



stanmore

APPENDIX S - OFFSETS DELIVERY PLAN



OFFSET DELIVERY PLAN

ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION PROJECT

Trend | Environmental
Consultants

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Prepared on behalf of
**STANMORE ID EXTENSION
PTY LTD**



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1. SUMMARY INFORMATION

1.1 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 approximately 2-4.5 Mt per annum. 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 EP Act.

The Project's Disturbance area was identified as containing several ecological constraints, including Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES), some of which the Project is likely to have a significant residual impact (SRI) on. These include endangered and of concern regional ecosystems (REs), and connectivity. To compensate for these SRIs, environmental offsets have been proposed.

To identify a suitable offset location for each of the MSES, a desktop and field assessment was undertaken on properties that are owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore (details regarding the results of these assessments are provided in the IDE Offset Ecological Assessment Report; Trend Environmental, 2026b). Following these assessments, the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties, were chosen. The properties are located approximately 10 km southwest of Nebo, and 34 km northeast of the Project (as shown in Map 1, Appendix A).

Trend Environmental was commissioned by Stanmore to prepare this Offset Delivery Plan (ODP) to address offset obligations for impacts to MSES from the proposed Project.

For a proponent-driven offset, an ODP must be included as part of a notice of election application made under section 18 of the *Environmental Offset Act 2014* (Qld; EO Act). This ODP has been developed to acquit 100% of MSES impacts from the Project. Suitable 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).

1.2 PURPOSE

This ODP outlines Stanmore's approach to implementing environmental offsets for the Project in compliance with the Queensland Government's Environmental Offset Policy (DETSI, 2025) in line with the Queensland Environmental Offsets Framework.



The ODP has been developed to provide the following key details:

- Information on the land where the environmental offsets will be carried out.
- A map showing the offset areas.
- Details of the protected matters to be offset, including the primary habitat areas for each protected matter.
- The results from the Land-based Offset Multiplier Calculator.
- A comprehensive baseline description of the offset areas, including:
 - Results from surveys conducted.
 - The condition of existing protected matters and their habitats.
 - The connectivity between the offset areas and other habitat areas or biodiversity corridors.
 - Baseline vegetation and habitat quality scores.
 - Management objectives, interim performance targets, and completion criteria designed to achieve conservation outcomes for the protected matters.
 - Specific activities to be undertaken to meet the management objectives and outcomes.
- A table outlining specific goals, timeframes for management actions, criteria for evaluating success, and corrective measures to address any unmet criteria.
- Transparent governance arrangements that ensure the plan can be effectively measured, monitored, audited, and enforced.
- The owners of the land (a Stanmore subsidiary) agree to the proposed offsets on the land.
- An overview of the existing land use on the offset properties and any potential impacts this may have on the offset implementation.
- A monitoring and reporting program to assess the success of the management measures against performance criteria. This program will include:
 - Monitoring locations, parameters, and timing.
 - Progress evaluation toward meeting targets for each offset area.
 - Identification of risks to achieving the plan's objectives and outcomes.
 - Guidelines for corrective actions when necessary.
 - A process to determine when the objectives and targets have been achieved.
- An estimated timeline for the achievement of the offset management objectives and outcomes.

1.3 QUEENSLAND OFFSET LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Stanmore is committed to delivering environmental offsets for SRIs to MSES that are not assessed under the Commonwealth offsets framework for the same or substantially the same impact to a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

For prescribed activities, an environmental offset may be imposed as a condition of approval where, after all reasonable avoidance and mitigation measures have been applied, the activity is likely to result in an SRI on a prescribed environmental matter. For the Project, the relevant prescribed environmental matters are MSES, as defined under the EO Act.

To compensate for these impacts, offsets may involve the protection and enhancement of alternative sites and/or actions that improve environmental values, delivering conservation outcomes equivalent to those lost at the impact site. Where a State or local administering authority applies an offset condition, the offset must be delivered in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offsets Framework.

Environmental offset requirements may also be imposed by the Coordinator-General as part of the primary approval, and through subsequent secondary State approvals. These may include clearing permits under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld) for unavoidable impacts to threatened flora, approvals under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (Qld) for impacts to fish passage, and vegetation clearing approvals under the *Planning Act 2016* (Qld). These prescribed biodiversity matters are assessed through the relevant approval processes, with offset delivery requirements governed by the Queensland Environmental Offsets Framework. However, offsets under these Acts are not applicable to the Project as either the Project does not require



approvals under the legislation as they are not applicable to activities on mining leases (MLs), or impact assessments have determined that there is not an SRI on the relevant MSES.

The framework consists of the:

- EO Act
- *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014* (Qld)
- Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (QEOP) (Version 1.17; DETSI, 2025).
- Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy – Significant Residual Impact Guideline (DEHP, 2014).

1.4 PART A - DEPARTMENT REFERENCE DETAILS

The following sections and tables have been developed to meet the specific information requirements of the Queensland Government's Environmental Offsets Policy (DETSI, 2025).

For the Department's reference, the impact site's assessment and property information is given in Table 1.

An assessment of the Project in accordance with the Queensland Environmental Offset Framework, including the EO Act and Environmental Offsets Policy, has identified the relevant offset triggers for the Project (Table 2).

Table 1
Impact site reference
and assessment
details

Impact Site Reference and Assessment Details		
Department application/reference number: (if applicable)	Authority Number: (if applicable)	Offset ID: (if applicable)
Property address: Winchester Downs, Peak Downs Mine Road, Moranbah Queensland 4744		
Real property description (Primary Lot on Plan/s): Lot 8 SP277384, Lot 9 GV33		
Tenure: Freehold, State Reserve	Primary Local Government Area: Isaac Regional Council	
Offset Delivery Plan Amendment: In accordance with sections 19(7), 19A(4)(b) and 20(2)(b) of the <i>Environmental Offset Act 2014</i> this Offset Delivery Plan is being submitted as part of an amendment to an agreed delivery arrangement for a proponent-driven offset (yes) ☐ (no) ☒		

Table 2
Environmental
Offset Act offset
triggers

Queensland Environmental Offset Act Offset Triggers	
<i>Activities prescribed for section 9(c) of the Act</i> ☒ a resource activity carried out under an environmental authority under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> for which an amendment application, a site-specific application or a variation application was made ☐ a prescribed environmentally relevant activity under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> ☐ the carrying out of works authorised under the <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i> in a marine park ☐ an activity conducted under an authority granted, made, issued or given under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>, section 34, 35, 38, 42AD or 42AE in a protected area ☐ taking a protected plant within the meaning of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> under a protected plant clearing permit granted under the <i>Nature Conservation (Administration) Regulation 2006</i> ☐ development for which an environmental offset may be required under any of the following modules of the State development assessment provisions— (a) module 4 (environmentally relevant activities); (b) module 5 (fisheries resources); (c) module 8 (native vegetation clearing); (d) module 10 (coastal protection); (e) module 11 (wetland protection and wild river areas) ☐ development for which an environmental offset may be required under any of the following— (a) a local planning instrument; (b) a State planning regulatory provision within the meaning of the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i>; (c) the State Planning Policy 2013, Part E: Interim development assessment requirements	<i>Matters prescribed for section 10(i) of the Act</i> ☒ Regulated Vegetation ☒ Connectivity Areas ☐ Wetlands and Watercourses ☐ Protected wildlife habitat ☐ Protected areas ☐ Designated precinct in a strategic environmental area ☐ Highly protected zones of State marine parks ☐ Fish habitat areas ☐ Waterway providing for fish passage ☐ Marine plants ☐ Legally secured offset areas ☐ Matter of Local Environmental Significance Note: Please check all prescribed environmental matters being addressed by the offset delivery plan.



1.5 PART B - OFFSET AREA DETAILS

Landholder details for the two land-based offset properties, Mulgrave and Tootoolah, are given in Table 3 and Table 4. Both properties are owned by Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Ltd.

Table 3
Mulgrave landowner details

Landowner Details			
Registered Owner/s on Title:	Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd		
Real Property Description (Lot and Plan):	2 WHS16		
Lessee: (if applicable)	Ivan Baulch	Trustee: (if applicable)	
ABN/CAN: (if applicable)	34009713875		
Phone number:		Mobile Number:(if applicable)	0419780113
Facsimile: (if applicable)		Primary contact person (if required):	Hardy Wincen
Email:	hardy.wincen@stanmore.net.au		
Postal Address:	GPO Box 2602 Brisbane Qld 4001		

Table 4
Tootoolah landowner details

Landowner Details			
Registered Owner/s on Title:	Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd		
Real Property Description (Lot and Plan):	Lot 7 and 8 SPP155252		
Lessee: (if applicable)	Jon Borg	Trustee: (if applicable)	
ABN/CAN: (if applicable)	34009713875		
Phone number:		Mobile Number:(if applicable)	0419780113
Facsimile: (if applicable)		Primary contact person (if required):	Hardy Wincen
Email:	hardy.wincen@stanmore.net.au		
Postal Address:	GPO Box 2602 Brisbane Qld 4001		

Additional Offset Area Details are attached



There are no mortgages or encumbrances over the land. Table 5 details the registered interests in the land, which include mining leases.

