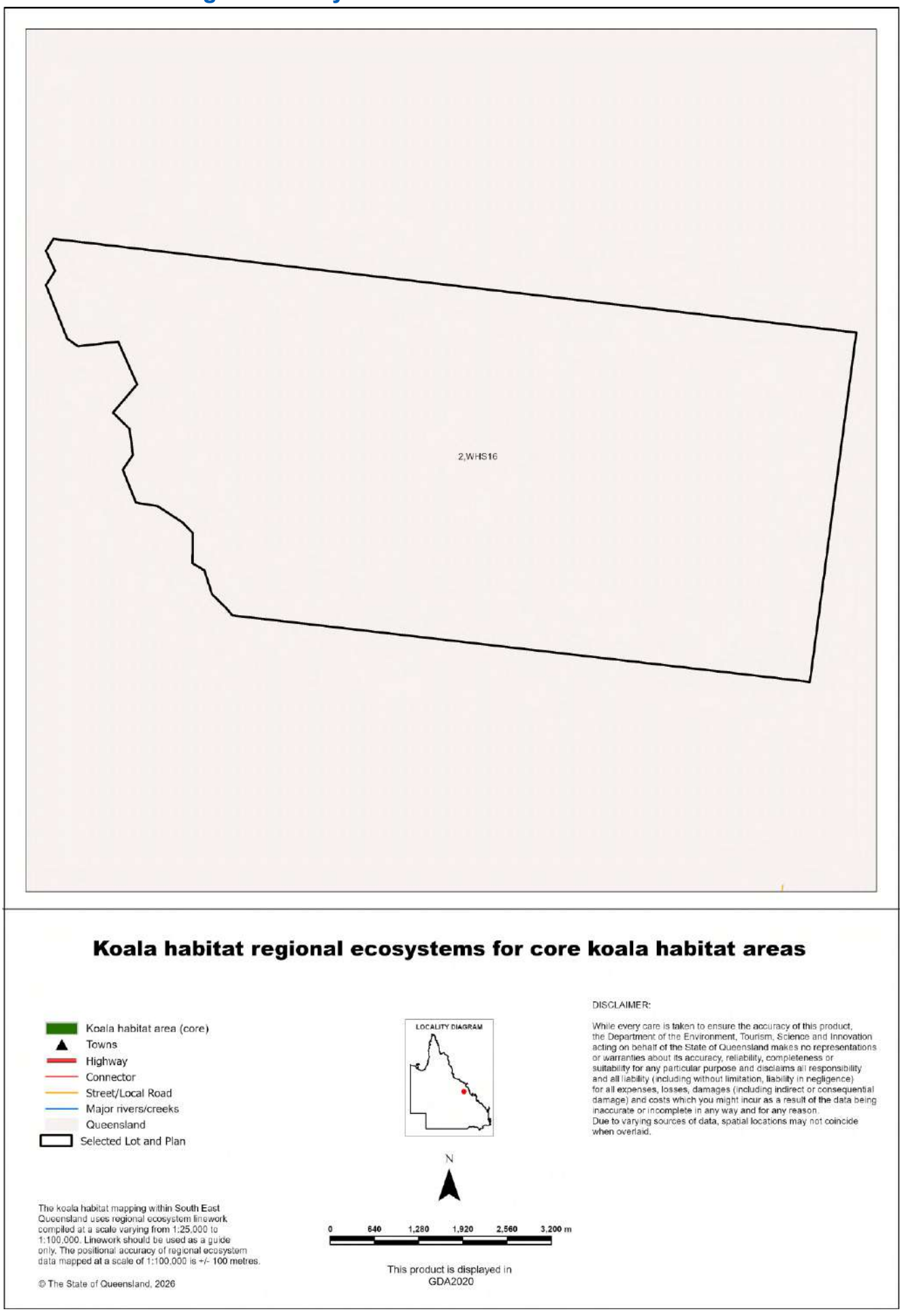
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District C

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare area map



7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled roads	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory



Vegetation management
PROPERTY REPORT

For Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252
13/05/2026

This publication has been compiled by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

© State of Queensland (2026)

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons - Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY) licence.

Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.



You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

Note: Some content in this publication may have different licence terms as indicated.

For more information on this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

Mapping versions

Vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development which administers the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

Table of Contents

1. Property details 6
1.1 Tenure and title area 6
1.2 Property location 6
2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD)) 7
2.1 Exempt clearing work 7
2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes 7
2.3 Area management plans 8
2.4 Development approvals 8
2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD 8
3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252 9
3.1 Vegetation categories 9
3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) 9
3.3 Regional ecosystems 11
3.4 Watercourses 11
3.5 Wetlands 11
3.6 Essential habitat 12
3.7 Area Management Plan(s) 13
3.8 Coastal or non-coastal 13
3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B 13
4. Vegetation management framework maps 14
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map 15
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map 16
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map 17
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture 18
5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI)) 19
5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 19
5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 19
5.3 Exemptions 19
5.4 Contact information for DETSI 19
5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map 20
6. Koala protection framework (administered by DETSI) 22
6.1 Koala mapping 22
6.2 Koala habitat planning controls 23
6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements 24
6.4 Contact information for DETSI 24
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252 25
7.1 Koala districts 25
7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map 25
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas 26
8. Other relevant legislation contacts list 27

1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
7	SP155252	Freehold	68,566,100
E	SP202911	Easement	149,200
F	SP202911	Easement	11,850
G	SP258644	Easement	5,182
J	SP266885	Easement	20,910

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Isaac Regional	Fitzroy	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD))

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.7 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au/land-property/forms/enquiry-form to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	4,056.45
Category C	263.81
Category R	18.02
Category X	2,511.36

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

The following Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAVs) may be present on this property.
Reference number:
2012/003187

3.3 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.3.2	Of concern	B	232.81	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	C	26.00	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	R	0.24	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	B	241.29	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	C	0.24	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	R	2.97	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	B	698.43	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	C	66.82	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	R	4.55	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.4.13	Least concern	B	16.44	Eucalyptus orgadophila open woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Very sparse
11.4.13	Least concern	C	1.99	Eucalyptus orgadophila open woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Very sparse
11.4.2	Of concern	B	65.77	Eucalyptus spp. and/or Corymbia spp. grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.2	Of concern	C	7.96	Eucalyptus spp. and/or Corymbia spp. grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	B	479.53	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	C	126.16	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	R	0.63	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.5.3	Least concern	B	1,804.67	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	C	32.78	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	R	9.56	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.8c	Least concern	B	232.73	Melaleuca spp., Eucalyptus crebra, Corymbia intermedia woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	B	284.79	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	C	1.87	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	R	0.06	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
non-rem	None	B	less than 0.01	None	None
non-rem	None	X	2,511.36	None	None

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.4 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.5 Wetlands

Vegetation management wetlands are present on this property and are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 of this report.

3.6 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
483	Denisonia maculata	ornamental snake	V	Riparian woodland/open forest and shrub/woodland including Brigalow Acacia harpophylla; into drier habitats in summer.	100-450m.	Cracking clay with gilgai/soil crack microrelief and sandy loam substrates.	Near freshwater waterholes/creeks and low lying poorly drained areas that are frequently inundated by freshwater.
1785	Geophaps scripta scripta	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	Dry eucalypt woodland (including poplar box, spotted gum, yellow box, acacia and callitris), with sparse short grass, often on sandy areas near to permanent water; grassy eucalypt woodlands. Nest on ground near or under grass tussock, log or low bush.			Gravelly ridges, traprock and river flats.

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
483	10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.7, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.27, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.5, 10.4.6, 10.4.7, 10.4.8, 10.5.5, 10.9.1. 10.9.6. 10.9.7, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.15, 11.3.21, 11.3.23, 11.3.24, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.31, 11.3.34, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.40, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.4, 11.4.6, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.11, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.16, 11.8.11, 11.9.1, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.5, 11.9.7, 11.9.11, 11.9.12, 11.9.14, 11.11.15, 11.12.6
1785	8.2.1, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.12, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.13, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.9.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.9, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.18, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.23, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.4.3, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.16, 9.7.1, 9.7.2, 9.7.3, 9.7.5, 9.7.6, 9.8.1, 9.8.2, 9.8.4, 9.8.5, 9.8.6, 9.8.9, 9.8.10, 9.8.11, 9.10.1, 9.10.3, 9.10.6, 9.10.7, 9.10.8, 9.11.1, 9.11.2, 9.11.3, 9.11.4, 9.11.5, 9.11.7, 9.11.10, 9.11.11, 9.11.12, 9.11.13, 9.11.15, 9.11.16, 9.11.17, 9.11.18, 9.11.19, 9.11.23, 9.11.26, 9.11.28, 9.11.29, 9.11.31, 9.11.32, 9.12.1, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.10, 9.12.11, 9.12.12, 9.12.13, 9.12.16, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.21, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.24, 9.12.26, 9.12.28, 9.12.30, 9.12.31, 9.12.33, 9.12.35, 9.12.37, 9.12.39, 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.5, 10.3.6, 10.3.8, 10.3.9, 10.3.10, 10.3.11, 10.3.12, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.19, 10.3.20, 10.3.22, 10.3.27, 10.3.28, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.5, 10.4.8, 10.5.1, 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.7, 10.5.8, 10.5.9, 10.5.10, 10.5.11, 10.5.12, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 10.7.5, 10.7.7, 10.7.9, 10.7.10, 10.7.11, 10.7.12, 10.7.13, 10.9.1, 10.9.2, 10.9.3, 10.9.5, 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4, 10.10.5, 10.10.7, 11.2.1, 11.2.5, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.7, 11.3.8, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.13, 11.3.14, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.17, 11.3.18, 11.3.19, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.29, 11.3.30, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.5, 11.4.8, 11.4.10, 11.4.12, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.4, 11.5.5, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.13, 11.5.14, 11.5.17, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.8.9, 11.8.11, 11.8.12, 11.8.14, 11.8.15, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.7, 11.9.9, 11.9.14, 11.10.1, 11.10.4, 11.10.6, 11.10.7, 11.10.11, 11.10.12, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.6, 11.11.7, 11.11.8, 11.11.9, 11.11.10, 11.11.11, 11.11.15, 11.11.16, 11.11.19, 11.11.20, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.5, 11.12.6, 11.12.7, 11.12.8, 11.12.9, 11.12.10, 11.12.11, 11.12.12, 11.12.13, 11.12.14, 11.12.17, 11.12.20, 12.2.5, 12.2.6, 12.2.7, 12.2.10, 12.2.11, 12.3.3, 12.3.6, 12.3.10, 12.3.12, 12.3.14, 12.3.18, 12.3.19, 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.5.4, 12.5.5, 12.5.7, 12.5.8, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.7.1, 12.7.2, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.17, 12.8.19, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.8, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.13, 12.9-10.25, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.28, 12.11.5, 12.11.7, 12.11.8, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.20, 12.11.21, 12.11.22, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.11.28, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.12.9, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.21, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.3.7, 13.11.1, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.12.2, 13.12.3, 13.12.5, 13.12.8, 13.12.9, 13.12.10.

3.7 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.8 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Non Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

Class A (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 8.62 ha

Class B (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 1070.87 ha

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at: https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request

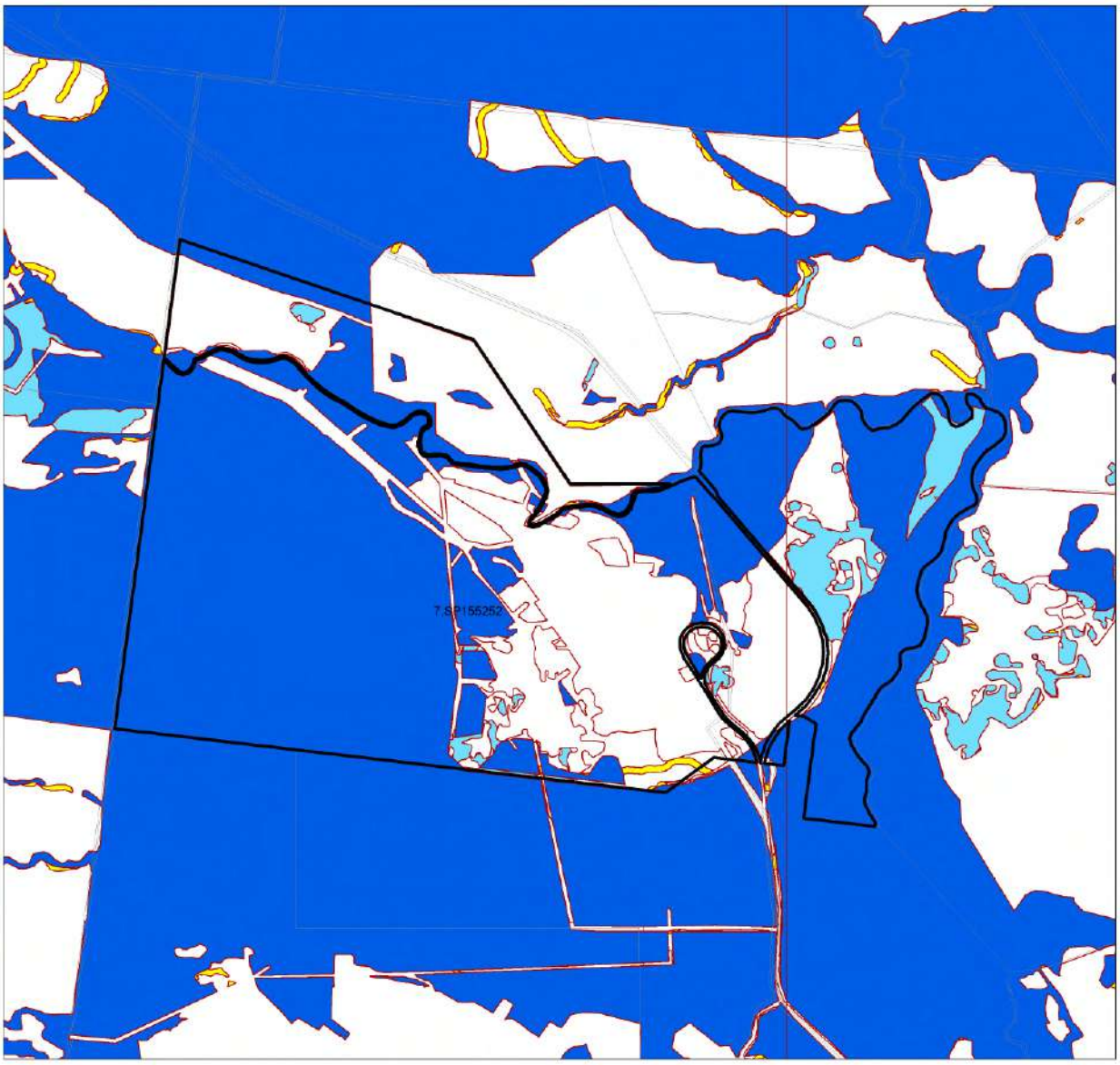
Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Queensland Government

Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
Water
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 940 1,880 2,820 3,760 4,700 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

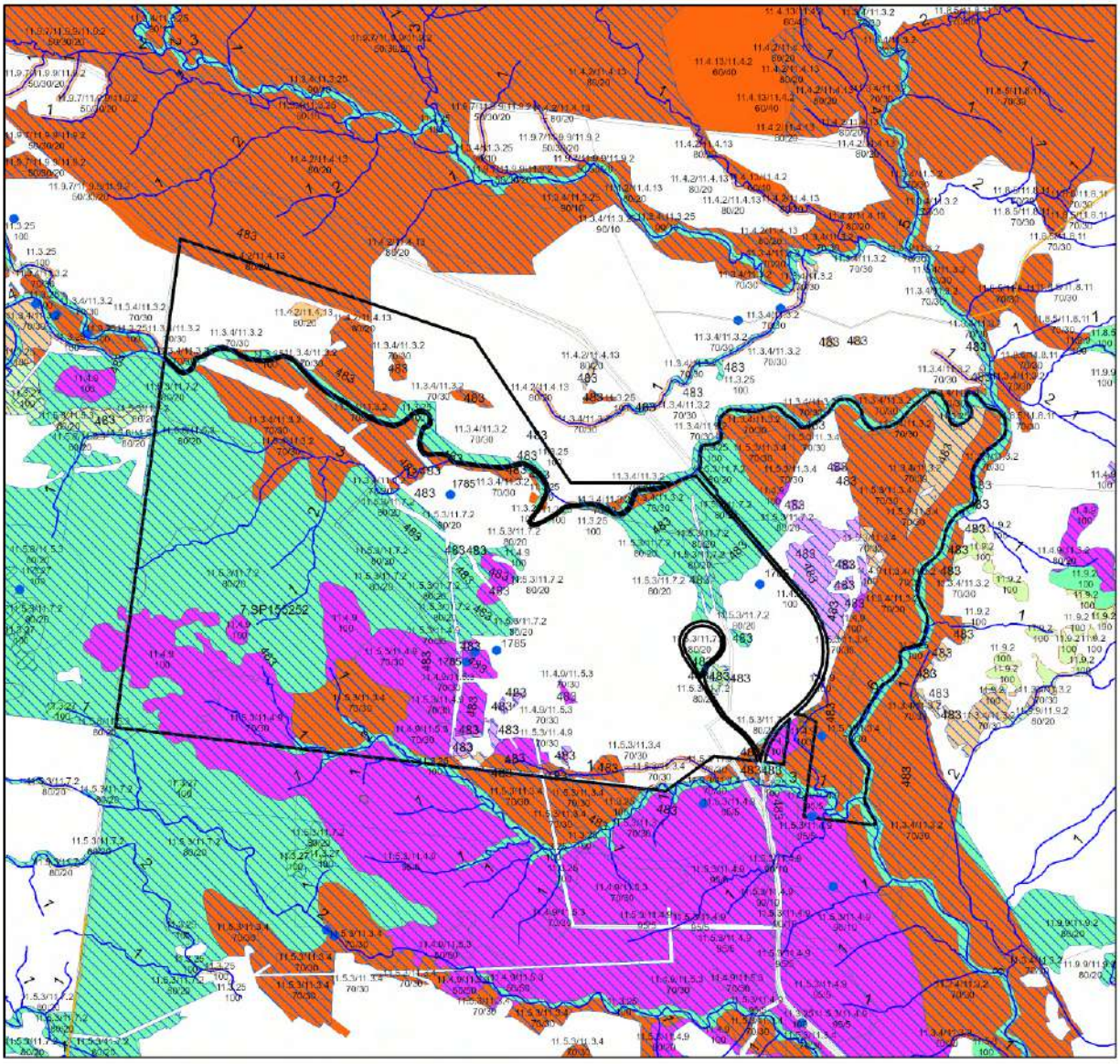
Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

Queensland Government

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 675 1,350 2,025 2,700 3,375 m

This product is displayed in: GDA2020

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

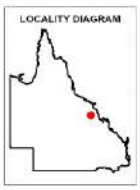
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



Coastal/Non Coastal Map

Coastal
Non Coastal
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 790 1,580 2,370 3,160 3,950 m

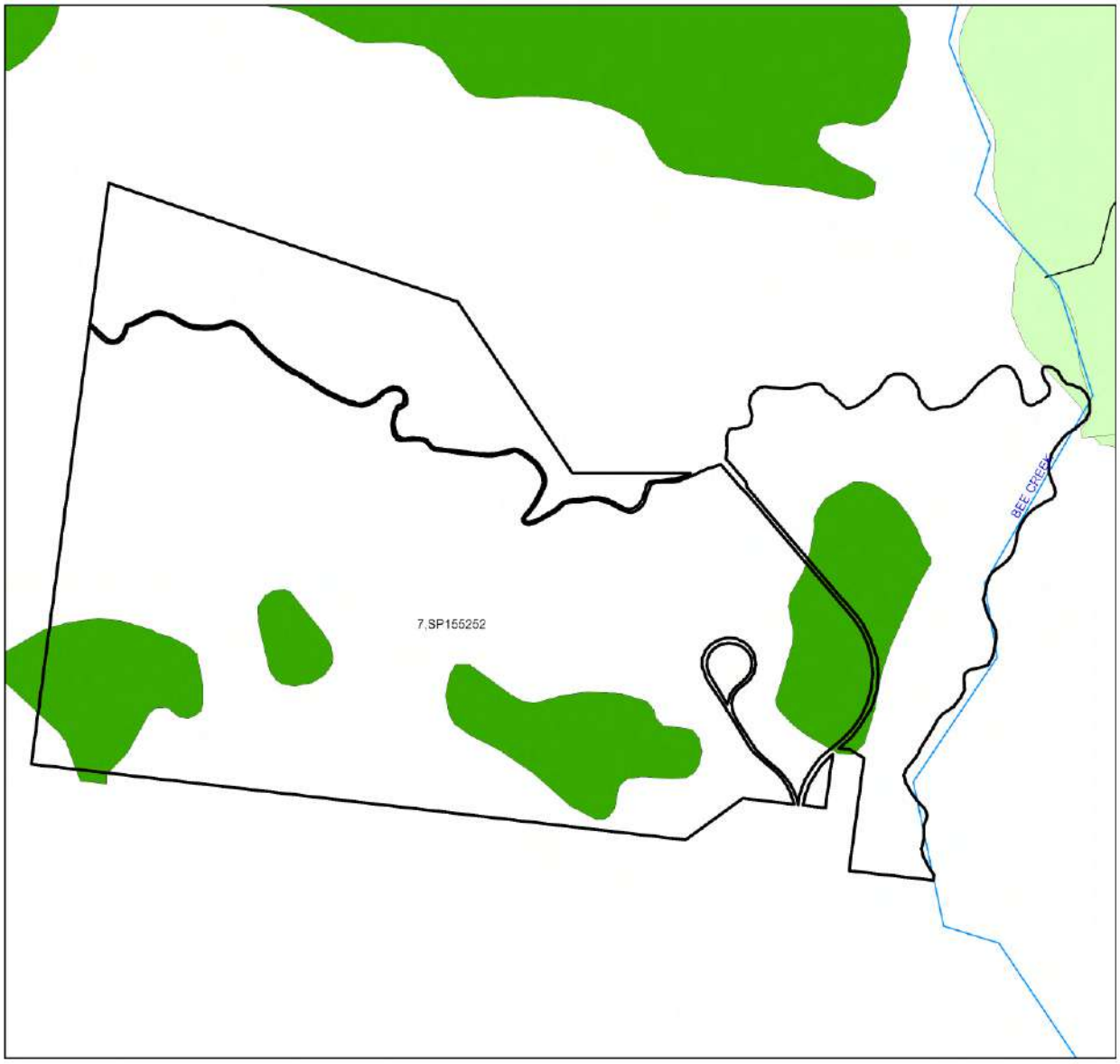
This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

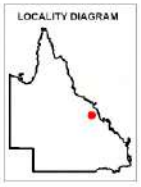


Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

- Towns
- Rivers and creeks
- Freeways / motorways; Highways
- Secondary roads; Streets

Agricultural land class A or B

- A
- B
- Not class A or B
- Selected Lot and Plan



N

0 800 1600 2400 3200 4000 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer
Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of these details all data custodians and/or the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs to which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland, 2026

5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

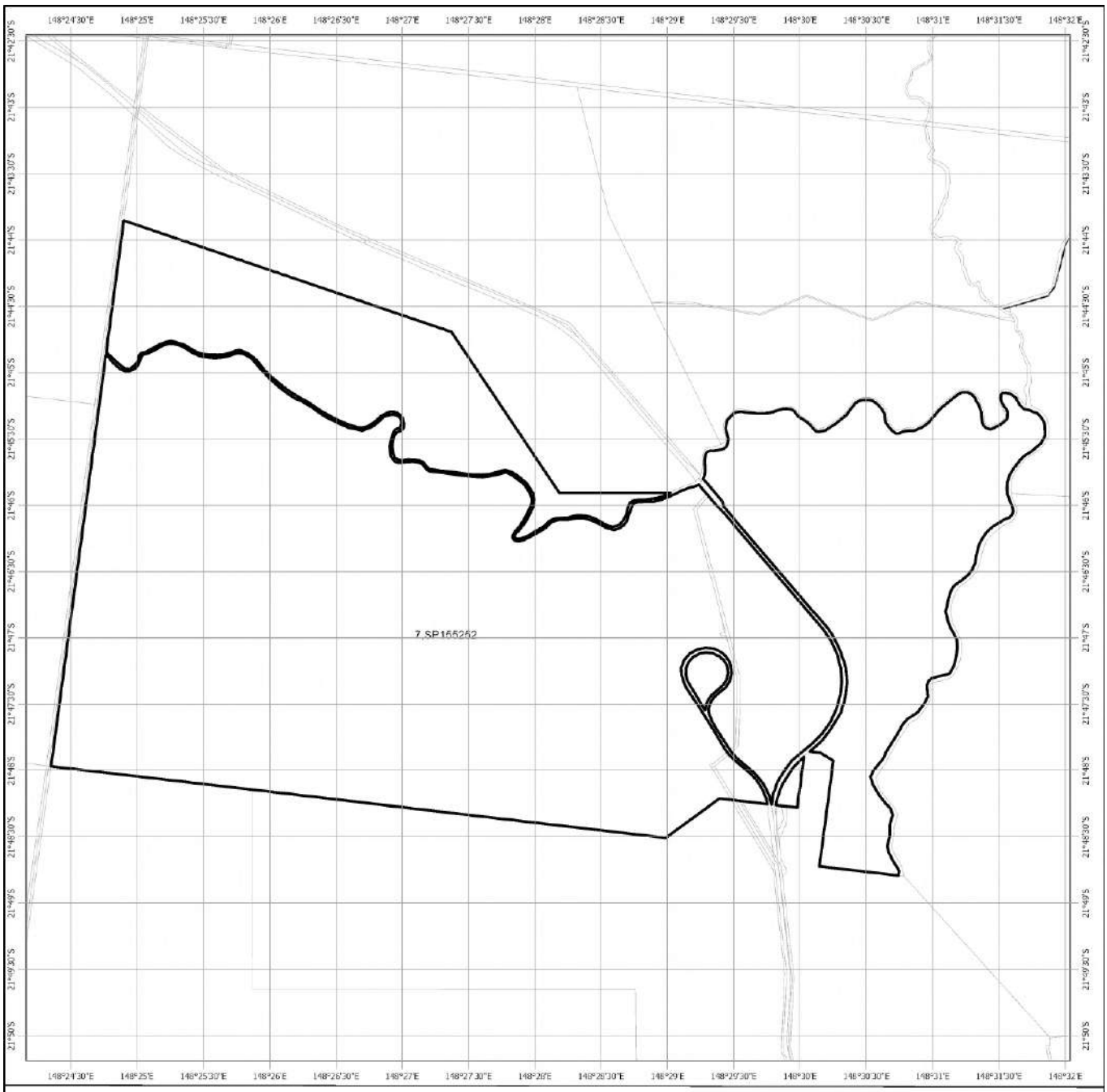
This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 540 1,080 1,620 2,160 2,700 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland (Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation), 2026

6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild

including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

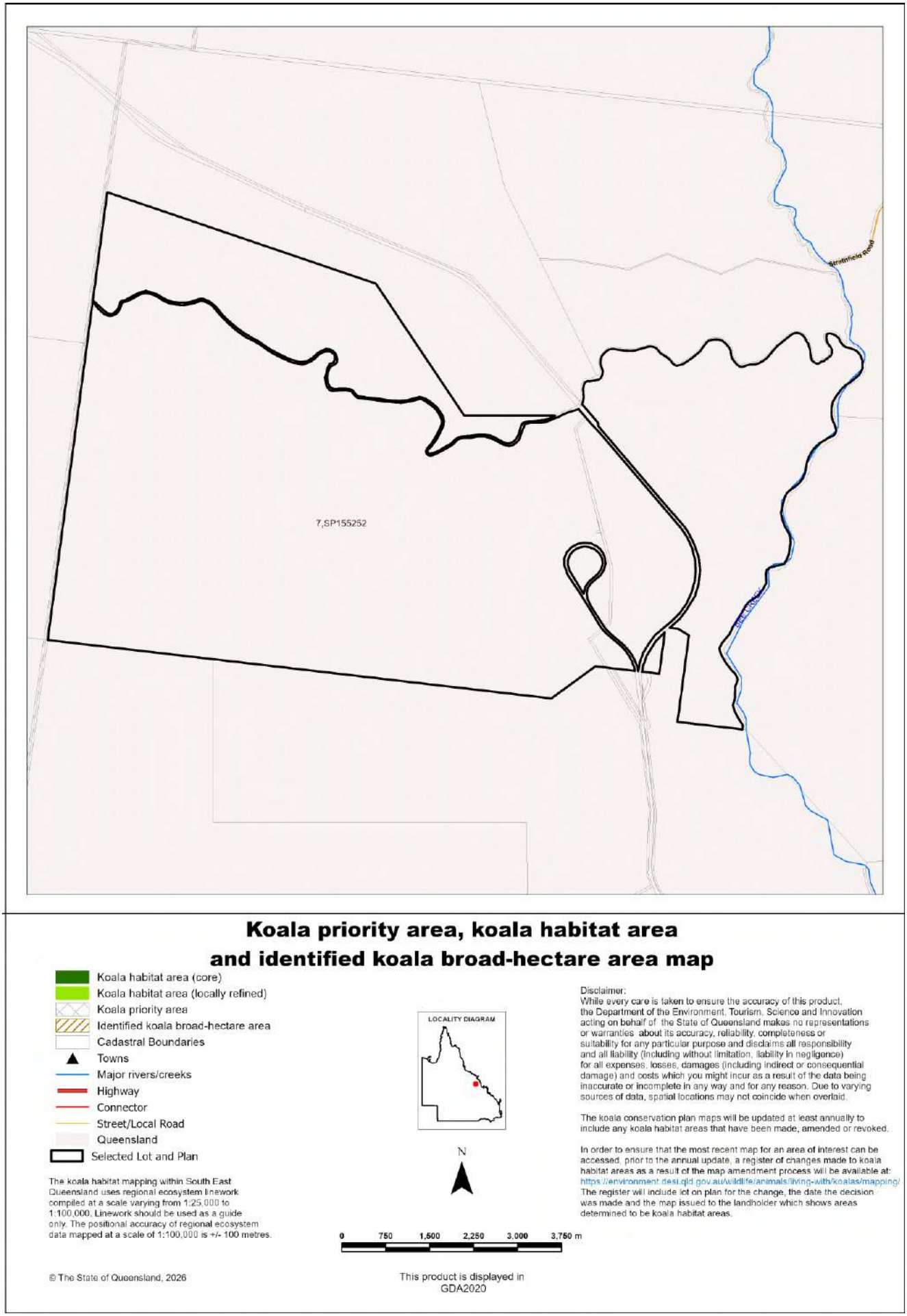
For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 7 Plan: SP155252

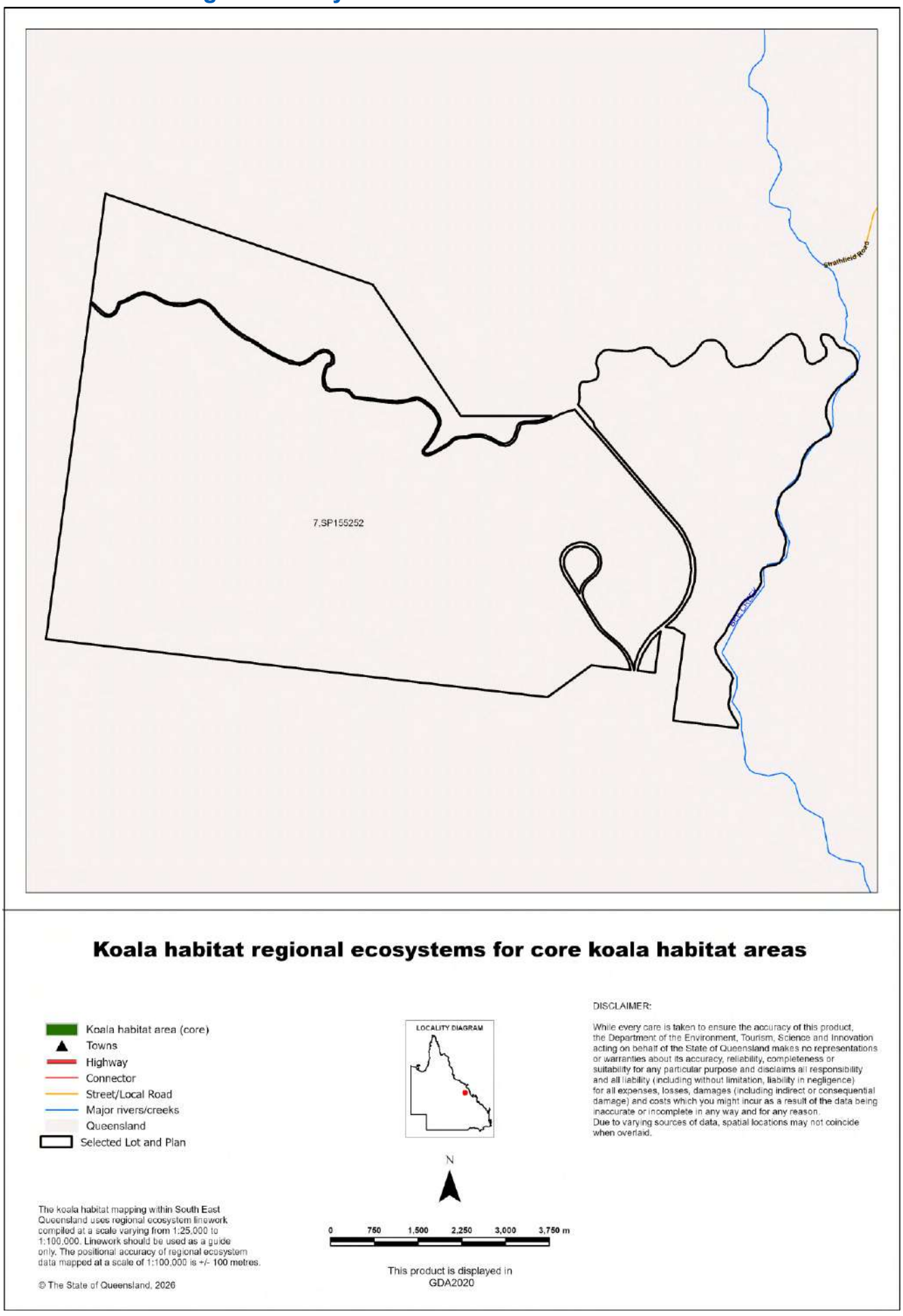
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District C

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare area map



7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled roads	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory



Vegetation management
PROPERTY REPORT

For Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252
13/05/2026

This publication has been compiled by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

© State of Queensland (2026)

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons - Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY) licence.

Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.



You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

Note: Some content in this publication may have different licence terms as indicated.

For more information on this licence, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

Mapping versions

Vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development which administers the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

Table of Contents

1. Property details 6
1.1 Tenure and title area 6
1.2 Property location 6
2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD)) 7
2.1 Exempt clearing work 7
2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes 7
2.3 Area management plans 8
2.4 Development approvals 8
2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD 8
3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252 9
3.1 Vegetation categories 9
3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) 9
3.3 Regional ecosystems 12
3.4 Watercourses 12
3.5 Wetlands 12
3.6 Essential habitat 13
3.7 Area Management Plan(s) 15
3.8 Coastal or non-coastal 15
3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B 15
4. Vegetation management framework maps 17
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map 18
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map 19
4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map 20
4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture 21
5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI)) 22
5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 22
5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map 22
5.3 Exemptions 22
5.4 Contact information for DETSI 22
5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map 23
6. Koala protection framework (administered by DETSI) 25
6.1 Koala mapping 25
6.2 Koala habitat planning controls 26
6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements 27
6.4 Contact information for DETSI 27
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252 28
7.1 Koala districts 28
7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map 28
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas 29
8. Other relevant legislation contacts list 30

1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
8	SP155252	Freehold	111,087,645
A	SP132683	Easement	35,400
B	SP132683	Easement	207,900
C	SP145152	Easement	42,180
D	SP155252	Easement	38,290
K	SP266885	Easement	240,000

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Isaac Regional	Fitzroy	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin

2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (NRMMRRD))

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.7 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for NRMMRRD

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au/land-property/forms/enquiry-form to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category B	5,672.22
Category C	271.28
Category R	26.64
Category X	5,081.88

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

3.2 Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

The following Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAVs) may be present on this property.
Reference number:

2019/004011

2006/001772

2012/003187

2012/004643

3.3 Regional ecosystems

The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.10.1	Least concern	B	319.60	Corymbia citriodora woodland on coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.12.2	Least concern	B	7.94	Eucalyptus melanophloia woodland on igneous rocks	Sparse
11.12.4	Least concern	B	10.64	Semi-evergreen vine thicket and microphyll vine forest on igneous rocks	Dense
11.3.1	Endangered	B	25.53	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains	Mid-dense
11.3.1	Endangered	C	4.13	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains	Mid-dense
11.3.1	Endangered	R	0.52	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains	Mid-dense
11.3.2	Of concern	B	402.66	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	C	37.17	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	R	1.01	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	B	422.31	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	C	3.64	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	R	1.69	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.27f	Least concern	B	12.42	Freshwater wetlands	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	B	707.04	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	C	53.96	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.3.4	Of concern	R	3.04	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.4.2	Of concern	B	70.34	Eucalyptus spp. and/or Corymbia spp. grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.2	Of concern	C	17.80	Eucalyptus spp. and/or Corymbia spp. grassy or shrubby woodland on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	B	387.35	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	C	9.49	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	R	3.33	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	B	2,401.73	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	C	11.58	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	R	10.15	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	B	29.17	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.8.11	Of concern	B	91.90	Dichanthium sericeum grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Woody grassland
11.8.11	Of concern	C	5.90	Dichanthium sericeum grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Woody grassland
11.8.11	Of concern	R	0.27	Dichanthium sericeum grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Woody grassland
11.8.5	Least concern	B	214.18	Eucalyptus orgadophila open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Very sparse
11.8.5	Least concern	C	21.69	Eucalyptus orgadophila open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Very sparse
11.8.5	Least concern	R	1.60	Eucalyptus orgadophila open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks	Very sparse
11.9.1	Endangered	B	71.04	Acacia harpophylla-Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
11.9.1	Endangered	C	7.64	Acacia harpophylla-Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense
11.9.1	Endangered	R	2.08	Acacia harpophylla-Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense
11.9.2	Least concern	B	163.54	Eucalyptus melanophloia +/- E. orgadophila woodland to open woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.2	Least concern	C	92.48	Eucalyptus melanophloia +/- E. orgadophila woodland to open woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.2	Least concern	R	2.50	Eucalyptus melanophloia +/- E. orgadophila woodland to open woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.5	Endangered	B	31.20	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest to woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Mid-dense
11.9.9	Least concern	B	303.64	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.9	Least concern	C	5.81	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
11.9.9	Least concern	R	0.45	Eucalyptus crebra woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	5,081.88	None	None

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.4 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.5 Wetlands

Vegetation management wetlands are present on this property and are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 of this report.