Table 5
Registered interests in the land

Registered Interest Details		
Lot and Plan*	Type of Registered Interest	Registered interest holder's name and contact details
2 WHS16	Mining Lease (ML) 4750	Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Ltd
Lot 7 and 8 SP155252	ML 4750, ML 70131	Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Ltd

Where no lot on plan information is available, please provide spatial information to identify the area of land the registered interest is over below. If this section is not applicable, please check this box ☒



1.6 PART C – OFFSET TYPE DETAILS

1.6.1 Offset Delivery

The proponent will deliver the offsets through a proponent-driven offset (standard land-based offset).

The offset, the subject of this delivery plan, will be delivered using a:

- ☒ **proponent-driven offset (Please specify how the proponent-driven offset will be delivered. You may deliver a proponent-driven offset by using one or more of the following offset delivery approaches):**
- ☒ **land-based offset;**
- ☐ **actions in a Direct Benefit Management Plan (DBMP); and/or**
- ☐ **an advanced offset. Or,**
- ☐ **combination of a proponent-driven offset (identified above) and a financial settlement offset.**

1.6.2 Pre-Approved Direct Benefit Management Plan

The offset will not be delivered in a DBMP.

Approved DBMP attached

☐

1.6.3 Advanced Offset

The offset will not be delivered as an Advanced Offset.

Advanced offset details attached

☐



2. PROPORTIONATE OFFSET SIZE AND SCALE

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESCRIBED ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS IMPACTED

The Project's Ecology Assessment Report (Trend Environmental, 2026b) presents the findings of an MSES Significant Residual Impact Assessment undertaken in accordance with the *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy - Significant Residual Impact Guideline* (DEHP, 2014). This assessment identified SRIs were likely for the following MSES (which are not the same or substantially the same as MNES):

- Regulated Vegetation:
 - Prescribed REs that are 'endangered' or 'of concern' REs (9.08 ha of impact to RE11.3.1 [dense/mid-dense], 20.82 ha of impact to RE11.3.2 [sparse], and 40.18 ha of impacts to RE11.3.3 [sparse].
 - Prescribed RE that is located within a defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse or drainage feature (4.68 ha of impact to RE11.3.3 [sparse], and 6.38 ha of impact to RE11.3.25 [sparse]).
- Connectivity area (347.55 ha).

The impact site particulars are provided in Table 6. All MSES impacts occur within the Brigalow Belt bioregion and the Northern Bowen Basin subregion.

Habitat quality of MSES at the impact site was determined using the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality* (Version 1.2; (DEHP, 2017). The assessed habitat quality scores were 7 for RE 11.3.1, 5 for RE 11.3.2, and 6 for REs 11.3.3 and 11.3.25. Connectivity areas were also assigned a habitat quality score of 6.

Table 6
Impact Site
Particulars (Isaac
Downs Extension)

Impact Site Particulars: Lot 8 SP277384					
☐ Marine or freshwater			☒ Terrestrial		
Impact Area (ha)	428.68				
Local Government Area	Isaac Regional Council				
Matter	Matter Group	Bioregion	Subregion	Area (ha)	Habitat Quality Score
RE11.3.1 (BVG 25a)	Regional ecosystem	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	9.08	7
RE11.3.2 (BVG 17a)	Regional ecosystem	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	20.82	5
RE11.3.3 (BVG 16c)	Regional ecosystem	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	40.17	6
RE11.3.3 (BVG 16c)	Defined bank	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	4.68	6
RE11.3.25 (BVG 16a)	Defined bank	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	6.38	6
Connectivity area	Connectivity	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	347.55	6

Impact Site Particulars are attached in Appendix B



CSV data results of matters contained on the impact site are attached in Appendix B





2.2 OFFSET SIZE AND SCALE

2.2.1 Land-based Offsets

The proposed offset areas comprise two terrestrial offset sites located within the Isaac Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA), the Brigalow Belt bioregion, and the Northern Bowen Basin subregion. The properties are Mulgrave (2 WHS16; Table 7) and Tootoolah (7 and 8 SP155252; Table 8). The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties are shown in Map 1, Appendix A).

Under the *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy* (DETSI, 2025), an environmental offset for an impact on regulated vegetation can be provided in an ecosystem in the same Broad Vegetation Group (BVG).

BVGs are high-level groupings of Queensland's native vegetation communities. They are a combination of REs grouped by similar vegetation communities. For the provision of offsets relating to endangered and of concern regional ecosystem, the *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy* specifies that the site must be:

- of the same BVG as the impacted RE;
- of the same RE class or higher RE class under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld); and
- within the same bioregion.

The offset must be of a size and scale proportionate to the SRI on a prescribed environmental matter with the offset requirement for an SRI on a prescribed environmental matter set at a maximum multiplier of 4 (i.e. a maximum of four times the area of the residual impact) for regulated vegetation impacts.

For connectivity impacts, the offset site must be a non-remnant ecosystem and be in the same subregion (if a fragmented subregion). The size and scale of the connectivity offset is set at a multiplier of 1.

The extent and scale of MSES offsets for the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties were determined using the *Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality* (Version 1.2; (DEHP, 2017)) and the Queensland Government's Land-based Offset Multiplier Calculator.

By using the above requirements, offsets to compensate for the Project's impacts to MSES were identified. Based on the Queensland Government's Land-based Offset Multiplier Calculator, all regulated vegetation impacts required an offset area four times the size of the impact area, while the connectivity impacts required an offset area one times (i.e. equal to) the size of the impact.

The Mulgrave property will provide a total offset area of 279.68 ha. The site includes two RE offset matters and part of the connectivity offset matter. RE values comprise 179.40 ha of RE11.3.4 (BVG 16c) and 25.52 ha of RE11.3.25b (BVG 16a). RE11.3.4 has a starting habitat quality score of 6, while RE11.3.25b has a starting habitat quality score of 7. The balance of the site comprises 74.76 ha of the connectivity area, with a starting habitat quality score of 2 (Table 7).

The Tootoolah property provides a total offset area of 392.39 ha. The site includes two RE offset matters and the remainder of connectivity offset matter. Regional ecosystem values comprise 83.28 ha of RE11.3.2 (BVG 17a) and 36.32 ha of RE 11.4.9 (BVG 25a). RE11.3.2 has a starting habitat quality score of 7, while RE11.4.9 has a starting habitat quality score of 6. The balance of the site comprises 272.79 ha of the connectivity area, with a starting habitat quality score of 2 (Table 8). The proposed MSES offset areas on the Mulgrave and Tootoolah are shown in Map 2, Appendix A.

The majority of the MSES offset areas have been positioned within the MNES offset area. The exception is the connectivity offset areas, which extend outside the MNES offset area (shown in Map 2, Appendix A). As a result, the offset areas will be subject to two separate management plans: the Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP; (Trend Environmental, 2026a), which addresses management of MNES offsets, and this ODP, which addresses management of MSES offsets. Some management actions are relevant to both MNES and MSES offset requirements. Where overlap occurs, the relationship between these management actions is identified and discussed in this ODP.

The offset site particulars are presented in Table 7 and 8, with detailed site information provided in Appendix C.



Table 7
Mulgrave Offset Site
Particulars

Offset Site Particulars: 2 WHS16					
☐ Marine or freshwater			☒ Terrestrial		
Offset Area (ha)	279.68				
LGA	Isaac Regional Council				
Matter	Matter Group	Bioregion	Subregion	Area (ha)	Start Habitat Quality Score
RE 11.3.4 (BVG 16c)	Regional ecosystem	Brigalow Belt Bioregion	Northern Bowen Basin	179.40	6
RE 11.3.25b (BVG 16a)	Regional ecosystem	Brigalow Belt Bioregion	Northern Bowen Basin	25.52	7
Connectivity	Connectivity	Brigalow Belt Bioregion	Northern Bowen Basin	74.76	2

Table 8
Tootoolah Offset Site
Particulars

Offset Site Particulars: : 7 and 8 SP155252					
☐ Marine or freshwater			☒ Terrestrial		
Offset Area (ha)	392.39				
LGA	Isaac Regional Council				
Matter	Matter Group	Bioregion	Subregion	Area (ha)	Start Habitat Quality Score
RE 11.3.2 (BVG 17a)	Regional ecosystem	Brigalow Belt Bioregion	Northern Bowen Basin	83.28	7
RE 11.4.9 (BVG 25a)	Regional ecosystem	Brigalow Belt Bioregion	Northern Bowen Basin	36.32	6
Connectivity	Connectivity	Brigalow Belt Bioregion	Northern Bowen Basin	272.79	2

Offset Site Particulars are attached in Appendix C



CSV data results of matters contained on the offset site are attached in Appendix C





3. ACHIEVING CONSERVATION OUTCOMES

3.1 PART A - OFFSET SITE PARTICULARS

3.1.1 Details of Offset Land

Details of the Mulgrave and Tootoolah offset areas are provided throughout this ODP, and the DETSI Environmental Offset Delivery Form 3: Offset Area Details will be completed prior to lodgement of the notice of election.

The offsets will all be land-based offsets and not subject to a Direct Benefit Management Plan (DBMP) or advanced offset.

EOD3 – Environmental Offset Delivery Form 3: Offset Area Details ☐

DBMP details are attached ☐

Advanced Offset details area attached ☐

3.1.2 Existing Land Use

3.1.2.1 *Mulgrave Property*

The Mulgrave property is made up of three lot parcels (2 WHS16, 3 SP162563 and 3 SP238564) and is a total of 14,337.96 ha in size (Table 9). The property is located approximately 30 km west of Nebo and 30 km west of the IDE 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.

The property is zoned Rural with the primary existing land use being cattle grazing. Improvements on the land include fencing and cattle yards, accessed throughout by unsealed access tracks. The property is partly subject to the South Walker Creek mining lease (shown in Map 1, Appendix A), although the proposed offset area is not within any mining leases

Table 9
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

3.1.2.2 *Tootoolah Property*

The Tootoolah property is made up of two lot parcels (7 SP155252 and 8 SP155252) and is a total of 17,965.37 ha (Table 10). 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.



The property is zoned Rural with the primary existing land use being cattle grazing. Improvements on the land include fencing and cattle yards, accessed throughout by unsealed access tracks. The property is partly subject to the South Walker Creek mining lease (shown in Map 1, Appendix A), although the proposed offset area is not within any mining leases.

Table 10
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

Existing Land Use Details provided



3.1.3 Map of Proposed Offset Area

The proposed MSES offset areas on Mulgrave and Tootoolah are shown in Map 2, Appendix A. The declared area map of the offset areas are shown in Map 4, Appendix A.

Maps are attached in Appendix A



3.1.4 Threatening Processes

Under Section 12 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld; NC Act), a threatening process is any process that is capable of

- (a) threatening the survival of any protected area, area of major interest, protected wildlife, community of native wildlife or native wildlife habitat; or
- (b) affecting the capacity of any protected area, area of major interest, protected wildlife, community of native wildlife or native wildlife habitat to sustain natural processes.

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties are subject to the following threatening processes:

- Degradation of habitat
- Habitat loss through vegetation clearing
- Degradation of habitat by livestock overgrazing
- Predation of protected fauna by Wild Dogs, Feral Cats and European Foxes
- Degradation of habitat by European Rabbits and Feral Pigs
- Invasion of habitat by weed species
- Decrease in the habitat quality score for any offset value from baseline and subsequent monitoring events as a result of fire management measures, or an unplanned fire
- Offset fails to achieve the interim performance targets and completion criteria within the anticipated 20 year timeframe.

Details of threatening processes are provided



3.1.5 Conservation Outcome

For regulated vegetation offsets, it is proposed they will achieve a conservation outcome by achieving a 2 point condition gain in habitat quality score for the offset site in 20 years. For the connectivity offsets, it is proposed it will achieve a conservation outcome by achieving a 3 point condition gain in habitat quality score for the offset site in 20 years. These gains will be achieved by managing the identified threatening processes, with specific focus on weed and pest eradication.

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah offset areas will achieve conservation outcomes for:

- Of Concern RE 11.3.4 (BVG 16c)
- Of Concern RE 11.3.25b (BVG 16a)



- Endangered RE11.4.9 (BVG 25a)
- Of Concern RE 11.3.2 (BVG 17a)
- Non-remnant areas (Connectivity)

The offsets proposed will acquit 100% of the Project's required offsets for MSES. Calculations have been undertaken based on ecological surveys conducted on both the impact and offset properties informing inputs into the Queensland Government's Land-based Offset Multiplier Calculator.

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties contain suitable habitat for all relevant offset matters. The offset areas were selected on the basis of suitable BVG and RE class for regulated vegetation offsets, and non-remnant status, landscape position and connectivity values for the connectivity offsets.

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).

The proposed offset areas will be managed to improve the condition of the habitat, through the implementation of appropriate management actions both in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a,) due to overlap with the MNES offset areas) and this ODP, where offsets are proposed outside the MNES offset areas (i.e., the connectivity offsets).

The management actions proposed under the OAMP are expected to be suitable for improving the condition and function of the MSES offset areas where they overlap. Although the OAMP has been prepared to address MNES offset requirements, the proposed management actions target the same ecological pressures that affect MSES values, including weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, grazing pressure, erosion, habitat degradation and loss of native vegetation recruitment.

Accordingly, implementation of the management actions for the OAMP is expected to contribute to improved habitat quality across overlapping MNES and MSES offset areas. These actions are also expected to support the intended 2-point gain in habitat quality score for the MSES regulated vegetation offset matters over the 20-year management period, where the same management areas and ecological threats apply. Where MSES-specific requirements differ from the OAMP (i.e. Connectivity areas), additional management actions are addressed separately in this ODP.

The conservation outcomes for MSES will be achieved in accordance with the performance targets and completion criteria defined below in *Section 3.1.7 Completion Criteria*.

Upon approval and implementation of the ODP, final completion criteria are expected to be achieved within 20 years. The management actions set out in the OAMP and this ODP are intended to minimise the likelihood of identified threats to MSES, while improving habitat conditions for the offset matters across the offset area.

The conservation outcome statements are provided



3.1.6 Management Actions

The primary objective of offset management is to enhance the condition of MSES values within the offset areas. To achieve this, management actions have been developed to mitigate threatening processes and deliver the intended conservation outcomes for MSES offset matters.

Management actions relevant to MSES are provided both within the OAMP and this ODP. The OAMP identifies the proposed management actions, the frequency of implementation and of inspections, monitoring requirements, responsibility, triggers for remedial action and corrective actions. The management actions are relevant to MSES regulated vegetation offsets because they are co-located within the MNES offset area (Map 2, Appendix A). Accordingly, the OAMP should be consulted for management of MSES regulated vegetation offsets (RE11.3.4, RE11.3.25b, RE11.3.2 and RE11.4.9).

The Connectivity offset areas are located outside of the MNES offset area however all management actions within the OAMP are still considered relevant to the Connectivity offset area. These actions are expected to improve habitat condition and ecological function by addressing key threats such as weed invasion, inappropriate fire regimes, grazing pressure, erosion and limited native vegetation recruitment.



The only additional management action specific to Connectivity offsets relates to active regeneration where natural regeneration is not successful. This is required because the connectivity offset areas occur in non-remnant vegetation, which differs from the other MNES and MSES offset areas that are located within remnant vegetation. Active regeneration may therefore be required to support the development of native vegetation structure and function, improve connectivity values and assist in achieving the intended habitat quality gain over the 20-year management period.

This additional management objective and the corresponding management action are provided in Table 11. All management actions have been designed to improve the habitat quality for MSES offset matters, thus attaining and maintain the completion criteria required under the offset obligations for the Project.

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. Once finalised, the OAMP and ODP will be implemented by Stanmore.