3.6 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status	Vegetation Community	Altitude	Soils	Position in Landscape
483	Denisonia maculata	ornamental snake	V	Riparian woodland/open forest and shrub/woodland including Brigalow Acacia harpophylla; into drier habitats in summer.	100-450m.	Cracking clay with gilgai/soil crack microrelief and sandy loam substrates.	Near freshwater waterholes/creeks and low lying poorly drained areas that are frequently inundated by freshwater.
860	Phascolarctos cinereus	koala	E	Open forests and woodlands containing Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Lophostemon or Melaleuca trees having a trunk of a diameter of more than 10cm at 1.3m above the ground. Tree species used for food and habitat varies across the state and can include: Corymbia citriodora, Corymbia henryi, Corymbia intermedia, Eucalyptus acmenoides, Eucalyptus bancroftii, Eucalyptus biturbinata, Eucalyptus blakelyi, Eucalyptus brownii, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus carnea, Eucalyptus chloroclada, Eucalyptus coolabah, Eucalyptus crebra, Eucalyptus dealbata, Eucalyptus drepanophylla, Eucalyptus dunnii, Eucalyptus eugenioides, Eucalyptus exserta, Eucalyptus fibrosa, Eucalyptus grandis, Eucalyptus helidonica, Eucalyptus latisinensis, Eucalyptus longirostrata, Eucalyptus major, Eucalyptus melanophloia, Eucalyptus melliodora, Eucalyptus microcarpa, Eucalyptus microcorys, Eucalyptus microtheca, Eucalyptus moluccana, Eucalyptus montivaga, Eucalyptus orgadophila, Eucalyptus papuana, Eucalyptus pilularis, Eucalyptus platyphylla, Eucalyptus populnea, Eucalyptus portuensis, Eucalyptus propinqua, Eucalyptus racemosa, Eucalyptus resinifera, Eucalyptus robusta, Eucalyptus saligna, Eucalyptus seeana, Eucalyptus siderophloia, Eucalyptus sideroxylon, Eucalyptus tereticornis, Eucalyptus thozetiana, Eucalyptus tindaliae, Eucalyptus umbra, Lophostemon confertus, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca quinquenervia.	Sea level to 1000m.		Riparian areas, plains and hill/escarpment slopes.
1785	Geophaps scripta scripta	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	Dry eucalypt woodland (including poplar box, spotted gum, yellow box, acacia and callitris), with sparse short grass, often on sandy areas near to permanent water; grassy eucalypt woodlands. Nest on ground near or under grass tussock, log or low bush.			Gravelly ridges, traprock and river flats.
2455	Petauroides armillatus	central greater glider	E	Tall mature open wet and dry eucalypt forest (Eucalyptus &/or Corymbia spp.) to low open eucalypt woodland; presence of hollow-bearing trees.	Sea level to 1300m.	Usually on soils of relatively high fertility.	

Label	Regional Ecosystem (mandatory unless otherwise specified)
483	10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.7, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.27, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.4, 10.4.5, 10.4.6, 10.4.7, 10.4.8, 10.5.5, 10.9.1. 10.9.6. 10.9.7, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.15, 11.3.21, 11.3.23, 11.3.24, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.31, 11.3.34, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.40, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.4, 11.4.6, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.11, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.16, 11.8.11, 11.9.1, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.5, 11.9.7, 11.9.11, 11.9.12, 11.9.14, 11.11.15, 11.12.6
860	4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5, 4.3.6, 4.3.8, 4.3.10, 4.3.11, 4.5.3, 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 4.5.8, 4.5.9, 4.7.1, 4.7.7, 4.7.8, 4.9.6, 4.9.10, 4.9.12, 4.9.17, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5, 6.3.7, 6.3.8, 6.3.9, 6.3.11, 6.3.12, 6.3.17, 6.3.18, 6.3.22, 6.3.24, 6.3.25, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.5.1, 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.5, 6.5.6, 6.5.7, 6.5.8, 6.5.9, 6.5.10, 6.5.11, 6.5.13, 6.5.14, 6.5.15, 6.5.16, 6.5.17, 6.5.18, 6.5.19, 6.6.2, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.5, 6.7.6, 6.7.7, 6.7.9, 6.7.11, 6.7.12, 6.7.13, 6.7.14, 6.7.17, 6.9.3, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.7, 7.2.11, 7.3.7, 7.3.8, 7.3.9, 7.3.12, 7.3.13, 7.3.14, 7.3.16, 7.3.19, 7.3.20, 7.3.21, 7.3.25, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.3.44, 7.3.45, 7.3.47, 7.3.48, 7.3.50, 7.5.1, 7.5.2, 7.5.3, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.5, 7.11.6, 7.11.13, 7.11.14, 7.11.16, 7.11.18, 7.11.19, 7.11.20, 7.11.21, 7.11.31, 7.11.32, 7.11.33, 7.11.34, 7.11.35, 7.11.37, 7.11.41, 7.11.42, 7.11.43, 7.11.44, 7.11.45, 7.11.46, 7.11.47, 7.11.48, 7.11.49, 7.11.50, 7.11.51, 7.12.4, 7.12.5, 7.12.17, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.23, 7.12.24, 7.12.25, 7.12.26, 7.12.27, 7.12.28, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.33, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.54, 7.12.55, 7.12.56, 7.12.57, 7.12.58, 7.12.59, 7.12.60, 7.12.61, 7.12.62, 7.12.63, 7.12.65, 7.12.66, 7.12.69, 8.1.5, 8.2.3, 8.2.6, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.11, 8.2.12, 8.2.13, 8.2.14, 8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.3.10, 8.3.11, 8.3.13, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.5.7, 8.9.1, 8.10.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.11.10, 8.11.12, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 8.12.26, 8.12.27, 8.12.29, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.10, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.27, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.5.1, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.15, 9.5.16, 9.5.17, 9.7.1, 9.7.2, 9.7.3, 9.7.4, 9.7.5, 9.7.6, 9.8.1, 9.8.2, 9.8.3, 9.8.4, 9.8.5, 9.8.9, 9.8.10, 9.8.11, 9.8.13, 9.10.1, 9.10.3, 9.10.4, 9.10.5, 9.10.7, 9.10.8, 9.11.1, 9.11.2, 9.11.3, 9.11.4, 9.11.5, 9.11.7, 9.11.10, 9.11.11, 9.11.12, 9.11.13, 9.11.14, 9.11.15, 9.11.16, 9.11.17, 9.11.18, 9.11.19, 9.11.20, 9.11.21, 9.11.22, 9.11.23, 9.11.24, 9.11.25, 9.11.26, 9.11.28, 9.11.29, 9.11.30, 9.11.31, 9.11.32, 9.12.1, 9.12.2, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.10, 9.12.11, 9.12.12, 9.12.13, 9.12.14, 9.12.15, 9.12.16, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.21, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.24, 9.12.25, 9.12.26, 9.12.27, 9.12.28, 9.12.29, 9.12.30, 9.12.31, 9.12.32, 9.12.33, 9.12.35, 9.12.36, 9.12.37, 9.12.38, 9.12.39, 9.12.44, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.5, 10.3.6, 10.3.8, 10.3.9, 10.3.10, 10.3.11, 10.3.12, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.17, 10.3.20, 10.3.22, 10.3.27, 10.3.28, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.5, 10.4.8, 10.4.9, 10.5.1, 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.7, 10.5.8, 10.5.9, 10.5.10, 10.5.11, 10.5.12, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 10.7.5, 10.7.7, 10.7.9, 10.7.10, 10.7.11, 10.7.12, 10.7.13, 10.9.2, 10.9.3, 10.9.5, 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4, 10.10.5, 10.10.7, 11.2.1, 11.2.5, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.5, 11.3.6, 11.3.7, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.13, 11.3.14, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.17, 11.3.18, 11.3.19, 11.3.21, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.26, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.29, 11.3.30, 11.3.32, 11.3.33, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.4.12, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.4, 11.5.5, 11.5.7, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.13, 11.5.14, 11.5.17, 11.5.18, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.3, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.7.7, 11.8.1, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.8.11, 11.8.12, 11.8.14, 11.8.15, 11.9.1, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.9.7, 11.9.9, 11.9.10, 11.9.11, 11.9.13, 11.9.14, 11.10.1, 11.10.2, 11.10.3, 11.10.4, 11.10.5, 11.10.6, 11.10.7, 11.10.9, 11.10.11, 11.10.12, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.2, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.6, 11.11.7, 11.11.8, 11.11.9, 11.11.10, 11.11.11, 11.11.12, 11.11.13, 11.11.14, 11.11.15, 11.11.16, 11.11.17, 11.11.19, 11.11.20, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.5, 11.12.6, 11.12.7, 11.12.8, 11.12.9, 11.12.10, 11.12.11, 11.12.12, 11.12.13, 11.12.14, 11.12.15, 11.12.16, 11.12.17, 11.12.18, 11.12.19, 11.12.20, 12.2.5, 12.2.6, 12.2.7, 12.2.8, 12.2.10, 12.3.2, 12.3.3, 12.3.4, 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.7, 12.3.9, 12.3.10, 12.3.11, 12.3.14, 12.3.18, 12.3.19, 12.3.20, 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.5.3, 12.5.4, 12.5.6, 12.5.7, 12.5.10, 12.5.12, 12.8.1, 12.8.8, 12.8.9, 12.8.11, 12.8.12, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.17, 12.8.20, 12.8.24, 12.8.25, 12.9-10.1, 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.8, 12.9-10.11, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.14, 12.9-10.17, 12.9-10.18, 12.9-10.19, 12.9-10.21, 12.9-10.25, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.27, 12.9-10.28, 12.9-10.29, 12.11.2, 12.11.3, 12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.11.7, 12.11.8, 12.11.9, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.16, 12.11.17, 12.11.18, 12.11.22, 12.11.23, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.11.28, 12.12.2, 12.12.3, 12.12.4, 12.12.5, 12.12.6, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.12.9, 12.12.11, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.15, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.28, 13.3.1, 13.3.2, 13.3.3, 13.3.4, 13.3.5, 13.3.7, 13.9.2, 13.11.1, 13.11.2, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.5, 13.11.6, 13.11.8, 13.11.9, 13.12.1, 13.12.2, 13.12.3, 13.12.4, 13.12.5, 13.12.6, 13.12.8, 13.12.9, 13.12.10.
1785	8.2.1, 8.2.7, 8.2.8, 8.2.12, 8.3.2, 8.3.3, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.13, 8.5.2, 8.5.3, 8.5.5, 8.5.6, 8.9.1, 8.11.1, 8.11.3, 8.11.4, 8.11.5, 8.11.6, 8.11.8, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.14, 8.12.20, 8.12.22, 8.12.23, 8.12.25, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.3.6, 9.3.7, 9.3.8, 9.3.9, 9.3.11, 9.3.13, 9.3.14, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.3.17, 9.3.18, 9.3.19, 9.3.20, 9.3.21, 9.3.22, 9.3.23, 9.4.1, 9.4.2, 9.4.3, 9.5.3, 9.5.4, 9.5.5, 9.5.6, 9.5.7, 9.5.8, 9.5.9, 9.5.10, 9.5.11, 9.5.12, 9.5.16, 9.7.1, 9.7.2, 9.7.3, 9.7.5, 9.7.6, 9.8.1, 9.8.2, 9.8.4, 9.8.5, 9.8.6, 9.8.9, 9.8.10, 9.8.11, 9.10.1, 9.10.3, 9.10.6, 9.10.7, 9.10.8, 9.11.1, 9.11.2, 9.11.3, 9.11.4, 9.11.5, 9.11.7, 9.11.10, 9.11.11, 9.11.12, 9.11.13, 9.11.15, 9.11.16, 9.11.17, 9.11.18, 9.11.19, 9.11.23, 9.11.26, 9.11.28, 9.11.29, 9.11.31, 9.11.32, 9.12.1, 9.12.3, 9.12.4, 9.12.5, 9.12.6, 9.12.7, 9.12.10, 9.12.11, 9.12.12, 9.12.13, 9.12.16, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.21, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.24, 9.12.26, 9.12.28, 9.12.30, 9.12.31, 9.12.33, 9.12.35, 9.12.37, 9.12.39, 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.3, 10.3.4, 10.3.5, 10.3.6, 10.3.8, 10.3.9, 10.3.10, 10.3.11, 10.3.12, 10.3.13, 10.3.14, 10.3.15, 10.3.16, 10.3.19, 10.3.20, 10.3.22, 10.3.27, 10.3.28, 10.3.30, 10.3.31, 10.4.1, 10.4.2, 10.4.3, 10.4.5, 10.4.8, 10.5.1, 10.5.2, 10.5.4, 10.5.5, 10.5.7, 10.5.8, 10.5.9, 10.5.10, 10.5.11, 10.5.12, 10.7.1, 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4, 10.7.5, 10.7.7, 10.7.9, 10.7.10, 10.7.11, 10.7.12, 10.7.13, 10.9.1, 10.9.2, 10.9.3, 10.9.5, 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.4, 10.10.5, 10.10.7, 11.2.1, 11.2.5, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.6, 11.3.7, 11.3.8, 11.3.9, 11.3.10, 11.3.12, 11.3.13, 11.3.14, 11.3.15, 11.3.16, 11.3.17, 11.3.18, 11.3.19, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.27, 11.3.28, 11.3.29, 11.3.30, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.37, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.2, 11.4.3, 11.4.5, 11.4.8, 11.4.10, 11.4.12, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.4, 11.5.5, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.13, 11.5.14, 11.5.17, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.8.9, 11.8.11, 11.8.12, 11.8.14, 11.8.15, 11.9.2, 11.9.3, 11.9.7, 11.9.9, 11.9.14, 11.10.1, 11.10.4, 11.10.6, 11.10.7, 11.10.11, 11.10.12, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.6, 11.11.7, 11.11.8, 11.11.9, 11.11.10, 11.11.11, 11.11.15, 11.11.16, 11.11.19, 11.11.20, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.5, 11.12.6, 11.12.7, 11.12.8, 11.12.9, 11.12.10, 11.12.11, 11.12.12, 11.12.13, 11.12.14, 11.12.17, 11.12.20, 12.2.5, 12.2.6, 12.2.7, 12.2.10, 12.2.11, 12.3.3, 12.3.6, 12.3.10, 12.3.12, 12.3.14, 12.3.18, 12.3.19, 12.5.1, 12.5.2, 12.5.4, 12.5.5, 12.5.7, 12.5.8, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.7.1, 12.7.2, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.17, 12.8.19, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.8, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.13, 12.9-10.25, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.28, 12.11.5, 12.11.7, 12.11.8, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.20, 12.11.21, 12.11.22, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.11.28, 12.12.7, 12.12.8, 12.12.9, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.21, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27, 13.3.1, 13.3.4, 13.3.7, 13.11.1, 13.11.3, 13.11.4, 13.11.8, 13.12.2, 13.12.3, 13.12.5, 13.12.8, 13.12.9, 13.12.10.
2455	2.10.2, 2.10.3, 2.5.24, 7.3.19, 7.3.26, 7.3.39, 7.3.40, 7.3.42, 7.3.43, 7.5.2, 7.5.4, 7.8.7, 7.8.8, 7.8.10, 7.8.15, 7.8.16, 7.8.17, 7.8.18, 7.8.19, 7.11.35, 7.12.21, 7.12.22, 7.12.24, 7.12.27, 7.12.29, 7.12.30, 7.12.34, 7.12.35, 7.12.51, 7.12.52, 7.12.53, 7.12.61, 7.12.63, 8.3.2, 8.3.5, 8.3.6, 8.3.8, 8.11.3, 8.11.8, 8.12.4, 8.12.5, 8.12.6, 8.12.7, 8.12.8, 8.12.9, 8.12.12, 8.12.20, 8.12.23, 8.12.31, 8.12.32, 9.3.1, 9.3.3, 9.3.8, 9.3.15, 9.3.16, 9.5.5, 9.7.3, 9.8.1, 9.8.4, 9.8.9, 9.11.2, 9.11.4, 9.11.10, 9.11.14, 9.11.16, 9.12.1, 9.12.2, 9.12.17, 9.12.18, 9.12.19, 9.12.20, 9.12.22, 9.12.23, 9.12.26, 10.3.13, 11.3.3, 11.3.4, 11.3.7, 11.3.9, 11.3.14, 11.3.23, 11.3.25, 11.3.26, 11.3.27, 11.3.29, 11.3.35, 11.3.36, 11.3.38, 11.3.39, 11.4.8, 11.4.13, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.5.3, 11.5.8, 11.5.9, 11.5.12, 11.5.20, 11.5.21, 11.7.4, 11.7.6, 11.7.7, 11.8.1, 11.8.2, 11.8.4, 11.8.5, 11.8.8, 11.9.2, 11.9.9, 11.9.13, 11.10.1, 11.10.2, 11.10.4, 11.10.5, 11.10.7, 11.10.13, 11.11.1, 11.11.3, 11.11.4, 11.11.7, 11.11.10, 11.11.15, 11.12.1, 11.12.2, 11.12.3, 11.12.6, 11.12.13, 12.3.2, 12.3.3, 12.3.6, 12.3.7, 12.3.9, 12.3.11, 12.3.14 ,12.3.15 ,12.5.1 ,12.5.2, 12.5.3, 12.5.4, 12.5.6, 12.5.7, 12.5.11, 12.5.12, 12.8.1, 12.8.8, 12.8.10, 12.8.11, 12.8.14, 12.8.16, 12.8.20, 12.8.24, 12.8.25, 12.9-10.1, 12.9-10.2, 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.4, 12.9-10.5, 12.9-10.7, 12.9-10.11, 12.9-10.12, 12.9-10.14, 12.9-10.17, 12.9-10.18, 12.9-10.19, 12.9-10.20, 12.9-10.21, 12.9 -10.23, 12.9-10.24, 12.9-10.26, 12.9-10.27, 12.11.2, 12.11.3, 12.11.5, 12.11.6, 12.11.7, 12.11.9, 12.11.14, 12.11.15, 12.11.16, 12.11.17, 12.11.18, 12.11.19, 12.11.22, 12.11.23, 12.11.24, 12.11.25, 12.11.26, 12.11.27, 12.12.2, 12.12.3, 12.12.4, 12.12.5, 12.12.6, 12.12.7, 12.12.11, 12.12.12, 12.12.14, 12.12.15, 12.12.20, 12.12.22, 12.12.23, 12.12.24, 12.12.25, 12.12.27, 12.12.28, 13.11.3, 13.11.5, 13.11.6, 13.11.8, 13.12.1, 13.12.2

3.7 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.8 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Non Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.9 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

Class A (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 1199.67 ha

Class B (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 1.35 ha

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at: https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/maps/map-request

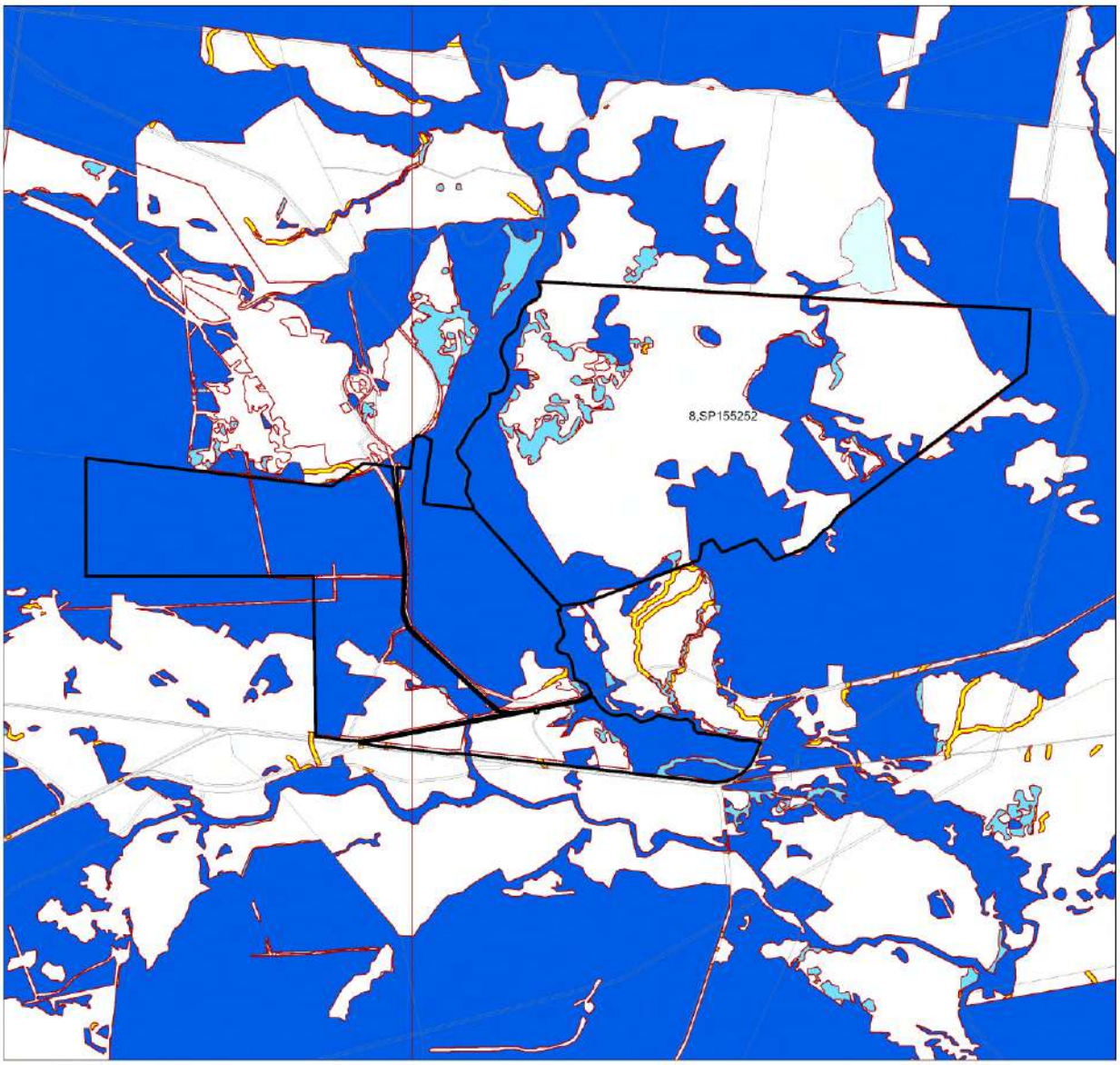
Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