Details of management actions are included in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a) and in Table 11 ☒



Table 11
Management
Actions

Management Objectives	Management Area	Management Actions	Frequency	Inspections	Monitoring and Reporting	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions
Regeneration in connectivity areas	MSES Connectivity Offset area	Habitat quality will be improved by utilising the following methods: - Natural regeneration of non-remnant habitat areas is the primary method for improving habitat quality within the Connectivity offset areas once weeds and pests have been controlled. - Active revegetation (seeding/planting) is a contingency measure if natural regeneration is not readily occurring after Year 5 monitoring event. Five years is considered sufficient to allow natural regeneration to occur based on existing seed stock, weed control and grazing management to encourage further growth and for soil conditions to improve. Active revegetation may be required where extensive weed management has occurred to ensure other weed species do not establish. This will be determined during monitoring works. Active revegetation will involve the planting of locally endemic tree species reflective of the preclear RE (based on the REs Technical Description for 11.5.8c for Mulgrave offset areas and 11.8.5 for Tootoolah offset areas) or seeding from local seed sources, as outlined below: - During bi-annual weed monitoring, mapping of weed treated areas will be undertaken to identify areas that are not naturally regenerating. Surveys will include identification of the underlying cause (e.g., soil conditions, weed presence) so these can be remediated. - Assess soil health and suitability for successful regeneration. - Undertake preparation works including soil preparation, weed and biomass control. Soil	Life of the offset	- After active regeneration has been initiated, bi-annual inspections to be undertaken (post wet and dry season) to determine regeneration success and identify remedial actions (if any). - Inspections ensure that any triggers for remedial action are detected in a timely manner. Compliance records to be kept up to date. - Inspections to monitor presence of recruitment and establishment of native species.	- Biannual monitoring surveys to be conducted to identify natural regeneration is occurring within treated weed areas. - Annual Compliance Report to record evidence of recruitment of native species including photographs. Ecological Condition Assessment Report to compare recruitment overtime to determine the effectiveness of weed control measures in allowing natural regeneration to occur and detect triggers for remedial action. When active regeneration is triggered after Year 5, additional monitoring requirements will include: - Additional compliance monitoring in Years 6, 8 and 9 within the connectivity offset areas to assess the success of active planting, and record area requiring additional treatments.	Landholder/Lessee, Offset Area Manager and Suitably Qualified Person.	After five annual surveys, if there is low evidence of natural recruitment of native species, active regeneration to be initiated (which will involve additional monitoring).	- Within six months, initiate active revegetation in problem areas, where limited evidence of recruitment of native species is occurring. - Continue weed control measures.



Table 11
Management
Actions

Management Objectives	Management Area	Management Actions	Frequency	Inspections	Monitoring and Reporting	Responsibility	Trigger for remedial action	Corrective Actions
		preparation procedures could include ripping and auguring where required. • Revegetation to include direct seeding and/or tube stock plantings. Overstorey species will be planted which are consistent with applicable pre-clear RE (based on the RE's Technical Description). Appropriate species have been provided in Appendix D. • Trees planted at a density consistent with the applicable RE benchmarks, averaging 300 trees per hectare for RE11.5.8 and 100 trees per hectare for RE11.8.5 (to include already established trees) and will be protected with tree guards. Supplementary watering will be undertaken during and after planting. • Additional planting of groundcover species endemic to the RE at a rate of 500 plants per hectare. • All revegetation works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified bush regenerator. • Monitoring of revegetation works will be undertaken for a minimum of five years, with any mortality replaced on an annual basis to maintain tree density. • Implement increased controls for pest flora and fauna species, and increased intensity of weed management where weeds are confirmed as the key cause for lack of regeneration.						



3.1.7 Completion Criteria

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 regulated vegetation and connectivity areas 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 ODP 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 ODP to be rectified to ensure the completion criteria remain on track.

It is anticipated that the management actions provided in Table 11 will improve the habitat quality of each of the offset areas by two points over the 20-year period. This will also result in an improvement by two points 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 12 - Table 16):

- Increase in tree canopy cover due to the growth of biomass of tree species over time.
- Managing the key threats to regulated vegetation and connectivity values 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.
 - 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.

3.1.7.1 Completion Criteria - RE 11.3.4 (BVG 16c), RE 11.3.25b (BVG 16a), RE 11.3.2 (BVG 17a) and RE 11.4.9 (BVG 25a)

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to regulated vegetation from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the Queensland Government's Land-based Offset Multiplier Calculator that 179.40 ha of RE11.3.4, 25.52 ha of RE11.3.25b, 83.28 ha of RE11.3.2 and 36.32 ha of RE11.4.9 was required as offsets (Offset Site Assessment tool results provided in Appendix C). The offset area for regulated vegetation will be made up entirely of remnant vegetation.

Table 12 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for RE11.3.4 offsets on Mulgrave. For RE11.3.4 offsets, the starting habitat quality score is 6, while the proposed completion score is 8 (2 point increase).



RE11.3.4 OFFSETS - REMNANT REs

Table 12
Completion criteria
for the RE11.3.4
offset area

		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	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
	Shrubs	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
	Grasses	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00
	Forbs and other	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.00
Native shrub layer cover		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50
Native perennial grass cover		3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Organic litter cover		5.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	6.50
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Coarse woody debris		3.50	3.50	3.50	3.80	3.80
Non-native plant cover		5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Total (out of 80)		48.75	52.00	57.00	60.80	63.30
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Connectedness		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Context		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Ecological Corridors		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Total (out of 26)		18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
OFFSET AREA		6.30				7.67
ROUNDED		6	7	7	7	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.



Table 13 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for RE11.3.25b offsets on Mulgrave. For RE11.3.25b offsets, the starting habitat quality score is 7, while the proposed completion score is 9 (2 point increase).

Table 13
Completion criteria
for the RE11.3.25b
offset area

RE11.3.25b OFFSETS - REMNANT REs						
		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		4.33	4.33	4.50	5.00	5.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Shrubs	4.17	4.17	4.30	4.40	4.50
	Grasses	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50
	Forbs and other	0.83	1.00	1.50	2.00	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	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00
Native shrub layer cover		3.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00
Native perennial grass cover		5.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
Organic litter cover		4.33	4.33	4.33	5.00	5.00
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33
Coarse woody debris		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.00
Non-native plant cover		4.33	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Total (out of 80)		53.33	54.66	58.96	64.23	67.83
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Connectedness		4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33
Context		4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33
Ecological Corridors		6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
Total (out of 26)		22.67	22.67	22.67	22.67	22.67
OFFSET AREA		7.17				8.54
ROUNDED		7	7	8	8	9

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.



Table 14 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for RE11.3.2 offsets on Tootoolah. For RE11.3.2 offsets, the starting habitat quality score is 7, while the proposed completion score is 9 (2 point increase).

Table 14
Completion criteria
for the RE11.3.2
offset area

RE11.3.2 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	5.00	5.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Shrubs	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Grasses	2.50	2.80	3.00	3.50
	Forbs and other	0.00	1.00	2.00	2.50
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.50	5.50	6.00
Native shrub layer cover		3.00	3.00	4.00	4.50
Native perennial grass cover		5.00	5.00	5.50	6.00
Organic litter cover		5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Coarse woody debris		2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
Non-native plant cover		5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Total (out of 80)		57.50	60.30	64.00	69.50
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)					
Size of patch		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Connectedness		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Context		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ecological Corridors		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (out of 26)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
OFFSET AREA		7.31			8.54
ROUNDED		7	8	8	9

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.



Table 15 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for RE11.4.9 offsets on Tootoolah. For RE11.4.9 offsets, the starting habitat quality score is 6, while the proposed completion score is 8 (2 point increase).

Table 15
Completion criteria
for the RE11.4.9
offset area

RE11.4.9 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	5.00	5.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Shrubs	3.33	3.50	4.00	4.00
	Grasses	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
	Forbs and other	1.67	2.50	3.00	3.50
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50
Native shrub layer cover		3.00	3.80	4.00	4.50
Native perennial grass cover		3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50
Organic litter cover		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
Coarse woody debris		2.00	3.20	3.20	3.50
Non-native plant cover		5.00	6.50	7.00	8.00
Total (out of 80)		48.83	54.33	57.53	61.33
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)					
Size of patch		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Connectedness		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Context		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ecological Corridors		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (out of 26)		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
OFFSET AREA		6.49			7.96
ROUNDED		6	7	7	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.

3.1.7.2 Completion Criteria – Connectivity Area

The Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will acquit 100% of impacts to connectivity from the Project. Field surveys determined that the properties are capable of satisfying the offset requirements and it was calculated using the Queensland Government's Land-based Offset Multiplier Calculator that 347.55 ha of non-remnant areas were required as offsets (Offset Site assessment tool results provided in Appendix C. The offset area for connectivity will be made up entirely of non-remnant vegetation.

Table 16 details the start, interim and completion performance criteria for connectivity offsets on Mulgrave and Tootoolah. For Connectivity offsets, the starting habitat quality score is 2, while the proposed completion score is 5 (3 point increase).



CONNECTIVITY OFFSETS – NON-REMNANT REs

Table 16
Completion criteria
for the
Connectivity offset
area

		Start	Interim Performance Targets			Completion
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Site Condition (Site-based Attributes)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species		3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Native plant species richness	Trees	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
	Shrubs	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
	Grasses	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
	Forbs and other	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
Average tree canopy height (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50
Average canopy cover (average of emergent, canopy, subcanopy)		2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
Native shrub layer cover		5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.00
Native perennial grass cover		1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00
Organic litter cover		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Large trees (eucalypt + non-eucalypt)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coarse woody debris		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-native plant cover		0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Total (out of 80)		19.00	23.00	26.50	32.50	35.50
Site Context (Landscape-scale Attributes)						
Size of patch		0.00	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80
Connectedness		2.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Context		5.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Ecological Corridors		0.00	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Total (out of 26)		7.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
OFFSET AREA		2.45				5.24
ROUNDED		2	4	4	5	5

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.



3.2 PART B - RISKS TO OFFSET DELIVERY

3.2.1 Risk Analysis

The risk analysis identifies risks that may affect the successful delivery of the intended conservation outcomes for the offset areas, including achievement of the required habitat quality gains over the 20-year management period.

Risk analysis relevant to the MSES offset areas is provided in both the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a) and this ODP. The OAMP includes the primary risk analysis for the offset areas, including identified risks, management responses, remedial actions and residual risk ratings. As the MSES regulated vegetation offsets are co-located within the MNES offset area, the risks identified in the OAMP are considered applicable to those MSES offset areas and should be consulted when managing risks to RE 11.3.4, RE 11.3.25b, RE 11.3.2 and RE 11.4.9.

The connectivity offset areas are located outside the MNES offset area; however, many of the risks identified in the OAMP remain relevant and will apply where applicable. Where additional risks are specific to the connectivity offset areas, these have been identified and addressed separately in this ODP (Table 17). This includes risks associated with the non-remnant status of the connectivity areas and the potential need for active regeneration if natural regeneration is not successful.

The results of the risk analysis have informed an adaptive management process that underlies the OAMP and ODP including the identification of threats to offset values, management objectives, performance criteria, management actions, monitoring programs, adaptive management triggers and corrective actions.

Implementation of the adaptive management process aims to reduce the risk of the identified threats occurring to ensure that the overall outcome sought by the OAMP and ODP are achieved.

Risk analysis undertaken and included in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a) and Table 17



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 Consequences

Minor	Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reverse
Moderate	Isolated by substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reverse with intensive efforts
High	Substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reverse 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 17 Risk Analysis	Risk	Initial Risk Rating			Actions to Minimise Risk	Remedial Actions if Risks Occurs	Residual Risk Rating		
		Likelihood	Consequence	Level			Likelihood	Consequence	Level
	Failure to achieve interim targets for Connectivity offset areas by Year 5	Possible	Moderate	Medium	- Follow management actions in Table 11 of this ODP. - Monitor and report on interim performance targets every year for the first five years.	Implement corrective actions as per Table 11 of this ODP, including determination of whether additional offsets are required.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low



3.3 PART C - MONITORING AND REPORTING

3.3.1 Types of Monitoring Actions

The monitoring activities to be undertaken, and reported to the administering include:

- Habitat quality assessments (required for all land-based offsets)
- Baseline monitoring
- Photo Point monitoring
- Fauna Monitoring
- Weed monitoring
- Pest Animal Monitoring

Detailed descriptions of the monitoring activities for both the Mulgrave and Toootoolah offset areas are provided in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a). The monitoring activities in the OAMP apply to MSES regulated vegetation offsets given they are co-located within the MNES offset area. Accordingly, the OAMP should be consulted for monitoring requirements relating to MSES regulated vegetation offsets, including monitoring frequency.

The connectivity offset areas are located outside the MNES offset area; however, the inspection and monitoring activities outlined in the OAMP remain relevant and will be applied where applicable. Additional inspection and monitoring requirements specific to the connectivity offset areas are provided in this ODP, particularly where inspections and monitoring are required to assess active regeneration success.

3.3.1.1 Inspections

Alongside monitoring events, regular inspections of the offset areas will be undertaken by the land manager or appointed offset area manager to ensure compliance with the management actions in the OAMP and ODP. 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.

Inspections defined in the OAMP apply to MSES regulated vegetation offsets given they are co-located within the MNES offset area. Accordingly, the OAMP should be consulted for inspection requirements relating to MSES regulated vegetation offsets.

The connectivity offset areas are located outside the MNES offset area; however, the inspection activities outlined in the OAMP remain relevant and will be applied where applicable. Additional inspection requirements specific to the connectivity offset areas are provided in this ODP (Table 18), particularly where inspections are required to assess natural and active regeneration success.

Table 18 outlines the inspections required for the Connectivity offset areas, and the timing of these inspections.

Table 18
Inspection
timetable for
Connectivity
offset areas

Timing	Inspection Details
Connectivity area inspections (bi-annual)	• After active regeneration has been initiated, bi-annual inspections to be undertaken (post wet and dry season) to determine active regeneration success. • Inspections will monitor native species recruitment, establishment and survival, weed cover, ground cover condition and evidence of threatening processes that may affect regeneration outcomes. • Inspections will also assess whether triggers for remedial action have been met, to ensure corrective actions can be implemented in a timely manner. • Compliance records will be maintained and kept up to date



3.3.1.2 Additional Monitoring – Connectivity areas

Additional monitoring within the Connectivity offset areas will only be triggered if and when active regeneration is required after Year 5. The additional monitoring requirements that will apply are detailed in Table 19.

If natural regeneration of the Connectivity offset areas is successful, this additional monitoring will not be triggered. In that circumstance, the monitoring activities detailed in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a) will continue to apply to both the MSES regulated vegetation offsets and the connectivity offset areas.

Where active regeneration is triggered for the Connectivity offset areas in Year 5, additional monitoring will be required within the Connectivity offset areas only in Years 6, 8 and 9 (detailed in Table 19). This monitoring will assess the habitat quality of the Connectivity offset area to determine the success of active regeneration. Monitoring will also identify whether any triggers for remedial action have been met, to ensure corrective actions are implemented in a timely manner.

Monitoring actions are provided in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a) and in Table 18 and Table 19 ☒

Types of Monitoring Actions:

Habitat quality monitoring report	☒
Baseline monitoring reports	☒
Visual monitoring and record keeping (as part of the Photo Point Monitoring)	☒
Water quality testing	☐
Photo monitoring	☒
Flora quadrants (as part of the Habitat Quality Assessments)	☒
Flora/Fauna monitoring (as part of the Habitat Quality Assessments and Fauna Monitoring)	☒
Other monitoring requested and/or approved by the administering agency	☐



Table 19
Additional monitoring methods and schedule for the Connectivity offset area when active regeneration is required

Frequency	Monitoring Action	Timing	Details	Sites	Locations	Responsibility	Reporting
Additional Monitoring in Connectivity offset areas in YRS 6, 8 and 9 (Note, typical monitoring is proposed in Yrs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 20; as per OAMP).	Habitat quality assessments	- Late wet season (March -May) - Monitoring in Years 6, 8 and 9	Permanent habitat monitoring points established during the baseline survey in the Connectivity offset area only. Methods The habitat quality score for the Connectivity offset area 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 and site context as defined in <i>Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2</i> (DEHP, 2017). The 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 <i>Guide to Determining Terrestrial Habitat Quality: Methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.2</i> (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. These two components (site condition and site context) contribute to the final habitat quality score.	Minimum four sites (based on ~350 ha survey area).	To be advised following the baseline survey.	Suitability qualified person e.g., ecologist, botanist.	Ecological 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) - Monitoring in Years 6, 8 and 9	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 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.



3.3.2 Schedule of Proposed Monitoring Actions

Schedules for the monitoring actions that will be undertaken as presented in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a). Where additional monitoring is triggered for active regeneration in the Connectivity offset areas, the following monitoring schedule will apply (Table 20).

If active regeneration is required beyond Year 10, the monitoring schedule should be reviewed and updated to reflect the additional monitoring requirements necessary to assess regeneration success, identify triggers for remedial action and confirm progress toward the intended connectivity outcomes.

Table 20
Monitoring Schedule

YEARS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Additional Monitoring of Connectivity offset areas required when active regeneration is triggered						✓		✓	✓											

Schedules for monitoring actions are provided in the OAMP (Trend Environmental, 2026a) and Table 20 ☐

3.3.3 Reporting

Following the completion of each monitoring event, the consultant engaged is to provide a monitoring report that outlines the results of each monitoring survey. As per the OAMP, 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 Ecological Condition Assessment Report will also include discussion on the progress of MSES offset areas toward the completion criteria.

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.

Where additional monitoring for the Connectivity offset areas is required following the trigger for active regeneration, additional Ecological Condition Assessment Reports will be developed following monitoring in Years 6, 8 and 9 (Table 21). These additional reports will only include the results of habitat quality monitoring and photo point monitoring in the Connectivity offset areas, as described in Table 19.

Table 21
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						✓		✓	✓											



4. LEGALLY SECURING OFFSET AREAS

4.1 LEGAL SECURITY TO BE OBTAINED

To provide for the long-term protection of the MSES values in the Mulgrave and Tootoolah offset areas, the offset areas are proposed to be legally secured through a Voluntary Declaration (VDec) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld).

This VDec will be an interim measure of protection if an alternative mechanism to protect the offset areas is pursued, for example a Nature Refuge.

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'.