Regulated Vegetation Management Map

Queensland Government

Category A area (Vegetation offsets/compliance notices/VDecs)
Category B area (Remnant vegetation)
Category C area (High-value regrowth vegetation)
Category R area (Reef regrowth watercourse vegetation)
Category X area (Exempt clearing work on Freehold, Indigenous and Leasehold land)
Water
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 1,400 2,800 4,200 5,600 7,000 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information required for the assessment of vegetation values is provided in the accompanying "Vegetation Management Supporting map". For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

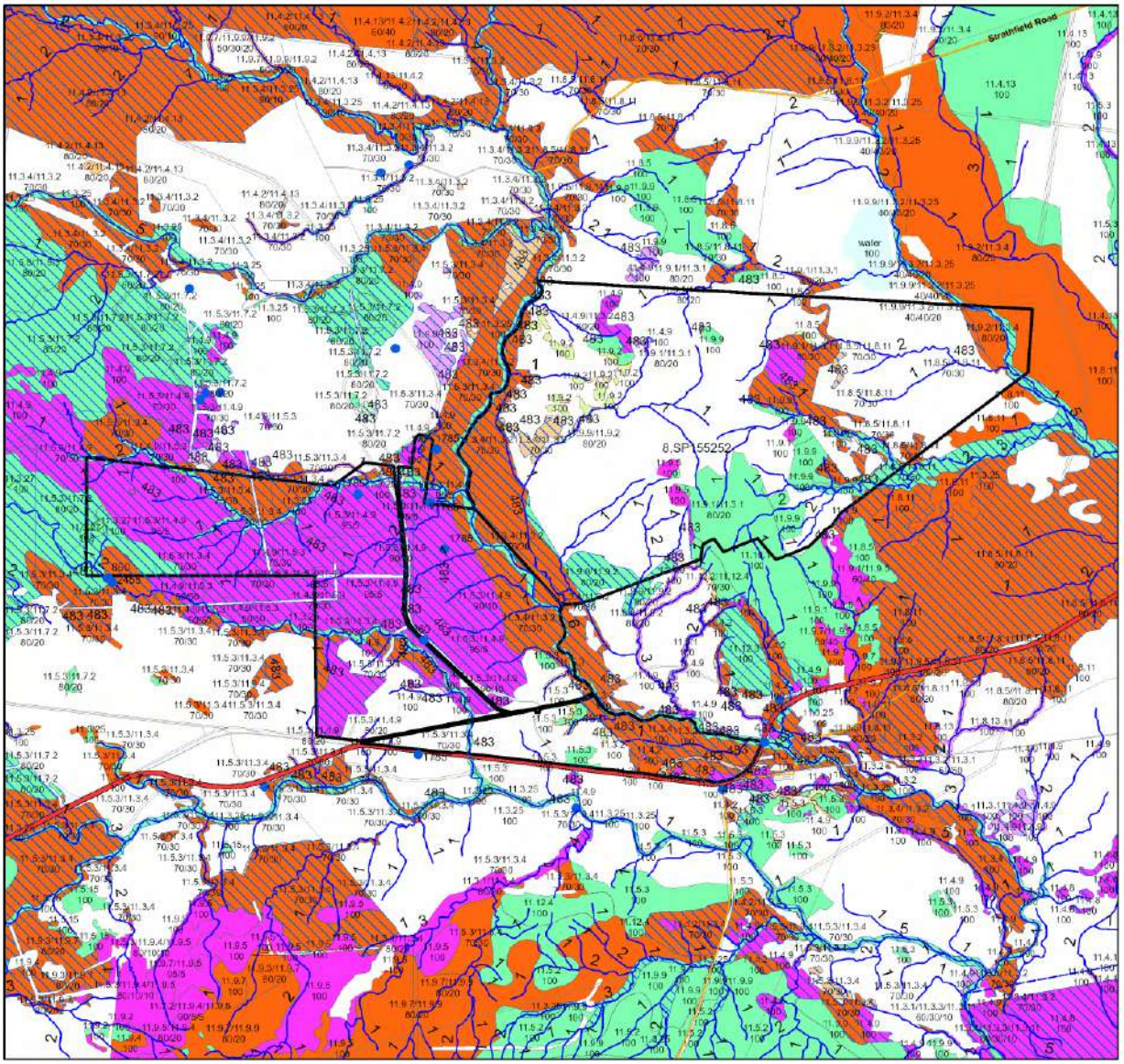
Digital data for the regulated vegetation management map is available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is updated on a monthly basis to ensure new PMAVs are included as they are approved.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



Vegetation Management Supporting Map

- Category A or B area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category A or B area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category C or R area containing endangered regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area containing of concern regional ecosystems
- Category C or R area that is a least concern regional ecosystem
- Category X area
- Water
- Wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- Essential habitat on the essential habitat map
- Essential habitat species record
- Watercourses and drainage features on the vegetation management watercourse and drainage features map (Stream order shown as black number against stream where available)
- Highway
- Connector
- Street/Local Road
- National Parks, State Forest and other reserves
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Selected Lot and Plan

Queensland Government

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 m

This product is displayed in: GDA2020

Labels for Essential Habitat are centred on the area of enquiry.

Regional ecosystem linework has been compiled at a scale of 1:100 000, except in designated areas where a compilation scale of 1:50 000 is available. Linework should be used as a guide only. The positional accuracy of RE data mapped at a scale of 1:100 000 is +/- 100 metres.

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Additional information may be required for the purposes of land clearing or assessment of a regional ecosystem map or PMAV applications. For further information go to the web site: www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au or contact the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

Digital data for the vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map, vegetation management wetlands map, essential habitat map and the vegetation management remnant and regional ecosystem map are available from the Queensland Spatial Portal at http://www.spatial.information.qld.gov.au/

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



Coastal/Non Coastal Map

Coastal
Non Coastal
Other land parcel boundaries
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 6,250 m

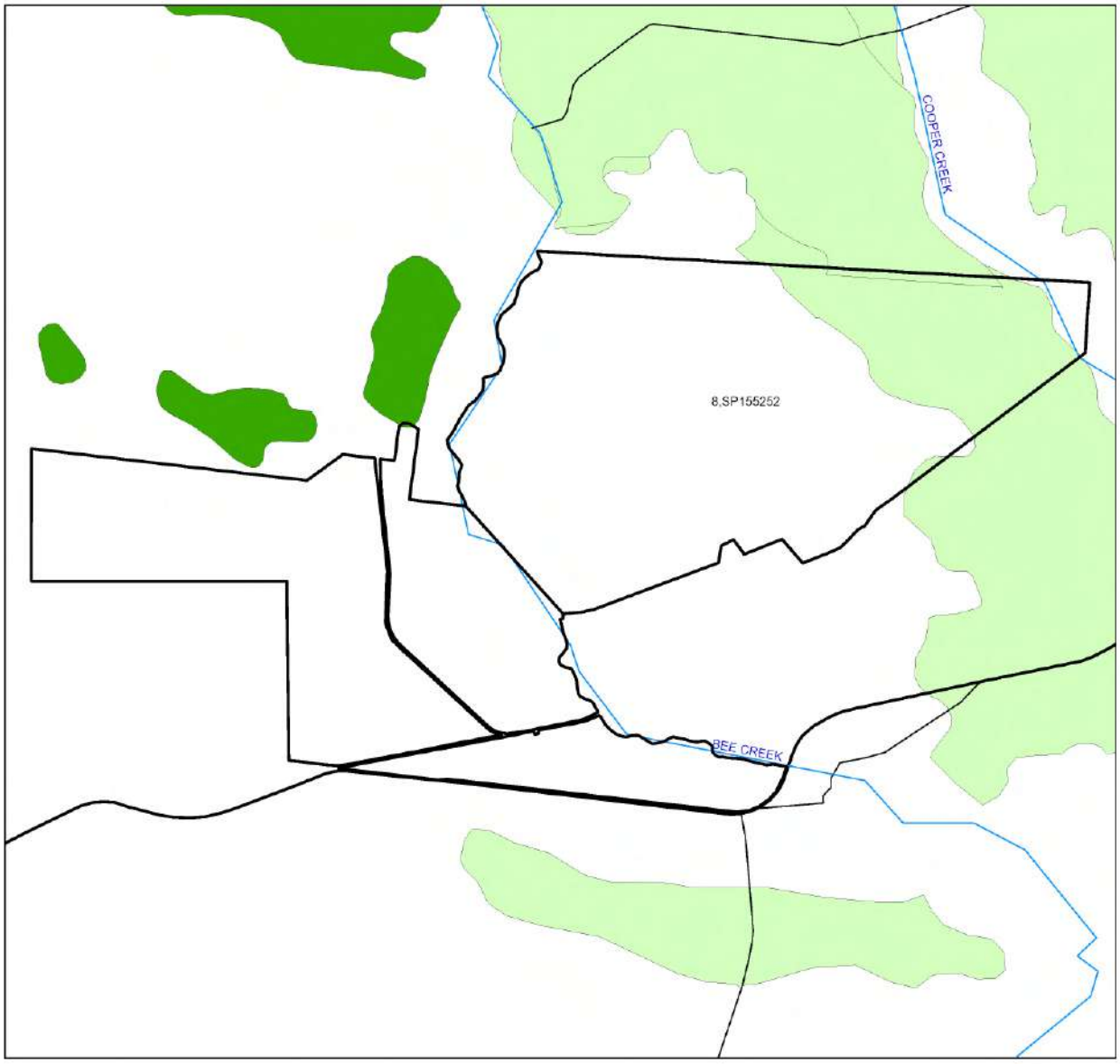
This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the product being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

Land parcel boundaries shown are provided as a locational aid only.

© The State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development), 2026

4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

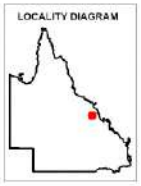


Agricultural Land Class A or B
as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

- Towns
- Rivers and creeks
- Freeways / motorways; Highways
- Secondary roads; Streets

Agricultural land class A or B

- A
- B
- Not class A or B
- Selected Lot and Plan



N

0 1250 2500 3750 5000 6250 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

Disclaimer
Whilst every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of these details all data custodians and/or the State of Queensland makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs to which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland, 2026

5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of Endangered, Vulnerable, Near-Threatened (EVNT) plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DETSI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

Species information

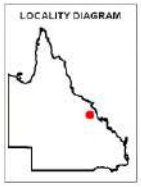
Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM



N

0 870 1,740 2,610 3,480 4,350 m

This product is displayed in:
GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@detsi.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

© The State of Queensland (Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation), 2026

6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation(DETSI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild

including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas

There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DETSI

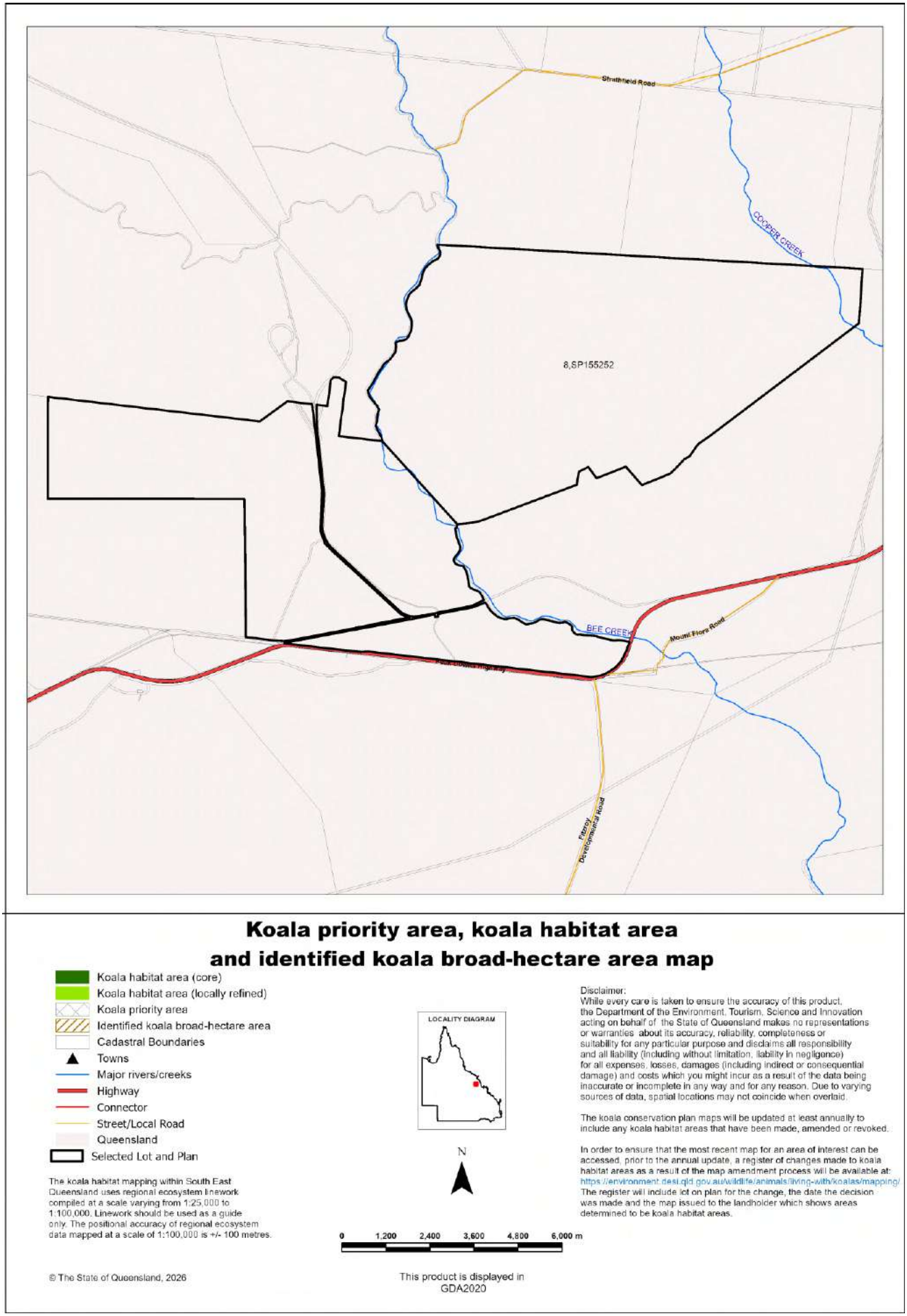
For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 8 Plan: SP155252

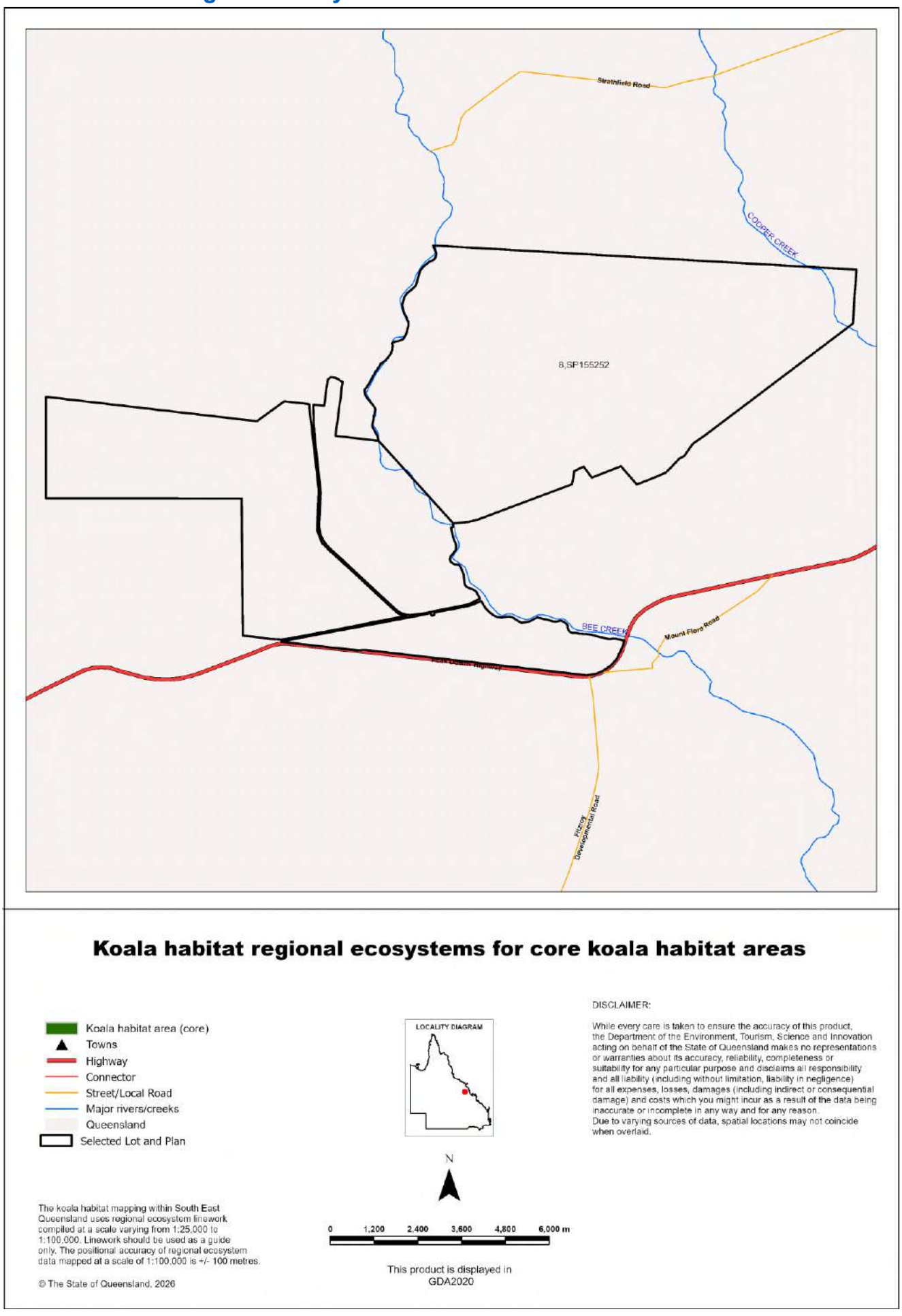
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District C

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare area map



7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dlgwv.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.nrmmrrd.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.tatsipca.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@detsi.qld.gov.au www.detsi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@detsi.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Primary Industries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dpi.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 920 528 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled roads	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	Local Government Contact Directory