The VDec will remain in place as the legally securing mechanism for the offset areas unless another method of protection is established. The VDec 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*.

The timing for legal security of the offset areas for the Mulgrave and Tootoolah properties will be dependent on the approval of the ODP and any Project approval requirements by the regulators. However, twelve months post approval of the ODP is nominated as the proposed delivery timeframe for this task to properly make the applications and work through the approval processes with the Department of Natural Resources, Mines, Manufacturing, Regional and Rural Development (DNRMNRRD).

Table 22 provides the legally binding mechanism proposed for the MSES offset areas at Mulgrave and Tootoolah.

Table 22
Legal security
to be obtained

Legally Binding Mechanism			
Type of mechanism proposed			
Voluntary Declaration (<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>)	☒	Covenant (<i>Land Act 1994 / Land Title Act 1994</i>)	☐
Protected Area* (<i>Nature Conservation Act 1999</i>)	☐	Environmental Offset Protection Area (<i>Environmental Offset Act 2014</i>)	☐
Declared fish habitat area (<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>)	☐	Highly protected area of a marine park (<i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>)	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	Nil (e.g. DBMP)	☐

All relevant legally security details have been attached ☐

Preliminary approval from persons with an interest in the land to legally secure the offset area through the legally binding mechanism indicated above has been attached ☐



5. SIGNATORIES AND DECLARATION

Prior to the submission of relevant applications all signatures and declarations will be obtain.



REFERENCES

DEHP. (2014). Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy - Significant Residual Impact Guideline. Nature Conservation Act 1992, Environmental Protection Act 1994, Marine Parks Act 2004. Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

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.

DETSI. (2025). Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy v1.17 (EPP/2015/1658). Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

Trend Environmental. (2026a). Isaac Downs Extension Offset Area Management Plan. 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 .

Map 1 Locality

Map 2 Offset Areas for all MSES matters

Map 3 Connectivity Map

Map 4 Declared Area Map



APPENDIX

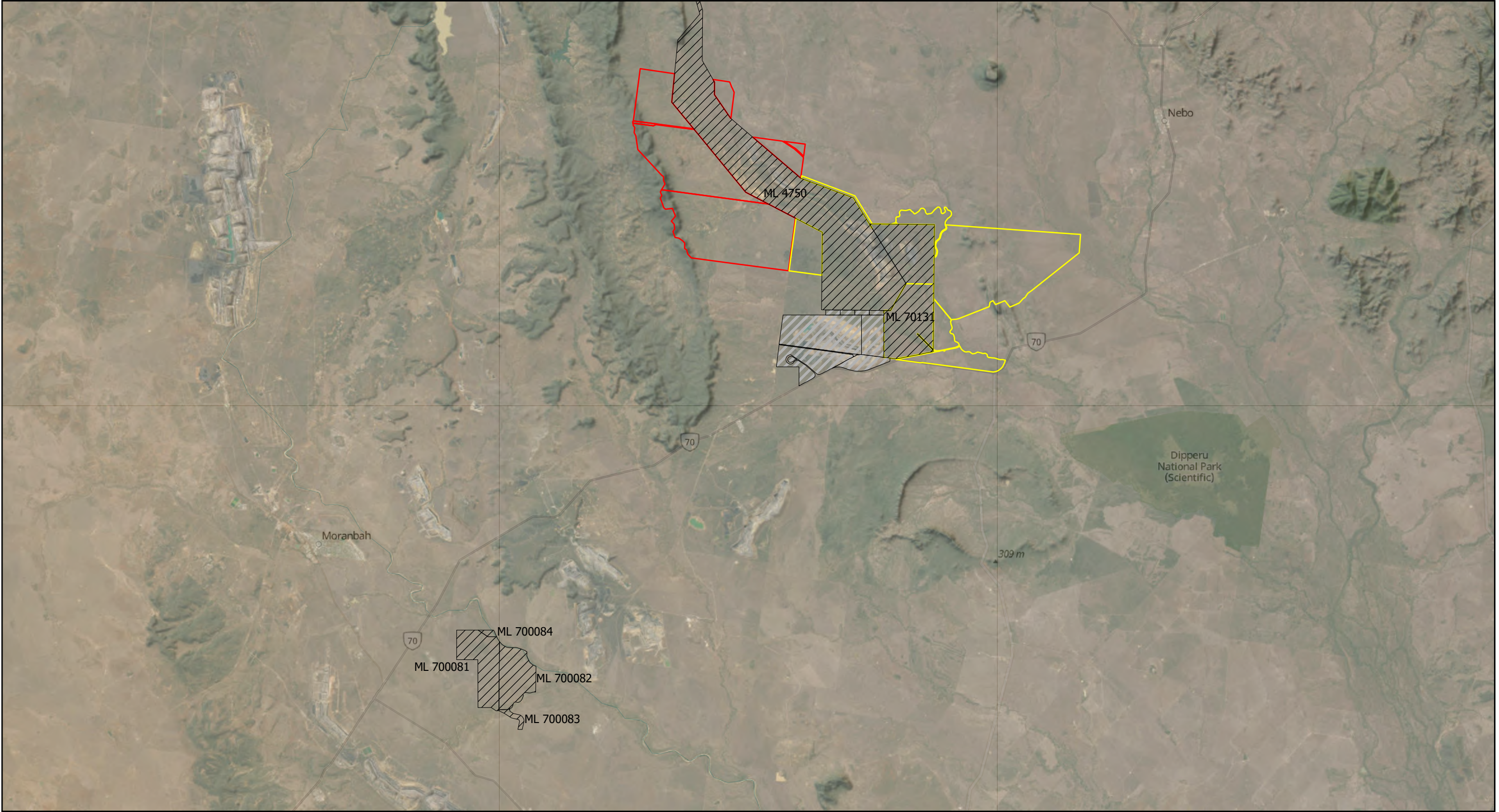
A

MAPS



MAP 1

Locality

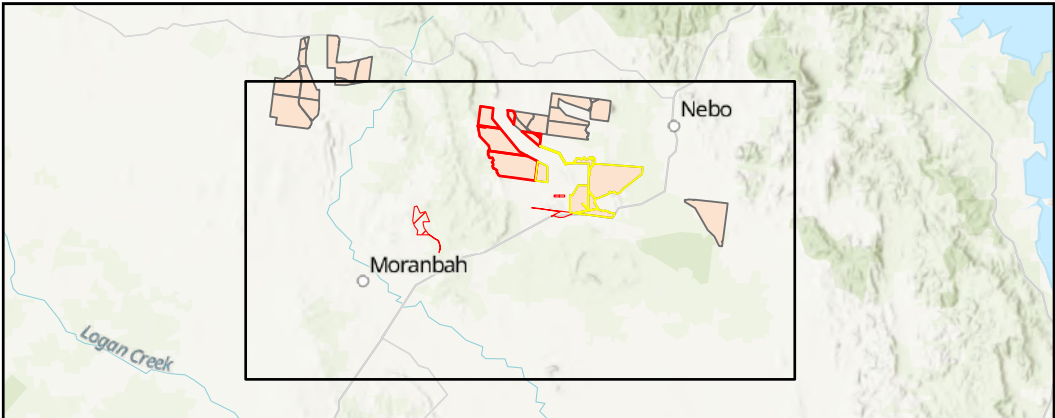


Legend

-  Mining Lease permit granted
-  Other MLs

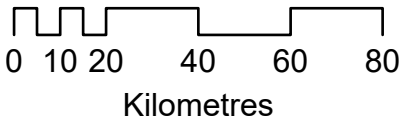
Offset Properties

-  Mulgrave
-  Tootoolah



**ISAACE DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET
DELIVERY PLAN**

MAP 1 LOCALITY



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



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Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

Date: 15 May 2026
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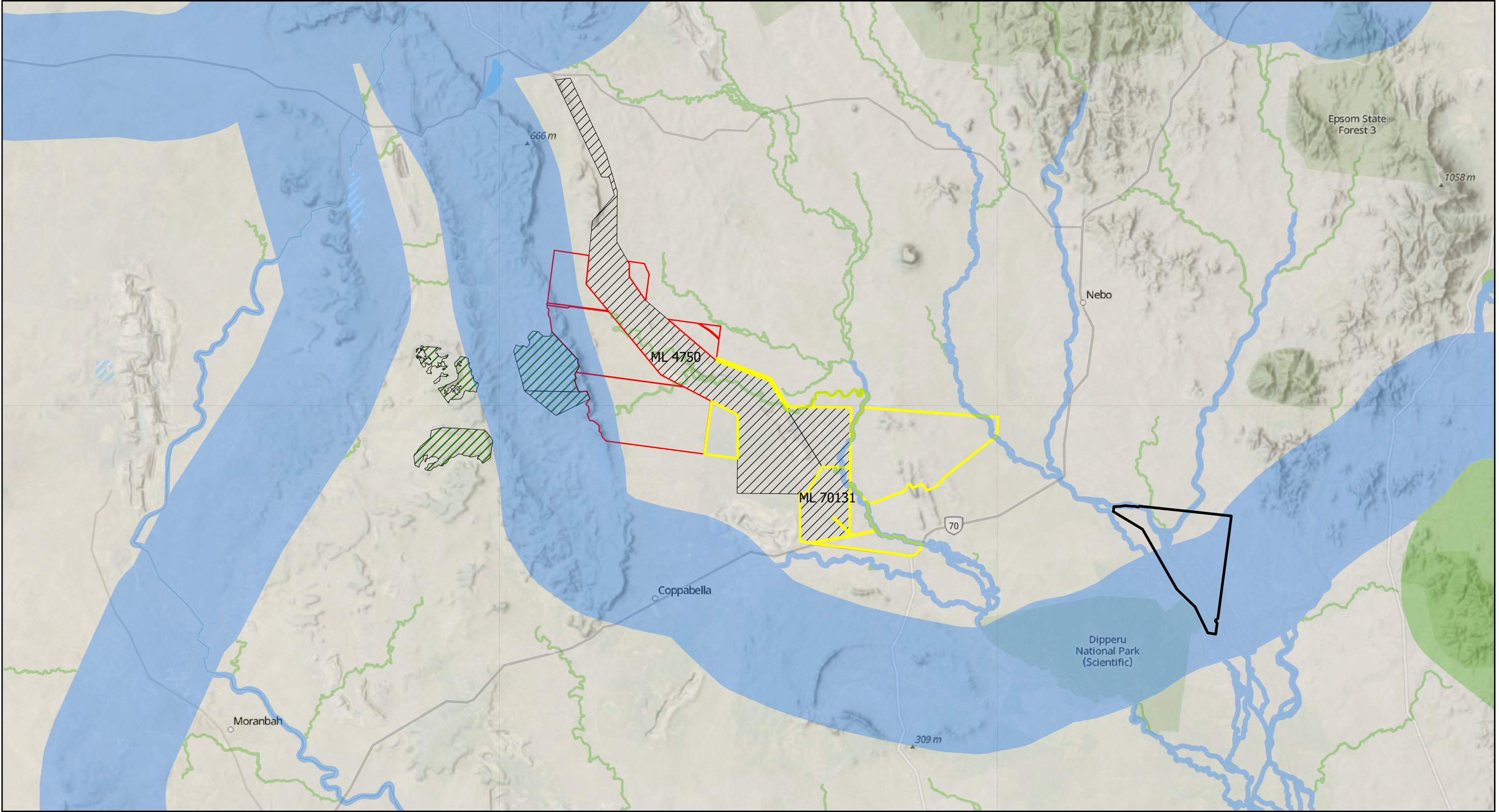
MAP 2

Offset Areas for MSES Matters



MAP 3

Connectivity Map



Legend

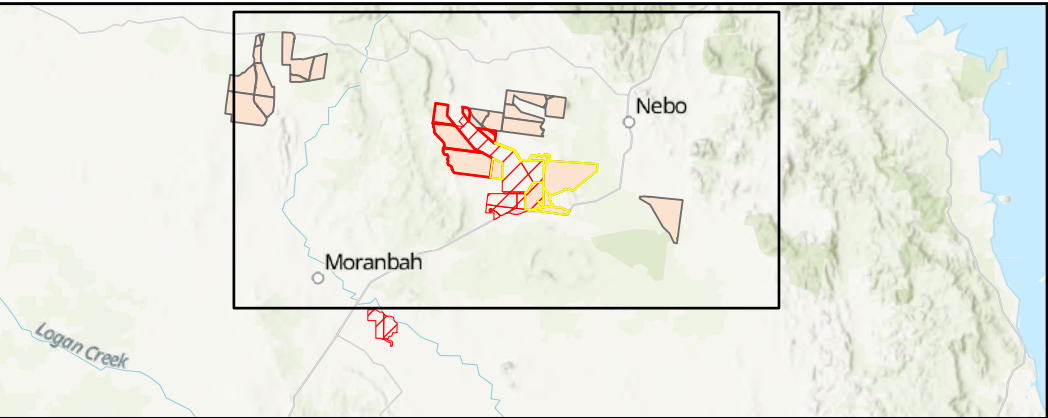
Offset Properties

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

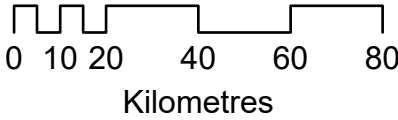
Statewide Corridors v1.7 - significance

- Regional
- State

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



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET DELIVERY PLAN MAP 3 CONNECTIVITY



Scale: 1:297,749
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client



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Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

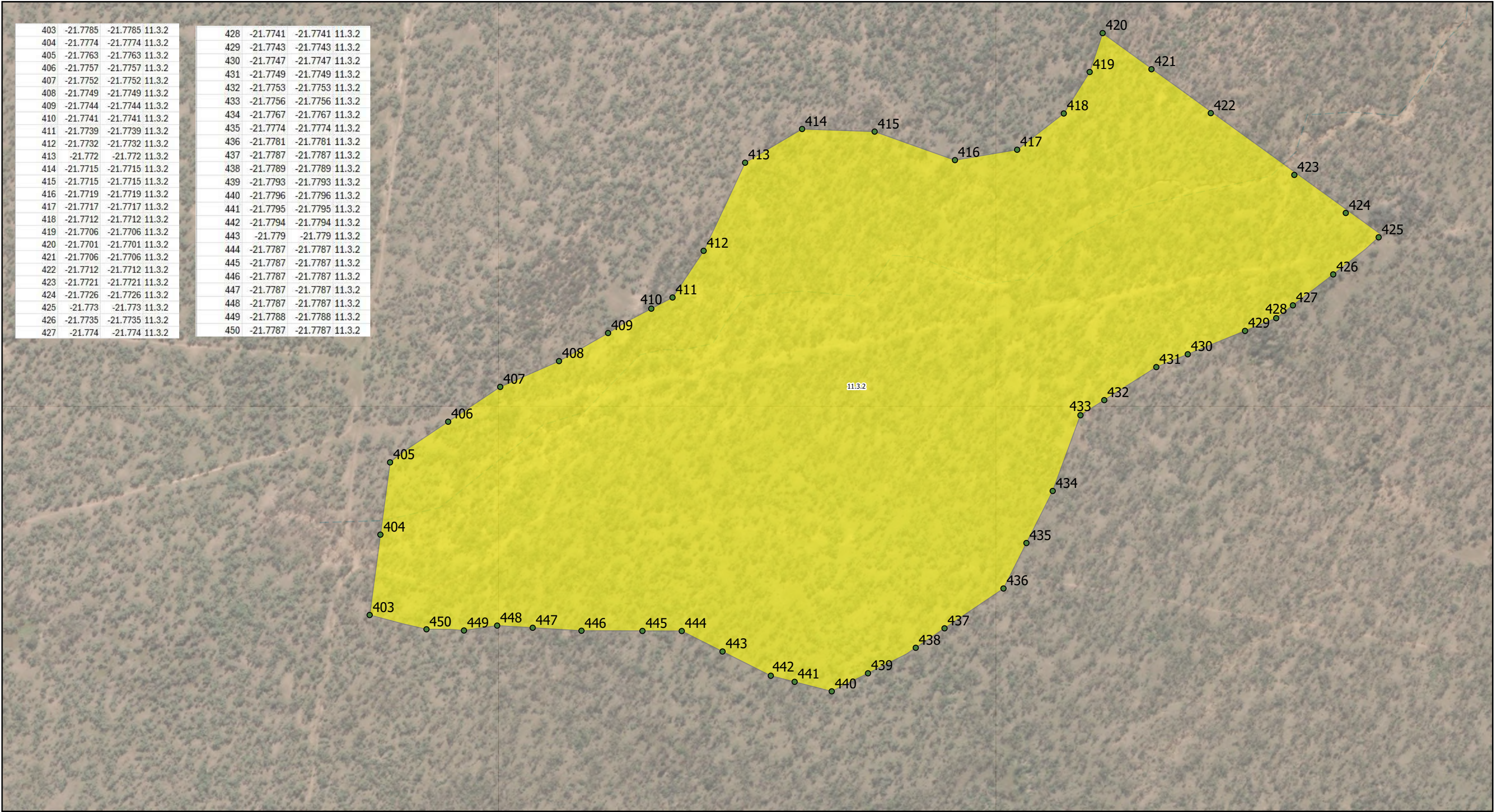
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MAP 4