APPENDIX

C

HABITAT QUALITY SCORES

BRIGALOW TEC

Habitat Quality Scores

IMPACT SITE - BRIGALOW TEC

Assessment Unit - Regional Ecosystem	AU 1 - RE 11.4.8 remnant							AU 1 - RE 11.3.1 remnant				AU 1 - RE 11.4.9 remnant				AU1 average		Total average % benchmar	Total average score
Site Reference	Benchmark		9			27		Benchmark		11		Benchmark		26		Average %	Average		
	11.4.8	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score		% Benchmark	Score	11.3.1	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	11.4.9	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Benchmar	Score		
Site Condition																			
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	100	100	100.00	5	100	100.00	5	100	100	100.00	5	100	100	100.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	5
Native plant species richness - trees	3	2	66.67	2.5	3	100.00	5	4	1	25.00	2.5	2	1	50.00	2.5	60.42	3.125	60.42	3.125
Native plant species richness - shrubs	10	5	50.00	2.5	5	50.00	2.5	4	5	125.00	5	5	2	40.00	2.5	66.25	3.125	66.25	3.125
Native plant species richness - grasses	9	5	55.56	2.5	2	22.22	0	6	5	83.33	2.5	5	2	40.00	2.5	50.28	1.875	50.28	1.875
Native plant species richness - forbs	7	4	57.14	2.5	9	128.57	5	10	6	60.00	2.5	10	4	40.00	2.5	71.43	3.125	71.43	3.125
Tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	17	14	82.35	5	15	88.24	5	11	7	63.64	3	8	3.5	43.75	3	69.49	4	69.49	4
Tree canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	40	22.1	55.25	5	12	30.00	2	25	28.1	112.40	5	18	7.5	41.67	2	59.83	3.5	59.83	3.5
Shrub canopy cover	5	7.3	146.00	5	18	360.00	3	15	6.1	40.67	3	5	0	0.00	0	136.67	2.75	136.67	2.75
Native grass cover	20	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	33	0	0.00	0	16	10	62.50	3	15.63	0.75	15.63	0.75
Organic litter	37	24	64.86	5	50	135.14	5	30	13	43.33	3	45	37	82.22	5	81.39	4.5	81.39	4.5
Large trees (euc plus non-euc)	70	6	8.57	5	56	80.00	10	53	4	7.55	5	47	6	12.77	5	27.22	6.25	27.22	6.25
Coarse woody debris	813	680	83.64	5	800	98.40	5	1520	830	54.61	5	980	250	25.51	2	65.54	4.25	65.54	4.25
Non-native plant cover	0	55	0.00	0	30	0.00	3	0	40	0.00	3	0	20	0.00	5	0.00	2.75	0.00	2.75
Site Condition Score																	45		45
MAX Site Condition Score				*80*			*80*				*80*				*80*		*80*		*80*
Site Condition Score - out of 7																	**3.94**		**3.94**
Site Context																			
Size of patch (total out of 10)				10			10				10				10		10		10
Connectedness (total out of 5)				5			5				5				5		5		5
Context (% remnant within 1km out of 5)				4			4				4				4		4		4
Ecological Corridors (total out of 6)				0			0				0				0		0		0
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state (total out of 5)				5			5				5				5		5		5
Threats to the species (Total out of 15)				5			5				5				5		5		5
Site Context Score																	29		29
MAX Site Context Score				*46*			*46*				*46*				*46*		*46*		*46*
Site Context Score - out of 3																	**1.89**		**1.89**

Final habitat quality score (weighted)	**AU1**	**Final**
Site Condition score (out of 7)	3.94	
Site Context Score (out of 3)	1.89	
Habitat Quality score (out of 10)	*5.83*	*5.83*
Assessment Unit area (ha) in disturbance footprint	52.72	
Total impact area (ha) for this MNES	52.72	52.72
Size Weighting	1.00	
Weighted Habitat Quality Score	***5.83***	***5.83***
Weighted Habitat Quality Score (rounded)		6

Notes:
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state - Approved Conservation Advice for Brigalow TEC (Department of the Environment 2013): The areas considered critical to the survival of the Brigalow ecological community includes all patches that meet the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds for the ecological community; plus the buffer zones, particularly where these include native vegetation. All patches considered critical therefore given a score of 5

THREATS TO THE TEC

THREATS TO THE TEC

THREATS MATRIX		**Severity**				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		1	2	3	4	5
Scope	Very High	1	1	2	3	4	5
	High	2	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	4	4	8	12	16	20
	Very Low	5	5	10	15	20	25

Threats to Brigalow TEC			**Score**	**Total**	**Site scores**
Land clearing	Isolation	Isolated Habitat	0	3	2
		Connected habitat	3		
	Likelihood habitat	High likelihood clearing to occur on the prope	0	4	0
		Medium likelihood clearing to occur on the property	2		
		Low likelihood clearing to occur on the property. Clearing only for fire breaks and other exempt clearing purposes likely to	4		
Fire	Relative Fuel Load	High	0	2	1
		Low	2		
	Level of Public Access	High	0	2	0
		Low	2		
	Firebreaks	Not adequate	0	2	2
		Adequate	2		
	Inappropriate fire regimes	Inappropriate	0	2	1
		Appropriate	2		
Weeds	Presence	>50% groundcover	1	3	2
		<50% groundcover	3		
Feral Animals	Feral Pigs, foxes, feral cats	Present	0	3	0
		Not Present	3		
Inappropriate grazing	Cattle grazing	Presence of cattle grazing	0	2	0
		Limited to no grazing	2		
Climate Change	Tolerance	Habitat highly fragmented - more likely to experience the effects of hotter and drier conditions	0	2	1
		Low fragmentation	2		
			TOTAL	25	9
			Score		5

SCORE	0	5	10	15
	0	5 - 15	16-20	21-25

OFFSET SITE - BRIGALOW TEC

Assessment Unit - Regional Ecosystem	AU1 - RE 11.4.8a remnant				AU1 - RE11.4.9 remnant																			
Site Reference	Benchmark	10			Benchmark	15			27			32			36			42			Average %	Average	Total average %	Total average
	11.4.8	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	11.4.9	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	benchmar	Score	benchmar	score
Site Condition																								
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	100	100	100.00	5	100	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	100	5	100.00	5.00	100.00	5.00
Native plant species richness - trees	3	3	100.00	5	2	2	100	5	3	150	5	2	100	5	3	150	5	3	150	5	125.00	5.00	125.00	5.00
Native plant species richness - shrubs	10	4	40.00	2.5	5	7	140	5	5	100	5	2	40	2.5	2	40	2.5	7	140	5	83.33	3.75	83.33	3.75
Native plant species richness - grasses	9	3	33.33	2.5	5	4	80	2.5	5	100	5	3	60	2.5	1	20	0	4	80	2.5	62.22	2.50	62.22	2.50
Native plant species richness - forbs	7	1	14.29	0	10	3	30	2.5	5	50	2.5	3	30	2.5	2	20	0	11	110	5	42.38	2.08	42.38	2.08
Tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	17	14.00	82.35	5	8	7.5	93.75	5	7.5	93.75	5	7.5	93.75	5	7.5	93.75	5	6	75	5	88.73	5.00	88.73	5.00
Tree canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	40	48.9	122.25	5	18	12.8	71.11	5	32	177.78	5	30.5	169.44	5	10.5	58.33333	5	34.45	191.39	5	131.72	5.00	131.72	5.00
Shrub cover native	5	22.5	450.00	3	5	8.53	170.67	5	21.67	433.33	3	22.67	453.33	3	9.67	193.33	5	22.5	450	3	358.44	3.67	358.44	3.67
Native grass cover	20	11.2	56.00	3	16	8.6	53.75	3	12.4	77.50	3	8.6	53.75	3	8.6	53.75	3	21.88	136.75	5	71.92	3.33	71.92	3.33
Organic litter cover (%)	37	38.2	103.24	5	45	72.2	160.44	5	61.8	137.33	5	59.4	132.00	5	59.4	132	5	45	100	5	127.50	5.00	127.50	5.00
Large trees (euc plus non-euc)	70	0	0.00	0	47	6	12.77	5	0	0.00	0	2	4.26	5	2	4.26	5	0	0	0	3.55	2.50	3.55	2.50
CWD (ha)	813	600	73.80	5	980	330	33.67	2	620	63.27	5	480	48.98	2	480	48.98	2	680	69.39	5	56.35	3.50	56.35	3.50
Non-native plant cover	0	0	0.00	10	0	15	0	5	4	0	10	10	0	5	10	0	5	15	0	5	0.00	6.67	0.00	6.67
Site Condition Score				51				55			58.5			50.5			47.5			55.5		53.00		53.00
MAX Site Condition Score				*80*				*80*			*80*			*80*			*80*			*80*		*80*		*80*
Site Condition Score - out of 7																						**4.64**		**4.64**
Site Context																								
Size of patch (total out of 10)				10				10			10			10			10			10		10.00		10.00
Connectedness (total out of 5)				5				5			5			5			5			5		5.00		5.00
Context (% remnant within 1km out of 5)				5				5			5			5			5			5		5.00		5.00
Ecological Corridors (total out of 6)				0				0			0			0			0			0		0.00		0.00
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state				5				5			5			5			5			5		5.00		5.00
Threats (total out of 10)				6.33				6.33			6.33			6.33			6.33			6.33		6.33		6.33
Site Context Score				31.33																		31.33		31.33
MAX Site Context Score				*46*				*46*			*46*			*46*			*46*			*46*		*46*		*46*
Site Context Score - out of 3																						**2.04**		**2.04**

Final habitat quality score (weighted)	AU1	Final
Site Condition score (out of 7)	4.64	
Site Context Score (out of 3)	2.04	
Habitat Quality score (out of 10)	*6.68098*	*6.68*
Assessment Unit area (ha)	328.17	198.00
Total offset area (ha) for this MINES	198.00	
Size Weighting	1.00	
Weighted Habitat Quality Score	*6.68*	*6.68*
Weighted Habitat Quality Score (rounded)		7

Notes:

Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state - Approved Conservation Advice for Brigalow TEC (Department of the Environment 2013): The areas considered critical to the survival of the Brigalow ecological community includes all patches that meet the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds for the ecological community; plus the buffer zones, particularly where these include native vegetation. All patches considered critical therefore given a score of 5

THREATS TO THE TEC

THREATS TO THE TEC						
THREATS MATRIX		Severity				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		1	2	3	4	5
Scope	Very High	1	2	3	4	5
	High	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	4	8	12	16	20
	Very Low	5	10	15	20	25

Threats to Brigalow TEC			Score	Total	Site scores
Land clearing	Isolation	Isolated Habitat	0	3	3
		Connected habitat	3		
	Likelihood habitat			4	3
		High likelihood clearing to occur on the prope	0		
		Medium likelihood clearing to occur on the	2		
		Low likelihood clearing to occur on the	4		
Fire	Relative	High	0	2	1
	Fuel Load	Low	2		
	Level of	High	0	2	0
	Public	Low	2		
	Firebreaks	Not adequate	0	2	0
		Adequate	2		
	Inappropr	Inappropriate	0	2	1
		Appropriate	2		
Weeds	Presence	>50% groundcover	1	3	3
		<50% groundcover	3		
Feral	Feral Pigs,	Present	0	3	1
	foxes, feral	Not Present	3		
Inappropr iate grazing	Cattle grazing	Presence of cattle grazing	0	2	0
		Limited to no grazing	2		
Climate Change	Tolerance	Habitat highly fragmented - more likely to	0	2	2
		Low fragmentation	2		
			TOTAL	25	14
			Score		5

SCORE	0	5	10	15
	0	5 - 15	16-20	21-25

POPLAR BOX TEC

Habitat Quality Scores

IMPACT SITE - POPLAR BOXTEC

Assessment Unit - Regional Ecosystem	AU2 - 11.3.2 remnant				AU2 average		Total	Total
Site Reference	Benchmark	28			Average%	Average	average %	average
	11.3.2	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Benchmar	Score	benchmar	score
Site Condition								
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	100	100	100.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	5
Native plant species richness - trees	2	1	50.00	2.5	50.00	2.5	50.00	2.5
Native plant species richness - shrubs	2	3	150.00	5	150.00	5	150.00	5
Native plant species richness - grasses	9	5	55.56	2.5	55.56	2.5	55.56	2.5
Native plant species richness - forbs	15	9	60.00	2.5	60.00	2.5	60.00	2.5
Tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	13.5	11	81.48	5	81.48	5	81.48	5
Tree canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	22	18	81.82	5	81.82	5	81.82	5
Shrub canopy cover	4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Native grass cover	26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Organic litter	35	11	31.43	3	31.43	3	31.43	3
Large trees (euc plus non-euc)	18	10	55.56	10	55.56	10	55.56	10
Coarse woody debris	281	600	213.52	2	213.52	2	213.52	2
Non-native plant cover	0	30	0.00	3	0.00	3	0.00	3
Site Condition Score						45.5		45.5
MAX Site Condition Score				*80*		*80*		*80*
Site Condition Score - out of 7						**3.98**		**3.98**
Site Context								
Size of patch (total out of 10)				5		5		5
Connectedness (total out of 5)				2		2		2
Context (% remnant within 1km out of 5)				4		4		4
Ecological Corridors (total out of 6)				0		0		0
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state (total out of 5)				3		3		3
Threats to the species (Total out of 15)				5		5		5
Site Context Score						19		19
MAX Site Context Score				*46*		*46*		*46*
Site Context Score - out of 3						**1.24**		**1.24**

Final habitat quality score (weighted)	**AU1**	**verage/Final**
Site Condition score (out of 7)	3.98	
Site Context Score (out of 3)	1.24	
Habitat Quality score (out of 10)	*5.22*	*5.22*
Assessment Unit area (ha) in disturbance footprint	15.45	
Total impact area (ha) for this MNES	15.45	15.45
Size Weighting	1.00	
Weighted Habitat Quality Score	***5.22***	***5.22***
Weighted Habitat Quality Score (rounded)		5

Notes:

Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state: Conservation Advice (Department of the Environment and Energy 2019) -The areas most critical to the survival of the ecological community are the best quality, most intact patches of the ecological community (as outlined in Class A – Highest condition of Table 3). These represent those parts of the ecological community that retain the highest diversity and degree of structure and ecological functions. They represent those sites closest to the original, benchmark states of the ecological community and that must retain their inherent values through protection and ongoing management. Patch not considered critical hence given a score of 3

Threats - From Approved Conservation Advice for Poplar Box TEC Department of the

THREATS TO THE TEC

THREATS TO THE TEC

THREATS MATRIX			**Severity**				
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			1	2	3	4	5
Scope	Very High	1	1	2	3	4	5
	High	2	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	4	4	8	12	16	20
	Very Low	5	5	10	15	20	25

Threats to Poplar Box TEC			**Score**	**Total**	Site scores
Clearance and fragmentation	Isolation	Isolated Habitat	0	2	0
		Connected habitat	2		
	Likelihood habitat	High likelihood clearing to occur on the prope	0	2	0
		Medium likelihood clearing to occur on the	1		
		Low likelihood clearing to occur on the	2		
Mining	Presence	Presence or high likelihood of mining to occur	0	2	0
		No likelihood of mining to occur	2		
Weeds	Presence	>50% groundcover	0	2	0
		<50% groundcover	2		
Feral Animals	Feral Pigs, foxes, feral	Present	0	2	0
		Not Present	2		
Fire	Relative Fuel Load	High	0	1	0
		Low	1		
	Level of Public Access	High	0	1	1
		Low	1		
	Firebreaks	Not adequate	0	1	1
		Adequate	1		
	Inappropriate fire	Inappropriate	0	1	0
		Appropriate	1		
Inappropriate	Cattle grazing	Presence of cattle grazing	0	2	0
		Limited to no grazing	2		
Dieback	Presence	Presence of dieback on the property	0	2	0
		No presence of dieback on the property	2		
Chemical impacts and spraydrift	Crops and Pastures	Crops and Pastures present adjacent where spraydrift could occur	0	2	2
		No Crops and Pastures present adjacent	2		
Nutrient enrichment	Fertilizers	Application of fertilisers to promote non-native grasses	0	2	2
		No application of fertilisied occurred	2		
Salinity	Salinisiation flows	Presence of hills that have been historically cleared adjacent where salinisation and dry land salinity can laterally flow into the TEC areas	0	2	2
		The above unlikely or not present	2		
Climate Change	Tolerance	Habitat highly fragmented - more likely to experience the effects of hotter and drier conditions	0	1	0
		Low fragmentation	1		
			TOTAL	25	8
			Score		5

SCORE	0	5	10	15
	0	5 - 15	16-20	21-25

OFFSET SITE - POPLAR BOX TEC

Assessment Unit - Regional Ecosystem	AU 2 - RE 11.3.2 remnant							AU2 - Average		Total	Total
Site Reference	Benchmark	41			25			Average%	Average	average %	average
	11.3.2	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Benchmar	Score	benchmar	score
Site Condition											
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	100	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	5.00	100	5.00
Native plant species richness - trees	2	2	100	5	4	200	5	150	5.00	150	5.00
Native plant species richness - shrubs	2	7	350	5	8	400	5	375	5.00	375	5.00
Native plant species richness - grasses	9	7	77.78	2.5	6	66.67	2.5	72.22	2.50	72.22222	2.50
Native plant species richness - forbs	15	13	86.67	2.5	2	13.33	0	50	1.25	50	1.25
Tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	13.5	9.50	70.37	5	11.00	81.48	5	75.93	5.00	75.92593	5.00
Tree canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	22	11.4	51.82	5	15	68.18	5	60.00	5.00	60	5.00
Shrub cover native	4	7.07	176.67	5	8.67	216.67	3	196.67	4.00	196.6667	4.00
Native grass cover	26	29	111.54	5	35.8	137.69	5	124.62	5.00	124.6154	5.00
Organic litter cover (%)	35	30.6	87.43	5	37	105.71	5	96.57	5.00	96.57143	5.00
Large trees (euc plus non-euc)	18	12	66.67	10	10	55.55556	10	61.11	10.00	61.11111	10.00
CWD (ha)	281	715	254.45	2	680	241.99	2	248.22	2.00	248.2206	2.00
Non-native plant cover	0	35	0	3	10	0	5	0	4.00	0	4.00
Site Condition Score				60			57.5		58.75		58.75
MAX Site Condition Score				*80*			*80*		*80*		*80*
Site Condition Score - out of 7				**5.25**			**5.03**		**5.14**		**5.14**
Site Context											
Size of patch (total out of 10)				10			10		10		10.00
Connectedness (total out of 5)				5			5		5		5.00
Context (% remnant within 1km out of 5)				5			5		5		5.00
Ecological Corridors (total out of 6)				0			0		0		0.00
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state				3			3		3		3.00
Threats (total out of 10)				8			8		8		8.00
Site Context Score				31			31		31		31
MAX Site Context Score				*46*			*46*		*46*		*46*
Site Context Score - out of 3				**2.02**			**2.02**		**2.02**		**2.02**

Final habitat quality score (weighted)	**AU2**	**verage/Final**
Site Condition score (out of 7)	5.14	
Site Context Score (out of 3)	2.02	
Habitat Quality score (out of 10)	*7.16236*	*7.16*
Assessment Unit area (ha)	277.11	
Total offset area (ha) for this MNES	48.40	48.40
Size Weighting	1.00	
Weighted Habitat Quality Score	***7.16***	***7.16***
Weighted Habitat Quality Score (rounded)		7

Notes:
Role of site location to TEC overall population in the state: Conservation Advice (Department of the Environment and Energy 2019) -The areas most critical to the survival of the ecological community are the best quality, most intact patches of the ecological community (as outlined in Class A – Highest condition of Table 3). These represent those parts of the ecological community that retain the highest diversity and degree of structure and ecological functions. They represent those sites closest to the original, benchmark states of the ecological community and that must retain their inherent values through protection and ongoing management. Patch not considered critical hence given a score of 3.

Threats - From Approved Conservation Advice for Poplar Box TEC Department of the

THREATS TO THE TEC

THREATS TO THE TEC							
THREATS MATRIX			**Severity**				
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			1	2	3	4	5
Scope	Very High	1	1	2	3	4	5
	High	2	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	4	4	8	12	16	20
	Very Low	5	5	10	15	20	25

Threats to Poplar Box TEC			**Score**	**Total**	Site scores
Clearance and fragmentation	Isolation	Isolated Habitat	0	2	2
		Connected habitat	2		
	Likelihood habitat	High likelihood clearing to occur on the proper	0	2	1.5
		Medium likelihood clearing to occur on the	1		
		Low likelihood clearing to occur on the	2		
Mining	Presence	Presence or high likelihood of mining to occur	0	2	1
		No likelihood of mining to occur	2		
Weeds	Presence	>50% groundcover	0	2	2
		<50% groundcover	2		
Feral Animals	Feral Pigs, foxes, feral	Present	0	2	1
		Not Present	2		
Fire	Relative Fuel Load	High	0	1	0
		Low	1		
	Level of Public Access	High	0	1	1
		Low	1		
	Firebreaks	Not adequate	0	1	0
		Adequate	1		
	Inappropriate fire	Inappropriate	0	1	1
		Appropriate	1		
Inappropriate	Cattle grazing	Presence of cattle grazing	0	2	0
		Limited to no grazing	2		
Dieback	Presence	Presence of dieback on the property	0	2	2
		No presence of dieback on the property	2		
Chemical impacts and spraydrift	Crops and Pastures	Crops and Pastures present adjacent where spraydrift could occur	0	2	2
		No Crops and Pastures present adjacent	2		
Nutrient enrichment	Fertilizers	Application of fertilisers to promote non-native grasses	0	2	2
		No application of fertilisied occurred	2		
Salinity	Salinisiation flows	Presence of hills that have been historically cleared adjacent where salinisation and dry land salinity can laterally flow into the TEC areas	0	2	2
		The above unlikely or not present	2		
Climate Change	Tolerance	Habitat highly fragmented - more likely to experience the effects of hotter and drier conditions	0	1	1
		Low fragmentation	1		
			TOTAL	25	18.5
			Score		8

SCORE	0	5	8	10
	0	5 - 15	16-25	21-25

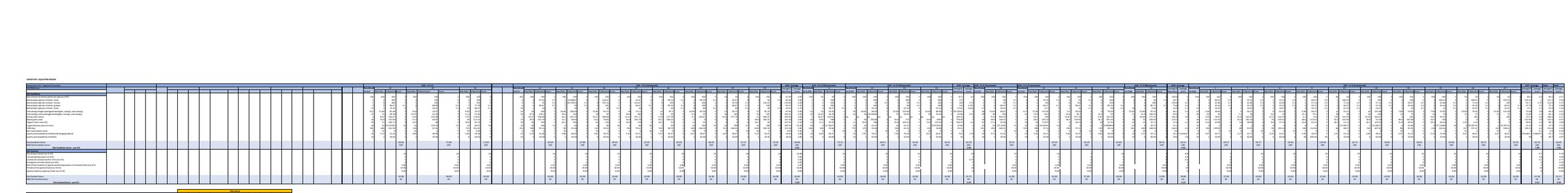
SQUATTER PIGEON

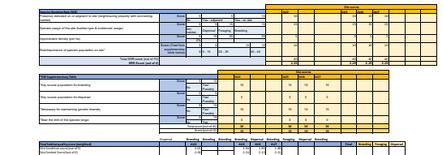
Habitat Quality Scores

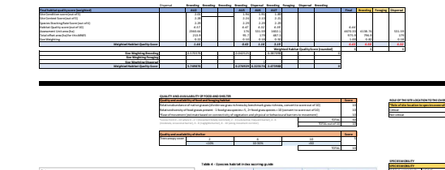
IMPACT TYPE: HABITAT/HABOA

| Assessment name: Regional Ecosystem | 2011: VE13.3.2 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2011: VE13.3.3 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2011: VE13.3.4 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2017: VE13.3 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2019 average | | | | | | | | | | 2019: VE13.3.2 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2019: VE13.3.3 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2019: VE13.3.4 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2019: VE13.3 (remnant and regrowth) | | | | | | | | | | 2019: VE13.3 (remnant and regrowth) | | | | | | | | | | 2020 average | | | | | | | | | | 2020: VE13.3.2 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2020: VE13.3.3 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2020: VE13.3.4 (remnant) | | | | | | | | | | 2020: VE13.3 (remnant and regrowth) | | | | | | | | | | 2020

OPPOSITE - EQUATOR PHEOA







GREATER GLIDER

Habitat Quality Scores

IMPACT SITE - GREATER GLIDER

| Assessment Unit - Regional Ecosystem | AUU - 11.5.2 remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU - 11.5.3 remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | AUU - 11.5.4 remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | AUU - 11.5.20 remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | AUU - 11.5.27b remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | AUU - 11.5.6 remnant and dieback | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | AUU - 11.5.35 remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | AUU - 11.5.7 remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | AUU - 11.5.35 remnant | | | | | | | | | | AUU average | | | Total benchmark score | Total habitat quality score |
|---|---|---

OPTIMISTIC - GOOD RESILIENCE

| Ecological Group / Species Name | Pre-Disturbance | 2020 - Year 0 | | | | | | | 2021 - Year 1 (Construction) | | | | | | | | 2022 - Year 2 | | | | | | | | 2023 - Year 3 | | | | | | | | 2024 - Year 4 | | | | | | | |

KOALA

Habitat Quality Scores

IMPACT SITE- KOALA

| Assessment unit - Regional Ecosystem | AUA - 11.9.2 remnant | | |

OPERATION: ACRAA

| Operational Objectives | Total Score | 2020 | | | 2021 | | | 2022 | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | 2025 | | | 2026 | | | 2027 | | | 2028 | | | 2029 | | |

ORNAMENTAL SNAKE

Habitat Quality Scores

IMPACT SITE - ORNAMENTAL SNAKE

Assessment Unit - Regional Ecosystem	AU1 - RE 11.4.8 remnant							AU1 - RE 11.4.9 remnant				AU1 average		AU3 - 11.3.3 remnant														AU3 average		Total	Total
Site Reference	Benchmark	9			27			Benchmark	26			Average %	Average	Benchmark	8			15			16			31			Average %	Average	average %	average
	11.4.8	Raw Data	% Benchmark	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	11.4.9	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	benchmar	Score	11.3.3	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	Raw Data	% Benchma	Score	benchmar	Score	benchmark	score
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	100	100	100.00	5	100	100.00	5	100	100	100.00	5	100.00	5	100	100	100.00	5	100	100.00	5	100	100.00	5	100	100.00	5	100.00	5	100.00	5.00
Native plant species richness - trees	3	2	66.67	2.5	3	100.00	5	2	1	50.00	2.5	72.22	3.33	3	1	33.33	2.5	5	166.67	5	5	166.67	5	1	33.33	2.5	100.00	3.75	86.11	3.54
Native plant species richness - shrubs	10	5	50.00	2.5	5	50.00	2.5	5	2	40.00	2.5	46.67	2.5	5	4	80.00	2.5	6	120.00	5	9	180.00	5	5	100.00	5	120.00	4.375	83.33	3.44
Native plant species richness - grasses	9	5	55.56	2.5	2	22.22	0	5	2	40.00	2.5	39.26	1.67	12	5	41.67	2.5	5	41.67	2.5	4	33.33	2.5	2	16.67	0	33.33	1.875	36.30	1.77
Native plant species richness - forbs	7	4	57.14	2.5	9	128.57	5	10	4	40.00	2.5	75.24	3.33	15	7	46.67	2.5	8	53.33	2.5	7	46.67	2.5	3	20.00	0	41.67	1.875	58.45	2.60
Tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	17	14	82.35	5	15.00	88.24	5	8	3.50	43.75	3	71.45	4.33	14	10.5	75.00	5	14.50	103.57	5	15.50	110.71	5	16.5	117.86	5	101.79	5	86.62	4.67
Tree canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	40	22.1	55.25	5	12	30.00	2	18	7.5	41.67	2	42.31	3	16.5	13.75	83.33	5	16.8	101.82	5	35.2	213.33	3	38.5	233.33	3	157.95	4	100.13	3.50
Shrub canopy cover	5	7.3	146.00	5	18	360.00	3	5	0	0.00	0	168.67	2.67	4	1	25.00	3	12.5	312.50	3	3.1	77.50	5	1	25.00	3	110.00	3.5	139.33	3.08
Native grass cover	20	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	16	10	62.50	3	20.83	1	45	43	95.56	5	8	17.78	3	0	0.00	0	8	17.78	3	32.78	2.75	26.81	1.88
Organic litter	37	24	64.86	5	50	135.14	5	45	37	82.22	5	94.07	5	30	5	16.67	3	15	50.00	5	20	66.67	5	26	86.67	5	55.00	4.5	74.54	4.75
Large trees (euc plus non-euc)	70	6	8.57	5	56	80.00	10	47	6	12.77	5	33.78	6.67	10	16	160.00	15	16	160.00	15	26	260.00	15	22	220.00	15	200.00	15	116.89	10.83
Coarse woody debris	813	680	83.64	5	800	98.40	5	980	250	25.51	2	69.18	4	285	330	115.79	5	440	154.39	5	340	119.30	5	80	28.07	2	104.39	4.25	86.78	4.13
Non-native plant cover	0	55	0.00	0	30	0.00	3	0	20	0.00	5	0.00	2.67	0	25	0.00	3	25	0.00	3	55	0.00	0	15	0.00	5	0.00	2.75	0.00	2.71
Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat (Total out of 10)	4	4	100.00	10	4	100.00	10	4	4	100.00	10		10.00	4	4	100.00	10	4	100.00	10	4	100.00	10	4	100.00	10	100.00	10	100.00	10.00
Quality and availability of shelter (Total out of 10)	10	6	60.00	6	2	20.00	2	6	2	33.33	3.33			6	6	100.00	15	6	100.00	15	10	100.00	25	6	100.00	15	100.00	17.5	100.00	17.50
Site Condition Score													55.17															58.63		56.90
MAX Site Condition Score				*100*			*100*				*100*		*100*				*100*			*100*			*100*			*100*		*100*		*100*
Site Condition Score - out of 3													**1.66**															**1.76**		**1.71**
Site Context																														
Size of patch (total out of 10)				10			10				10		10.00				10			5			5			5		6.25		8.13
Connectedness (total out of 5)				5			5				5		5.00				5			2			2			2		2.75		3.88
Context (% remnant within 1km out of 5)				4			4				4		4.00				4			4			4			4		4		4.00
Ecological Corridors (total out of 6)				0			0				0		0.00				0			0			0			0		0		0.00
Role of site location to species overall population in the state (Total out of 5)				3			3				3		3.00				3			3			3			3		3.00		3.00
Threats to the species (Total out of 15)				5			5				5		5.00				5			5			5			5		5.00		5.00
Species mobility capacity (Total out of 10)				4.33			4.33				4.33		4.33				4.33			4.33			4.33			4.33		4.33		4.33
Site Context Score													31.33															25.33		28.33
MAX Site Context Score				*56*			*56*				*56*		*56*				*56*			*56*			*56*			*56*		*56*		*56*
Site Context Score - out of 3													**1.68**															**1.36**		**1.52**

Species Stocking Rate (SSR)						Site scores AU1	Site scores AU3
Presence detected on or adjacent to site (neighbouring property with connecting habitat)	Score	0		5	10	10	10
		No	Yes - adjacent		Yes - on site		
Species usage of the site (habitat type & evidenced usage)	Score	0	5	10	15	15	15
		Not habitat	Dispersal	Foraging	Breeding		
Approximate density (per ha)	Score	0	10	20	30	5	5
		0%					
Role/importance of species population on site*	Score (*Total from supplementar*	0	5	10	15	1.67	1.67
		0	5 - 15	20 - 35	40 - 45		
Total SRR score (out of 70)						31.67	31.67
SRR Score (out of 4)						**1.81**	**1.81**

*SSR Supplementary Table				Site scores AU1	Site scores AU3
*Key source population for breeding	Score	0	10	0	0
		No	Yes/ Possibly		
*Key source population for dispersal	Score	0	5	0	0
		No	Yes/ Possibly		
*Necessary for maintaining genetic diversity	Score	0	15	5	5
		No	Yes/ Possibly		
*Near the limit of the species range	Score	0	15	0	0
		No	Yes		
Total score (out of 45)				**5.00**	**5.00**
Score (out of 15)				**1.67**	**1.67**

Final habitat quality score (weighted)	AU1	AU3	Final
Site Condition score (out of 3)	1.66	1.76	
Site Context Score (out of 3)	1.68	1.36	
Species Stocking Rate Score (out of 4)	1.81	1.81	
Habitat Quality score (out of 10)	*5.14*	*4.93*	*5.03*
Assessment Unit area (ha) in disturbance footprint	36.88	44.17	81.05
Total impact area (ha) for this MNES	75.97	75.97	
Size Weighting	0.49	0.58	
Weighted Habitat Quality Score	***2.50***	***2.86***	***5.36***
Weighted Habitat Quality Score (rounded)			5

QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FOOD AND SHELTER

Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	Score
Relative abundance of frogs (score out of 10)	
*Ease of movement (estimate based on connectivity of vegetation and physical or behavioural barriers to movement) (score out of 10)	
*scores from 0 – 10 where 0 – 2 = (movement totally restricted), 2 - 4 (substantial, frequent barrier), 4 - 6 (moderate, occasional barrier), 6 - 8 (negligible barrier), 8 - 10 (movement corridor). TOTAL (out of 30)	0
TOTAL out of 10	0

Quality and availability of shelter				Score
Tree canopy cover				10
	2	6	10	
	<10%	10-30%	>30	
			TOTAL	10

Notes:
Role of site to overall population in the state: This score should be based on the observed role of the site in relation to the overall population of the species in Queensland. This should take into account the species' use of the site – such as whether it is used for feeding and/or nesting and the effect that damage to or removal of the site would have to the likelihood of the species' overall population survival. Limited impact effect due to fragmented habitat, low densities and isolated from other quality habitat for the species.

Important habitat is identified as gilgai depressions and mounds (DCCEEW, 2023). Habitat connectivity between gilgais and other suitable habitats is also important. Department regards **important habitat as a surrogate for important populations**. While habitat is isolated and fragmented, the species was confirmed on the site. The lack of sightings however means the its likely to play a low role to the overall population in the state Given a score of 3.

Threats - From *Approved Conservation Advice for Denisonia maculata (Ornamental Snake;* DoE, 2014a)

Table 4 - Species habitat index scoring guide

1 Threats to species	**Score**	**1**		**7**	**15**
	Description	High threat level (i.e. likely to result in death, irreversible damage)		Moderate threat level	Low threat level (i.e. likely to survive)
2 Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	Score	1		5	10
	Description	Poor		Moderate	High
3 Quality and availability of shelter	Score	1		5	10
	Description	Poor		Moderate	High
4 Species mobility capacity	Score	1	4	7	10
	Description	Severely restricted (76–100% reduction)	Highly restricted (51–75% reduction)	Moderately restricted (26–50% reduction)	Minor restriction (0–25% reduction)
5 Role of site location to species overall population in the state	Score	1		4	5
	Description	Not or unlikely to be critical to species' survival		Likely to be critical to species' survival	Critical to species survival

THREATS TO SPECIES

THREATS TO SPECIES						
THREATS MATRIX		Severity				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		1	2	3	4	5
Scope	Very High	1	1	2	3	4	5
	High	2	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	4	4	8	12	16	20
	Very Low	5	5	10	15	20	25

Threats to Ornamental Snake		Score	Total	Site scores
Potential for habitat loss or fragmentation	Habitat within the AU is located in an area that is likely to be degraded for infrastructure, mining or agriculture	0	8	0
	Habitat within the AU is located in an area that will be potentially degraded.	4		
	Habitat within the AU not likely to be degraded.	8		
Presence and abundance of livestock or feral pigs	Livestock or pigs abundant with obvious gorund compaction and over grazing in gilgai	0	8	4
	Livestock or pigs not present	8		
Presence and abundance of Cane Toads	Cane Toads present throuighout habitat. Toad tadpoles present in standing water	0	8	4
	Occasional mature cane toads observed	4		
	No Cane Toads observed	8		
		TOTAL	24	0
		Score		5

TOTAL	0	5	10	15
	0	5 - 15	16-20	21-25

SPECIES MOBILITY

SPECIES MOBILITY		Score	Site scores
Habitat connectivity	Isolated	0-2	3
	Partially isolated	3-4	
	Periodically isolated	5-6	
	Major connectivity	7-8	
	Totally connected	9-10	
Behavioural deterrents to movement	Extreme risk of disturbance resulting in movement	0-2	5
	High risk	3-4	
	Moderate risk	5-6	
	Low Risk	7-8	
	Nil Risk	9-10	
Physical deterrents to movement	Total barrier	0-2	5
	Substantial frequent barrier	3-4	
	Moderate, occasional barrrier	5-6	
	Negligible barrier	7-8	
	Active movement pathway - i.e., watercourse or linear corridor	9-10	
	TOTAL (invert to a score out of 10)		4.33

OFFSET SITE - ORNAMENTAL SNAKE

Assessment Unit - Regional Ecosystem	AU 1 - RE 11.4.8 a remnant				AU1 - 11.4.9 remnant																AU1 Average		average % benchmark	Total average score
Site Reference	Benchmark	10			Benchmark	15			27			32			36			42			Average % benchmar	Average Score		
	11.4.8	Raw Data	% Benchmark	Score	11.4.9	Raw Data	% Benchmark	Score	Raw Data	% Benchmark	Score	Raw Data	% Benchmark	Score	Raw Data	% Benchmark	Score	Raw Data	% Benchmark	Score				
Site Condition																								
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	100	100	100.00	5	100	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	100	5	100	100	5	100.00	5.00	100.00	5.00
Native plant species richness - trees	3	3	100.00	5	2	2	100	5	3	150	5	2	100	5	3	150	5	3	150	5	125.00	5.00	125.00	5.00
Native plant species richness - shrubs	10	4	40.00	2.5	5	7	140	5	5	100	5	2	40	2.5	2	40	2.5	7	140	5	83.33	3.75	83.33	3.75
Native plant species richness - grasses	9	3	33.33	2.5	5	4	80	2.5	5	100	5	3	60	2.5	1	20	0	4	80	2.5	62.22	2.50	62.22	2.50
Native plant species richness - forbs	7	1	14.29	0	10	3	30	2.5	5	50	2.5	3	30	2.5	2	20	0	11	110	5	42.38	2.08	42.38	2.08
Tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	17	14.00	82.35	5	8	7.5	93.75	5	7.5	93.75	5	7.5	93.75	5	7.5	93.75	5	6	75	5	88.73	5.00	88.73	5.00
Tree canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, sub-canopy)	40	48.9	122.25	5	18	12.8	71.11	5	32	177.78	5	30.5	169.44	5	10.5	58.33333	5	34.45	191.39	5	131.72	5.00	131.72	5.00
Shrub cover native	5	22.5	450.00	3	5	8.53	170.67	5	21.67	433.33	3	22.67	453.33	3	9.67	193.33	5	22.5	450	3	358.44	3.67	358.44	3.67
Native grass cover	20	11.2	56.00	3	16	8.6	53.75	3	12.4	77.50	3	8.6	53.75	3	8.6	53.75	3	21.88	136.75	5	71.92	3.33	71.92	3.33
Organic litter cover (%)	37	38.2	103.24	5	45	72.2	160.44	5	61.8	137.33	5	59.4	132.00	5	59.4	132	5	45	100	5	127.50	5.00	127.50	5.00
Large trees (euc plus non-euc)	70	0	0.00	0	47	6	12.77	5	0	0.00	0	2	4.26	5	2	4.26	5	0	0	0	3.55	2.50	3.55	2.50
CWD (ha)	813	600	73.80	5	980	330	33.67	2	620	63.27	5	480	48.98	2	480	48.98	2	680	69.39	5	56.35	3.50	56.35	3.50
Non-native plant cover	0	0	0.00	10	0	15	0	5	4	0	10	10	0	5	10	0	5	15	0	5	0.00	6.67	0.00	6.67
Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	10	5	5.00	5	10	5	5.00	5	5	5.00	5	5	5.00	5	5	5.00	5	5	5.00	5	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Quality and availability of shelter	10	10	10.00	10	10	6	6.00	6	10	10.00	10	10	10.00	10	6	6.00	6	10	10.00	10	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.67
Site Condition Score				66				66			73.5			65.5			58.5			70.5		66.67		66.67
MAX Site Condition Score				*100*				*100*			*100*			*100*			*100*			*100*		*100*		*100*
Site Condition Score - out of 3				**1.98**																**2.12**		**2.00**		**2.00**
Site Context																								
Size of patch (total out of 10)				10				10			10			10			10			10		10		10.00
Connectedness (total out of 5)				5				5			5			5			5			5		5		5.00
Context (% remnant within 1km out of 5)				5				5			5			5			5			5		5		5.00
Ecological Corridors (total out of 6)				0				0			0			0			0			0		0		0.00
Role of site location to species overall population in the state (Total out of 5)				5				5			5			5			5			5		5		5.00
Threats to the species (Total out of 15)				0				10			10			10			10			10		8.33		8.33
Species mobility capacity (Total out of 10)				0				8			8			8			8			8		6.67		6.67
Site Context Score				25				43			43			43			43			43		40		40
MAX Site Context Score				*56*				*56*			*56*			*56*			*56*			*56*		*56*		*56*
Site Context Score - out of 3																						**2.14**		**2.14**

Species Stocking Rate (SSR)							Site scores AU1	
Presence detected on or adjacent to site (neighbouring property with connecting habitat)	Score	0		5		10	10	
		No		Yes - adjacent		Yes - on site		
Species usage of the site (habitat type & evidenced usage)	Score	0		5	10	15	15	
		Not habitat		Dispersal	Foraging	Breeding		
Approximate density (per ha)	Score	0		10	20	30	5	
		0%						
Role/importance of species population on site*	Score (*Total from supplementary table below*)	0		5	10	15	7	
		0	5 - 15	20 - 35		40 - 45		
Total SRR score (out of 70)							37	
SRR Score (out of 4)							**2.11**	

*SSR Supplementary Table				Site scores AU1	
*Key source population for breeding	Score	0	10	10	
		No	Yes/ Possibly		
*Key source population for dispersal	Score	0	5	5	
		No	Yes/ Possibly		
*Necessary for maintaining genetic diversity	Score	0	15	10	
		No	Yes/ Possibly		
*Near the limit of the species range	Score	0	15	0	
		No	Yes		
Total score (out of 45)				**25**	
Score (out of 15)				**8**	

Final habitat quality score (weighted)	AU1	Final
Site Condition score (out of 3)	2.00	
Site Context Score (out of 3)	2.14	
Species Stocking Rate Score (out of 4)	2.11	
Habitat Quality score (out of 10)	*6.26*	*6.26*
Assessment Unit area (ha)	328	
Total offset area (ha) for this MNES	215.3	215.3
Size Weighting	1.00	
Weighted Habitat Quality Score	***6.26***	***6.26***
Weighted Habitat Quality Score (rounded)		6

QUALITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FOOD AND SHELTER

Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	Score
Relative abundance of frogs (score out of 10)	10
^Ease of movement (estimate based on connectivity of vegetation and physical or behavioural barriers to movement) (score out of 10)	4
TOTAL	14
TOTAL out of 10	7

^scores from 0 – 10 where 0 – 2 = (movement totally restricted), 2 - 4 (substantial, frequent barrier), 4 - 6 (moderate, occasional barrier), 6 - 8 (negligible barrier), 8 - 10 (movement corridor).

Quality and availability of shelter				Score
Tree canopy cover				10
	2	6	10	
	<10%	10-30%	>30	
			TOTAL	10

Notes:
Role of site to overall population in the state: This score should be based on the observed role of the site in relation to the overall population of the species in Queensland. This should take into account the species' use of the site – such as whether it is used for feeding and/or nesting and the effect that damage to or removal of the site would have to the likelihood of the species' overall population survival. Limited impact effect due to fragmented habitat, low densities and isolated from other quality habitat for the species.

Important habitat is identified as gilgai depressions and mounds (DCCEEW, 2023). Habitat connectivity between gilgais and other suitable habitats is also important. Department regards **important habitat as a surrogate for important populations** . The species was confirmed on the site in good quality habitat. Its proximity to other known population is considered good. Given a score of 8.

Threats - From *Approved Conservation Advice for Denisonia maculata (Ornamental Snake;* DoE, 2014a)

Table 4 - Species habitat index scoring guide

1 Threats to species	**Score**	1		**7**	**15**
	Description	High threat level (i.e. likely to result in death, irreversible damage)		Moderate threat level	Low threat level (i.e. likely to survive)
2 Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat	Score	1		5	10
	Description	Poor		Moderate	High
3 Quality and availability of shelter	Score	1		5	10
	Description	Poor		Moderate	High
4 Species mobility capacity	Score	1	4	7	10
	Description	Severely restricted (76–100% reduction)	Highly restricted (51–75% reduction)	Moderately restricted (26–50% reduction)	Minor restriction (0–25% reduction)
5 Role of site location to species overall population in the state	Score	1		4	5
	Description	Not or unlikely to be critical to species' survival		Likely to be critical to species survival	Critical to species survival

THREATS TO SPECIES

THREATS TO SPECIES						
THREATS MATRIX		**Severity**				
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		1	2	3	4	5
Scope	Very High	1	2	3	4	5
	High	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	4	8	12	16	20
	Very Low	5	10	15	20	25

Threats to Ornamental Snake		Score	Total	Site scores
Potential for habitat loss or fragmentation	Habitat within the AU is located in an area that is likely to be degraded for infrastructure, mining or agriculture	0	8	6
	Habitat within the AU is located in an area that will be potentially degraded.	4		
	Habitat within the AU not likely to be degraded.	8		
Presence and abundance of livestock or feral pigs	Livestock or pigs abundant with obvious gorund compaction and over grazing in gilgai habitat	0	8	5
	Livestock or pigs not present	8		
Presence and abundance of Cane Toads	Cane Toads present throuighout habitat. Toad tadpoles present in standing water	0	8	5
	Occasional mature cane toads observed	4		
	No Cane Toads observed	8		
		TOTAL	24	16
		Score		10

TOTAL	0	5	10	15
	0	5 - 15	16-20	21-25

SPECIES MOBILITY

SPECIES MOBILITY		Score	Site scores
Habitat connectivity	Isolated	0-2	8
	Partially isolated	3-4	
	Periodically isolated	5-6	
	Major connectivity	7-8	
	Totally connected	9-10	
Behavioural deterrents to movement	Extreme risk of disturbance resulting in movement	0-2	8
	High risk	3-4	
	Moderate risk	5-6	
	Low Risk	7-8	
	Nil Risk	9-10	
Physical deterrents to movement	Total barrier	0-2	8
	Substantial frequent barrier	3-4	
	Moderate, occasional barrrier	5-6	
	Negligible barrier	7-8	
	Active movement pathway - i.e., watercourse or linear corridor	9-10	
	TOTAL (invert to a score out of 10)		8

APPENDIX

D

OFFSET ASSESSMENT GUIDE OUTPUTS

BRIGALOW TEC

OAG Output

Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	Brigalow TEC
EPBC Act status	Endangered
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	**1.2%**

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
Ecological communities						
Area of community	Yes		**Area**	52.72	Hectares	
			Quality	**6**	Scale 0-10	
			Total quantum of impact	31.63	Adjusted hectares	
Threatened species habitat						
Area of habitat	No		**Area**			
			Quality			
			Total quantum of impact	0.00		
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**		**Units**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
Threatened species						
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No					
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No					

Offset calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)		% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost ($ total)	Information source
Ecological Communities																					
Area of community	Yes	31.63	Adjusted hectares		**Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)**	20	**Start area (hectares)**	198	**Risk of loss (%) without offset**	0%	**Risk of loss (%) with offset**	0%	0.00	90%	0.00	0.00	31.63	100.00%	Yes		
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	198.0	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	198.0									
					Time until ecological benefit	10	**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**	**7**	**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**	**6**	**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**	**8**	2.00	90%	1.80	1.60					
Threatened species habitat																					
Area of habitat	No				**Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)**		**Start area (hectares)**		**Risk of loss (%) without offset**		**Risk of loss (%) with offset**										
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	0.0									
					Time until ecological benefit		**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**										
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Total quantum of impact**	**Units**	**Proposed offset**	**Time horizon (years)**		**Start value**		**Future value without offset**		**Future value with offset**		**Raw gain**	**Confidence in result (%)**	**Adjusted gain**	**Net present value**		**% of impact offset**	**Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?**	**Cost ($ total)**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																				
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																				
Threatened species																					
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																				
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No																				
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No																				

Summary

Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost ($)		
					Direct offset ($)	Other compensatory measures ($)	Total ($)
Birth rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Mortality rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of individuals	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of features	0				$0.00		$0.00
Condition of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of community	31.632	31.63	100.00%	**Yes**	$0.00	N/A	$0.00
					$0.00	**$0.00**	**$0.00**

POPLAR BOX TEC

OAG Output

Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	Poplar TEC
EPBC Act status	Endangered
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	**1.2%**

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
Ecological communities						
Area of community	Yes		**Area**	15.45	Hectares	
			Quality	**5**	Scale 0-10	
			Total quantum of impact	7.73	Adjusted hectares	
Threatened species habitat						
Area of habitat	No		**Area**			
			Quality			
			Total quantum of impact	0.00		
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**		**Units**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
Threatened species						
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No					
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No					

Offset calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)		% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost ($ total)	Information source
Ecological Communities																					
Area of community	Yes	7.73	Adjusted hectares		**Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)**	20	**Start area (hectares)**	48.4	**Risk of loss (%) without offset**	0%	**Risk of loss (%) with offset**	0%	0.00	90%	0.00	0.00	7.73	100.10%	Yes		
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	48.4	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	48.4									
					Time until ecological benefit	10	**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**	**7**	**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**	**6**	**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**	**8**	2.00	90%	1.80	1.60					
Threatened species habitat																					
Area of habitat	No				**Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)**		**Start area (hectares)**		**Risk of loss (%) without offset**		**Risk of loss (%) with offset**										
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	0.0									
					Time until ecological benefit		**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**										
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Total quantum of impact**	**Units**	**Proposed offset**	**Time horizon (years)**		**Start value**		**Future value without offset**		**Future value with offset**		**Raw gain**	**Confidence in result (%)**	**Adjusted gain**	**Net present value**		**% of impact offset**	**Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?**	**Cost ($ total)**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																				
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																				
Threatened species																					
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																				
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No																				
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No																				

Summary

Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost ($)		
					Direct offset ($)	Other compensatory measures ($)	Total ($)
Birth rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Mortality rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of individuals	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of features	0				$0.00		$0.00
Condition of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of community	7.725	7.73	100.10%	**Yes**	$0.00	N/A	$0.00
					$0.00	**$0.00**	**$0.00**

SQUATTER PIGEON

OAG Output

Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	Squatter Pigeon
EPBC Act status	Vulnerable
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	**0.2%**

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
Ecological communities						
Area of community	No		**Area**			
			Quality			
			Total quantum of impact	0.00		
Threatened species habitat						
Area of habitat	Yes		**Area**	334.15	Hectares	
			Quality	**5**	Scale 0-10	
			Total quantum of impact	167.08	Adjusted hectares	
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**		**Units**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
Threatened species						
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No					
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No					

Offset calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)	% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost ($ total)	Information source
Ecological Communities																				
Area of community	No				**Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)**		**Start area (hectares)**		**Risk of loss (%) without offset**		**Risk of loss (%) with offset**									
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	0.0								
					Time until ecological benefit		**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**									
Threatened species habitat																				
Area of habitat	Yes	167.08	Adjusted hectares		**Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)**	20	**Start area (hectares)**	946.9	**Risk of loss (%) without offset**	0%	**Risk of loss (%) with offset**	0%	0.00	90%	0.00	0.00	167.07	100.00%	Yes	
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	946.9	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	946.9								
					Time until ecological benefit	10	**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**	**6**	**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**	**5**	**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**	**7**	2.00	90%	1.80	1.76				
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Total quantum of impact**	**Units**	**Proposed offset**	**Time horizon (years)**		**Start value**		**Future value without offset**		**Future value with offset**		**Raw gain**	**Confidence in result (%)**	**Adjusted gain**	**Net present value**	**% of impact offset**	**Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?**	**Cost ($ total)**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																			
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																			
Threatened species																				
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																			
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No																			
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No																			

Summary

Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost ($)		
					Direct offset ($)	Other compensatory measures ($)	Total ($)
Birth rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Mortality rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of individuals	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of features	0				$0.00		$0.00
Condition of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of habitat	167.075	167.07	100.00%	**Yes**	$0.00	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Area of community	0				$0.00		$0.00
					$0.00	**#DIV/0!**	**#DIV/0!**

GREATER GLIDER

OAG Output

Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	Greater Glider
EPBC Act status	Endangered
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	**1.2%**

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
Ecological communities						
Area of community	No		**Area**			
			Quality			
			Total quantum of impact	0.00		
Threatened species habitat						
Area of habitat	Yes		**Area**	318.02	Hectares	
			Quality	**5**	Scale 0-10	
			Total quantum of impact	159.01	Adjusted hectares	
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**		**Units**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
Threatened species						
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No					
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No					

Offset calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)	% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost ($ total)	Information source
Ecological Communities																				
Area of community	No				**Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)**		**Start area (hectares)**		**Risk of loss (%) without offset**		**Risk of loss (%) with offset**									
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	0.0								
					Time until ecological benefit		**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**									
Threatened species habitat																				
Area of habitat	Yes	159.01	Adjusted hectares		**Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)**	20	**Start area (hectares)**	995.3	**Risk of loss (%) without offset**	0%	**Risk of loss (%) with offset**	0%	0.00	90%	0.00	0.00	159.01	100.00%	Yes	
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	995.3	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	995.3								
					Time until ecological benefit	10	**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**	**6**	**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**	**5**	**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**	**7**	2.00	90%	1.80	1.60				
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Total quantum of impact**	**Units**	**Proposed offset**	**Time horizon (years)**		**Start value**		**Future value without offset**		**Future value with offset**		**Raw gain**	**Confidence in result (%)**	**Adjusted gain**	**Net present value**	**% of impact offset**	**Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?**	**Cost ($ total)**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																			
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																			
Threatened species																				
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																			
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No																			
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No																			

Summary

Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost ($)		
					Direct offset ($)	Other compensatory measures ($)	Total ($)
Birth rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Mortality rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of individuals	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of features	0				$0.00		$0.00
Condition of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of habitat	159.01	159.01	100.00%	**Yes**	$0.00	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Area of community	0				$0.00		$0.00
					$0.00	**#DIV/0!**	**#DIV/0!**

KOALA

OAG Output

Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	Koala
EPBC Act status	Endangered
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	**1.2%**

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
Ecological communities						
Area of community	No		**Area**			
			Quality			
			Total quantum of impact	0.00		
Threatened species habitat						
Area of habitat	Yes		**Area**	318.03	Hectares	
			Quality	**6**	Scale 0-10	
			Total quantum of impact	190.82	Adjusted hectares	
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**		**Units**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
Threatened species						
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No					
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No					

Offset calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)	% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost ($ total)	Information source
Ecological Communities																				
Area of community	No				**Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)**		**Start area (hectares)**		**Risk of loss (%) without offset**		**Risk of loss (%) with offset**									
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	0.0								
					Time until ecological benefit		**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**		**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**									
Threatened species habitat																				
Area of habitat	Yes	190.82	Adjusted hectares		**Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)**	20	**Start area (hectares)**	1194.4	**Risk of loss (%) without offset**	0%	**Risk of loss (%) with offset**	0%	0.00	90%	0.00	0.00	190.82	100.00%	Yes	
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	1194.4	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	1194.4								
					Time until ecological benefit	10	**Start quality (scale of 0-10)**	**6**	**Future quality without offset (scale of 0-10)**	**5**	**Future quality with offset (scale of 0-10)**	**7**	2.00	90%	1.80	1.60				
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Total quantum of impact**	**Units**	**Proposed offset**	**Time horizon (years)**		**Start value**		**Future value without offset**		**Future value with offset**		**Raw gain**	**Confidence in result (%)**	**Adjusted gain**	**Net present value**	**% of impact offset**	**Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?**	**Cost ($ total)**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																			
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																			
Threatened species																				
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																			
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No																			
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No																			

Summary

Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost ($)		
					Direct offset ($)	Other compensatory measures ($)	Total ($)
Birth rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Mortality rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of individuals	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of features	0				$0.00		$0.00
Condition of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of habitat	190.818	190.82	100.00%	**Yes**	$0.00	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Area of community	0				$0.00		$0.00
					$0.00	**#DIV/0!**	**#DIV/0!**

ORNAMENTAL SNAKE

OAG Output

Offsets Assessment Guide

For use in determining offsets under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
2 October 2012

This guide relies on Macros being enabled in your browser.

Matter of National Environmental Significance	
Name	Ornamental Snake
EPBC Act status	Vulnerable
Annual probability of extinction Based on IUCN category definitions	**0.2%**

Key to Cell Colours
User input required
Drop-down list
Calculated output
Not applicable to attribute

Impact calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Description	Quantum of impact		Units	Information source
Ecological communities						
Area of community	No		**Area**			
			Quality			
			Total quantum of impact	0.00		
Threatened species habitat						
Area of habitat	Yes		**Area**	75.97	Hectares	
			Quality	**5**	Scale 0-10	
			Total quantum of impact	37.99	Adjusted hectares	
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Description**	**Quantum of impact**		**Units**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No					
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No					
Threatened species						
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No					
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No					
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No					

Offset calculator

Protected matter attributes	Attribute relevant to case?	Total quantum of impact	Units	Proposed offset	Time horizon (years)		Start area and quality		Future area and quality without offset		Future area and quality with offset		Raw gain	Confidence in result (%)	Adjusted gain	Net present value (adjusted hectares)	% of impact offset	Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?	Cost ($ total)	Information source
Ecological Communities																				
Area of community	No				**Risk-related time horizon (max. 20 years)**		**Start area (hectares)**		**Risk of loss (%) without offset**		**Risk of loss (%) with offset**									
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	0.0	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	0.0								
					Time until ecological benefit		**Start quality (scale 0-10)**		**Future quality without offset (scale 0-10)**		**Future quality with offset (scale 0-10)**									
Threatened species habitat																				
Area of habitat	Yes	37.99	Adjusted hectares		**Time over which loss is averted (max. 20 years)**	20	**Start area (hectares)**	215.3	**Risk of loss (%) without offset**	0%	**Risk of loss (%) with offset**	0%	0.00	90%	0.00	0.00	37.99	100.01%	Yes	
									Future area without offset (adjusted hectares)	215.3	**Future area with offset (adjusted hectares)**	215.3								
					Time until ecological benefit	10	**Start quality (scale 0-10)**	**6**	**Future quality without offset (scale 0-10)**	**5**	**Future quality with offset (scale 0-10)**	**7**	2.00	90%	1.80	1.76				
Protected matter attributes	**Attribute relevant to case?**	**Total quantum of impact**	**Units**	**Proposed offset**	**Time horizon (years)**		**Start value**		**Future value without offset**		**Future value with offset**		**Raw gain**	**Confidence in result (%)**	**Adjusted gain**	**Net present value**	**% of impact offset**	**Minimum (90%) direct offset requirement met?**	**Cost ($ total)**	**Information source**
Number of features e.g. Nest hollows, habitat trees	No																			
Condition of habitat Change in habitat condition, but no change in extent	No																			
Threatened species																				
Birth rate e.g. Change in nest success	No																			
Mortality rate e.g Change in number of road kills per year	No																			
Number of individuals e.g. Individual plants/animals	No																			

Summary

Protected matter attributes	Quantum of impact	Net present value of offset	% of impact offset	Direct offset adequate?	Cost ($)		
					Direct offset ($)	Other compensatory measures ($)	Total ($)
Birth rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Mortality rate	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of individuals	0				$0.00		$0.00
Number of features	0				$0.00		$0.00
Condition of habitat	0				$0.00		$0.00
Area of habitat	37.985	37.99	100.01%	**Yes**	$0.00	N/A	$0.00
Area of community	0				$0.00		$0.00
					$0.00	**$0.00**	**$0.00**

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Prepared for	Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd
Project Name	Isaac Downs Extension impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake Habitat. Proposed Offset Site – Mulgrave and Tootoolah
Document Name	Offset Ecological Assessment Report
Date	June 2026
Version	1
Revision	3

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Revision	Date	Author	Details
1	0	24/03/26	Gabriella Horton	Document Draft
1	0	26/03/26	Emily Krunes	Internal Review
1	1	13/05/26	Emily Krunes	Document revised following Stanmore review
1	2	03/06/26	Emily Krunes	Second Revision
1	3	08/06/26	Emily Krunes	Final Report issued

CITATION

Trend Environmental. (2026). *Offset Ecological Assessment Report - Isaac Downs Extension impacts to Brigalow TEC, Poplar Box TEC, Squatter Pigeon, Greater Glider, Koala and Ornamental Snake Habitat. Proposed Offset Site – Mulgrave and Tootoolah.* Prepared on behalf of Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd. Version 1 Rev 3 (dated 8 June 2026). June 2026.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Cover photograph © Trend Environmental 2023.

PERMISSIONS

The information contained within this document has been produced in accordance with the requirements of Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd and has been produced for the exclusive use of the intended beneficiaries. No part of this document may be reproduced without the written permission from Emily Krunes PTY. LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) and the intended beneficiaries of this work. Emily Krunes PTY. LTD does not assume responsibility or liability for any third-party use, in whole or part, of the content of this document.

© Emily Krunes PTY. LTD, 2026

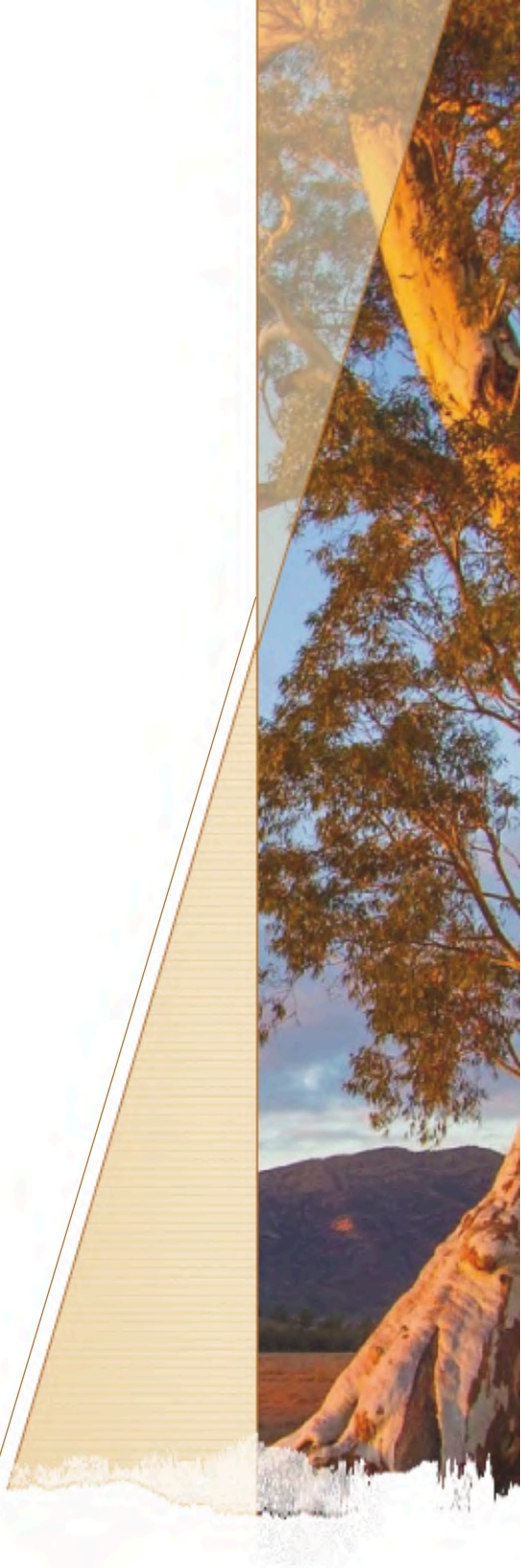
Trend Environmental Consultants

www.trendenvironmental.com.au emily@trendenvironmental.com.au

MISSION BEACH | CAIRNS | TOWNSVILLE | CENTRAL QLD | FRASER COAST | SUNSHINE COAST | SEQ

Head Office
94 Kennedy Esplanade
South Mission Beach, QLD 4852
P: 0455 443 654

EMILY KRUNES PTY. LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) | ABN 43 622 414 046



APPENDIX C

FIRE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

FIRE MANAGEMENT WITHIIN OFFSET AREAS

Table 20 describes the fire management guidelines provided by DES in each of the RE descriptions. The REs listed are those found within or adjacent to the offset area. RE Map provide in Map 2a of the OEAR (Trend Environmental, 2026a; provided in Appendix B).

Table 20
Fire Management Guidelines

RE	Re Description	Fire Management
11.3.2	*Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains*	**SEASON:** Late wet to early dry season when there is good soil moisture. Early storm season or after good spring rains. **INTENSITY:** Low to moderate. INTERVAL: 6-10 years (shorter in north of bioregion: 2-7 years). **INTERVAL:** 6-10 years **STRATEGY** Restrict to less than 30% in any year. Burn under conditions of good soil moisture and when plants are actively growing. Sometimes a small amount of wind may move the fire front quickly so that burn intensity is not too severe to destroy habitat trees. **ISSUES:** Burn interval for conservation purposes will differ from that for grazing purposes; the latter being much shorter. Management of this vegetation type should be based on maintaining vegetation composition, structural diversity, fauna habitats (in particular hollow-bearing trees and logs) and preventing extensive wildfire. Maintaining a fire mosaic will help ensure protection of habitat and mitigate against wildfires. Fire can control shrub invasives (e.g., Eremophila spp. and A. stenophylla in the red soil country in particular). Fire will also control cypress. Low to moderate intensity burns with good soil moisture are necessary to minimise loss of hollow trees. Avoid burning riparian communities as these can be critical habitat for some species. Culturally significant (scar) trees may need protection, such as rake removal of ground fuels. Planned burns have traditionally been carried out in the winter dry season; further research required.
11.3.4	*Eucalyptus tereticornis* and/or *Eucalyptus* spp. woodland on alluvial plains	**REQUIRES LOW INTENSITY BURNS** **SEASON:** Late wet to early dry season when there is good soil moisture. Early storm season or after good spring rains. **INTENSITY:** Low to moderate. **INTERVAL:** 6-10 years (shorter in north of bioregion: 2 - 7 years). **STRATEGY:** Restrict to less than 30% in any year. Burn under conditions of good soil moisture and when plants are actively growing. Sometimes a small amount of wind may move the fire front quickly so that burn intensity is not too severe to destroy habitat trees. **ISSUES:** Burn interval for conservation purposes will differ from that for grazing purposes; the latter being much shorter. Management of this vegetation type should be based on maintaining vegetation composition, structural diversity, fauna habitats (in particular hollow-bearing trees and logs) and preventing extensive wildfire. Maintaining a fire mosaic will help ensure protection of habitat and mitigate against wildfires. Fire can control shrub invasives (e.g., Eremophila spp. and A. stenophylla in the red soil country in particular). Fire will also control cypress. Low to moderate intensity burns with good soil moisture are necessary to minimise loss of hollow trees. Avoid burning riparian communities as these can be critical habitat for some species. Culturally significant (scar) trees may need protection, such as rake removal of ground fuels. Planned burns have traditionally been carried out in the winter dry season; further research required.

RE	Re Description	Fire Management
11.3.9	*Eucalyptus platyphylla, Corymbia* spp. woodland on alluvial plains	**REQUIRES LOW TO MODERATE INTENSITY BURNS** **SEASON:** Early dry season when there is good soil moisture, with some later fires in the early storm season or after good spring rains. **INTENSITY:** Primarily low to moderate, with occasional high intensity fires. **INTERVAL:** Typically, 2 - 7 years, with some areas longer unburnt. **STRATEGY:** A predominance of early dry season fires is recommended, although there is value in occasional late dry season fires, or storm burns, over small areas. Burning should begin very soon after the wet season, to secure boundaries and adjacent fire-sensitive vegetation. Subsequent repeat ignitions can be used within the same section of land weeks or months after the boundaries have been secured by early burning, to produce a mixture of burnt areas with multiple ignition dates. Use topographical features to ignite areas as soon as they dry out. This will create a mosaic of areas that were burnt at different dates and unburnt sections within the same area of woodland. Burn away from riparian communities, which can be critical habitat for some species. Approximately 25% of the grassy woodlands within a landscape should receive patchy fires in most years. **ISSUES:** These woodlands have a diverse native grass and herb layer that is maintained and promoted by regular fire. Burning that starts immediately after the wet season, with follow up small fires ignited progressively over multiple dates can increase the availability of grass and herb seed, which is a critical food source for many birds and small mammals. Recently burnt grass clumps tend to produce more seed than unburnt clumps and the earlier burnt grass usually seeds earlier than later burnt grass. Maintaining a fire mosaic will help ensure protection of habitat and mitigate against wildfires. Low to moderate intensity burns with good soil moisture minimise the risk of losing hollow trees. An occasional late season burn will promote grasses and legumes. Ensure a diverse grass layer, maintenance of hollow-bearing trees and vegetation structure.
11.3.25b	*Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines*	**REQUIRES LOW INTENSITY BURNS** **SEASON:** Primarily early dry season. **INTENSITY:** Low. **INTERVAL:** 3 - 5 years. **STRATEGY:** Protection relies on broad-scale management of surrounding country with numerous small fires throughout the year so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. c-g: Depending on position in the landscape, protection depends on broad-scale management of surrounding country, with numerous small fires throughout the year so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. **ISSUES:** Fringing communities are critical habitat. In some situations, it may be best not to burn. Intense and extensive fires degrade vegetation structure and destroy fauna habitats. Restrict the extent and intensity of fires. Hollow trees are critical habitat. Green panic may be an issue and an intensive grazing regime for very short periods, may be necessary to limit potential of wildfire. c-g: If burning is to occur then implement when water level is deep enough to protect the bases of aquatic plants. Boggomosses/springs can bounce back following fire, but care should be taken where a dry peat layer has developed (particularly in degraded situations). Fire is an option for control of weeds (possibly in ungrazed situations). If riparian areas need to be burnt to reduce fuel loads, then burning should occur when there is good soil moisture and active growth.

RE	Re Description	Fire Management
11.3.27b	*Vegetation ranges from open water +/- aquatics and emergents such as Potamogeton crispus, Myriophyllum verrucosum, Chara spp., Nitella spp. Nymphaea violacea, Ottelia ovalifolia, Nymphoides indica, N. crenata, Potamogeton tricarinatus, Cyperus difformis, Vallisneria caulescens and Hydrilla verticillata.*	**DO NOT BURN** **INTERVAL:** Fire return interval not relevant. **STRATEGY:** Depending on position in the landscape, protection depends on broad-scale management of surrounding country, with numerous small fires throughout the year so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. **ISSUES:** If burning is to occur then implement when water level is deep enough to protect the bases of aquatic plants. Sedges are disadvantaged by repeated fires. Boggomosses/springs can bounce back following fire, but care should be taken where a dry peat layer has developed (particularly in degraded situations). Fire is an option for control of weeds (possibly in ungrazed situations). If riparian areas need to be burnt to reduce fuel loads, then burning should occur when there is good soil moisture and active growth.
11.3.27f	*Eucalyptus coolabah and/or E. tereticornis open woodland to woodland fringing swamps.*	**DO NOT BURN** **INTERVAL:** Fire return interval not relevant. **STRATEGY:** Depending on position in the landscape, protection depends on broad-scale management of surrounding country, with numerous small fires throughout the year so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. **ISSUES:** If burning is to occur then implement when water level is deep enough to protect the bases of aquatic plants. Sedges are disadvantaged by repeated fires. Boggomosses/springs can bounce back following fire, but care should be taken where a dry peat layer has developed (particularly in degraded situations). Fire is an option for control of weeds (possibly in ungrazed situations). If riparian areas need to be burnt to reduce fuel loads, then burning should occur when there is good soil moisture and active growth.
11.4.8a	*Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest with Acacia harpophylla or A. argyrodendron on Cainozoic clay plains*	**DO NOT BURN** **INTERVAL:** Fire return interval not relevant. **STRATEGY:** Maintain fire management of surrounding country so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. Frequent fire at the edge of this RE keeps fuel loads low. Protection from fire is necessary. **ISSUES:** *Casuarina cristata* (Belah) is fire sensitive, although germination can be good in bare areas. Brigalow is soft-seeded, so germination is not promoted by fire. Buffel Grass invasion will increase risk from fire. High intensity fires will cause damage to overstorey. Grazing may be an option for reducing fuel loads where exotic grass such as Buffel Grass have invaded.
11.4.9	*Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains*	**DO NOT BURN** **INTERVAL:** Fire return interval not relevant. **STRATEGY:** Manage surrounding country. Maintain fire management of surrounding country so that wildfires will be very limited in extent. Frequent fire at the edge of this RE keeps fuel loads low. Protection from fire is necessary. **ISSUES:** *Casuarina cristata* is fire sensitive, although germination can be good in bare areas. Brigalow is soft-seeded, so germination is not promoted by fire. Buffel Grass invasion will increase risk from fire. High intensity fires will cause damage to overstorey. Grazing may be an option for reducing fuel loads where exotic grass such as Buffel Grass have invaded.

RE	Re Description	Fire Management
11.5.3	*Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces*	**REQUIRES VARIOUS INTENSITY BURNS** **SEASON:** Late wet to early dry season when there is good soil moisture. Early storm season or after good spring rains. **INTENSITY:** Various. **INTERVAL:** 6-15 years (shorter intervals in north of bioregion: 5 - 10 years). No shrubby woodlands should receive two consecutive burns at intervals of < 6 years. **STRATEGY:** Once boundaries of the planned burning area are secure, ignite across the landscape in a patchwork, rather than continuous ignition strips. Use topographical features to help create a patchily burnt landscape. Where shrubby woodlands occur within a broader grassy landscape, attempt to burn the shrubby woodland during every second fire rotation in the grassy woodland, by burning early breaks around the shrubby areas. In sites with a history of wildfires recurring within 5 years, patchy burning in a few small strategic locations at 3- or 4-year intervals may reduce the incidence of extensive wildfires, while ensuring most shrubby woodland areas remain unburnt for > 5 years. b: Burn under mild conditions and primarily away from the edge into surrounding vegetation. Low intensity burning may be of benefit within the forests with native grasses and where Para grass density requires management. **ISSUES:** Shrubby woodlands require longer fire intervals than grassy woodlands, because of the presence of fire-killed shrubs and the time required for post-fire regrowth to return to a mature structure. The seedlings of many fire-killed shrubs (such as some wattles) require 5 years or more before they mature. The creation of a fine-scale patchy mosaic can be more difficult to achieve in shrubby compared to grassy woodlands. Ensure seedlings of fire-killed shrubs mature and persist in the woodland; ensure several years of mature shrubby woodland structure before the subsequent fire. b: Care is needed to ensure a low intensity fire, as high intensity fires can damage trees, e.g., Melaleuca spp. and Brigalow. Native grasses (e.g., Imperata cylindrica, Sporobolus virginicus) and sedges (e.g., Fimbristylis spp.) will benefit from occasional burning. Fire, coupled with herbicide spraying, is important for managing exotic wetland plants, such as Olive Hymenachne and Para grass. Burning temporarily opens gaps within exotic grass patches, allowing native flora to establish. Ensure native grass diversity is maintained, and native trees are not damaged by fires.
11.5.8c	*Eucalyptus platyphylla woodland on white-yellow weathered sands, with grassy ground layer. Occurs on Quaternary sediments.*	**REQUIRES LOW TO MODERATE INTENSITY BURNS** **SEASON:** Late wet to early dry season when there is good soil moisture. Early storm season or after good spring rains. **INTENSITY:** Low to moderate. **INTERVAL:** 6-10 years. **STRATEGY:** Restrict to less than 30% in any year. Burn under conditions of good soil moisture and when plants are actively growing. Sometimes a small amount of wind may move the fire front quickly so that burn intensity is not too severe to destroy habitat trees. **ISSUES:** Maintaining a fire mosaic will help ensure protection of habitat and mitigate against wildfires. Avoid burning riparian communities as these can be critical habitat for some species.
11.5.12a	*Eucalyptus exserta and/or Corymbia clarksoniana and/or Eucalyptus crebra and/or Corymbia trachyphloia and/or C. citriodora woodland. Occurs on colluvial lower slopes of Cainozoic sandplains.*	**REQUIRES LOW TO MODERATE INTENSITY BURNS** **SEASON:** Late wet to early dry season when there is good soil moisture. Early storm season or after good spring rains. **INTENSITY:** Low to moderate. **INTERVAL:** 6-10 years. **STRATEGY:** Restrict to less than 30% in any year. Burn under conditions of good soil moisture and when plants are actively growing. Sometimes a small amount of wind may move the fire front quickly so that burn intensity is not too severe to destroy habitat trees. **ISSUES:** Burn interval for conservation purposes will differ from that for grazing purposes; the latter being much shorter. Management of this vegetation type should be based on maintaining vegetation composition, structural diversity, fauna habitats (in particular hollow-bearing trees and logs) and preventing extensive wildfire. Maintaining a fire mosaic will help ensure protection of habitat and mitigate against wildfires. Fire can control shrub invasives (e.g., Eremophila spp. and A. stenophylla in the red soil country in particular). Fire will also control cypress. Low to moderate intensity burns with good soil moisture are

RE	Re Description	Fire Management
		necessary to minimise loss of hollow trees. Avoid burning riparian communities as these can be critical habitat for some species. Culturally significant (scar) trees may need protection, such as rake removal of ground fuels. Planned burns have traditionally been carried out in the winter dry season; further research required.

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Prepared for	Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd
Project Name	Isaac Downs Extension
Document Name	Offset Area Management Plan
Date	May 2026
Version	1
Revision	4

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Revision	Date	Author	Details
1	0	24/03/26	Gabriella Horton	Document Draft
1	0	26/03/26	Emily Krunes	Internal Review
1	1	14/05/26	Emily Krunes	Document revised following Stanmore Review
1	2	15/05/26	Emily Krunes	Minor amendments
1	3	25/05/26	Emily Krunes	Final Report issued
1	4	03/06/26	Emily Krunes	Offset Area amended. Final Report issued

CITATION

Trend Environmental. (2026). *Offset Area Management Plan. Isaac Downs Extension.* Prepared on behalf of Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd. Version 1 Rev 4 (dated 3 June 2026). June 2026.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Cover photograph by Dave Irving.

All photographs © Trend Environmental 2026.

PERMISSIONS

The information contained within this document has been produced in accordance with the requirements of Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd and has been produced for the exclusive use of the intended beneficiaries. No part of this document may be reproduced without the written permission from Emily Krunes PTY. LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) and the intended beneficiaries of this work. Emily Krunes PTY. LTD does not assume responsibility or liability for any third-party use, in whole or part, of the content of this document.

© Emily Krunes PTY. LTD, 2026

Trend Environmental Consultants

www.trendenvironmental.com.au emily@trendenvironmental.com.au

MISSION BEACH | CAIRNS | TOWNSVILLE | CENTRAL QLD | FRASER COAST | SUNSHINE COAST | SEQ

Head Office
94 Kennedy Esplanade
South Mission Beach, QLD 4852
P: 0455 443 654

EMILY KRUNES PTY. LTD (trading as Trend Environmental) | ABN 43 622 414 046