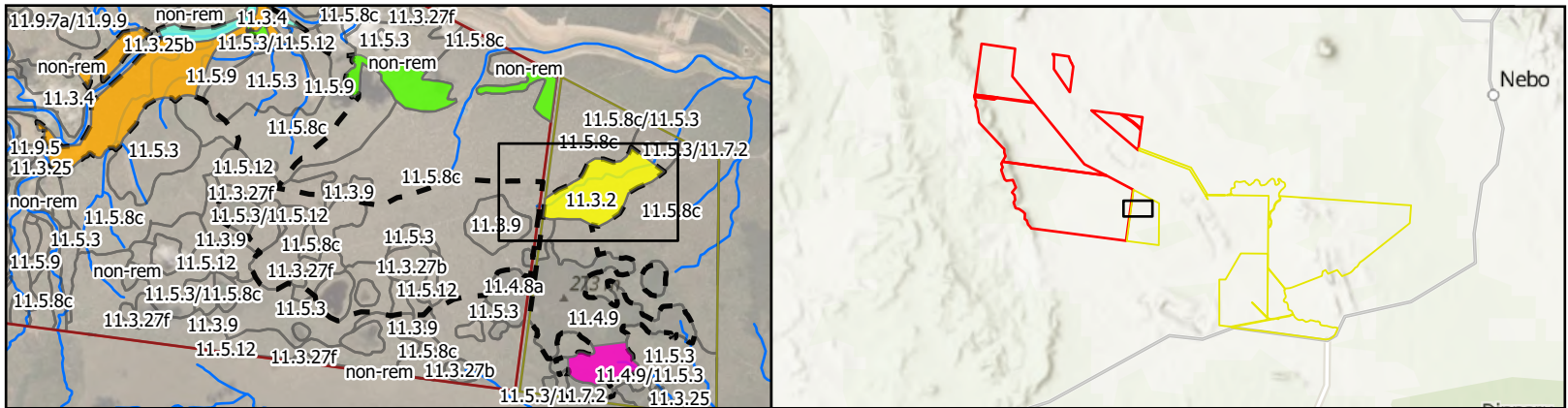
Declared Area Map

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404	-21.7774	-21.7774	11.3.2
405	-21.7763	-21.7763	11.3.2
406	-21.7757	-21.7757	11.3.2
407	-21.7752	-21.7752	11.3.2
408	-21.7749	-21.7749	11.3.2
409	-21.7744	-21.7744	11.3.2
410	-21.7741	-21.7741	11.3.2
411	-21.7739	-21.7739	11.3.2
412	-21.7732	-21.7732	11.3.2
413	-21.772	-21.772	11.3.2
414	-21.7715	-21.7715	11.3.2
415	-21.7715	-21.7715	11.3.2
416	-21.7719	-21.7719	11.3.2
417	-21.7717	-21.7717	11.3.2
418	-21.7712	-21.7712	11.3.2
419	-21.7706	-21.7706	11.3.2
420	-21.7701	-21.7701	11.3.2
421	-21.7706	-21.7706	11.3.2
422	-21.7712	-21.7712	11.3.2
423	-21.7721	-21.7721	11.3.2
424	-21.7726	-21.7726	11.3.2
425	-21.773	-21.773	11.3.2
426	-21.7735	-21.7735	11.3.2
427	-21.774	-21.774	11.3.2
428	-21.7741	-21.7741	11.3.2
429	-21.7743	-21.7743	11.3.2
430	-21.7747	-21.7747	11.3.2
431	-21.7749	-21.7749	11.3.2
432	-21.7753	-21.7753	11.3.2
433	-21.7756	-21.7756	11.3.2
434	-21.7767	-21.7767	11.3.2
435	-21.7774	-21.7774	11.3.2
436	-21.7781	-21.7781	11.3.2
437	-21.7787	-21.7787	11.3.2
438	-21.7789	-21.7789	11.3.2
439	-21.7793	-21.7793	11.3.2
440	-21.7796	-21.7796	11.3.2
441	-21.7795	-21.7795	11.3.2
442	-21.7794	-21.7794	11.3.2
443	-21.779	-21.779	11.3.2
444	-21.7787	-21.7787	11.3.2
445	-21.7787	-21.7787	11.3.2
446	-21.7787	-21.7787	11.3.2
447	-21.7787	-21.7787	11.3.2
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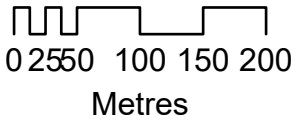
Legend

- Vertice points
- Prescribed matters - defining bank, END & OF RE, VM Wetlands
- MSES 16a (25.52ha)
- MSES 16c (179.44ha)
- MSES 17a (83.28ha)
- MSES 25a (36.32ha)
- Connectivity areas (347.55ha)



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET DELIVERY PLAN

MAP 4 DECLARED AREAS 1/7



Scale: 1:5,000
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Data Source: QSPATIAL, Trend, Client

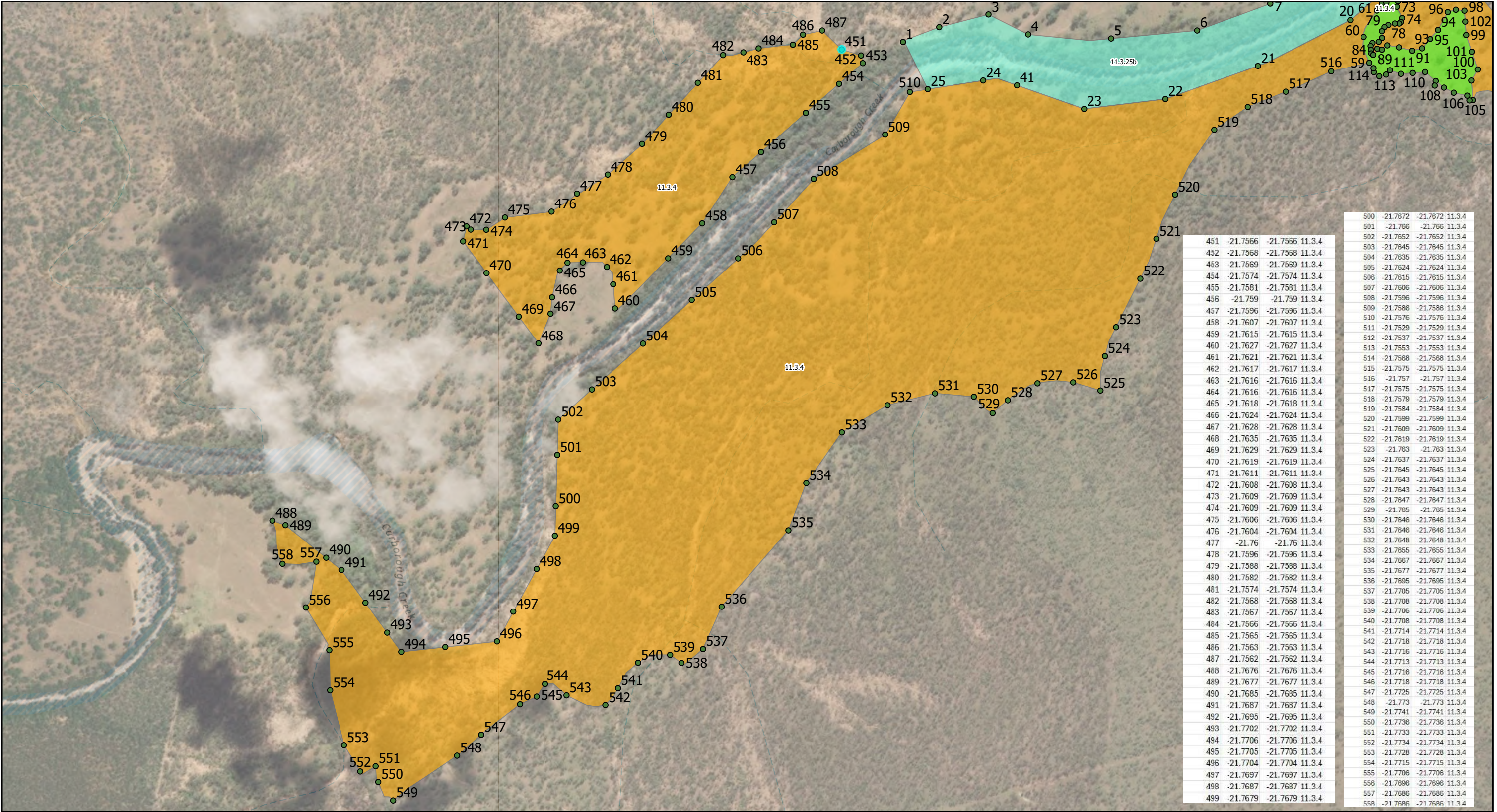


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Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

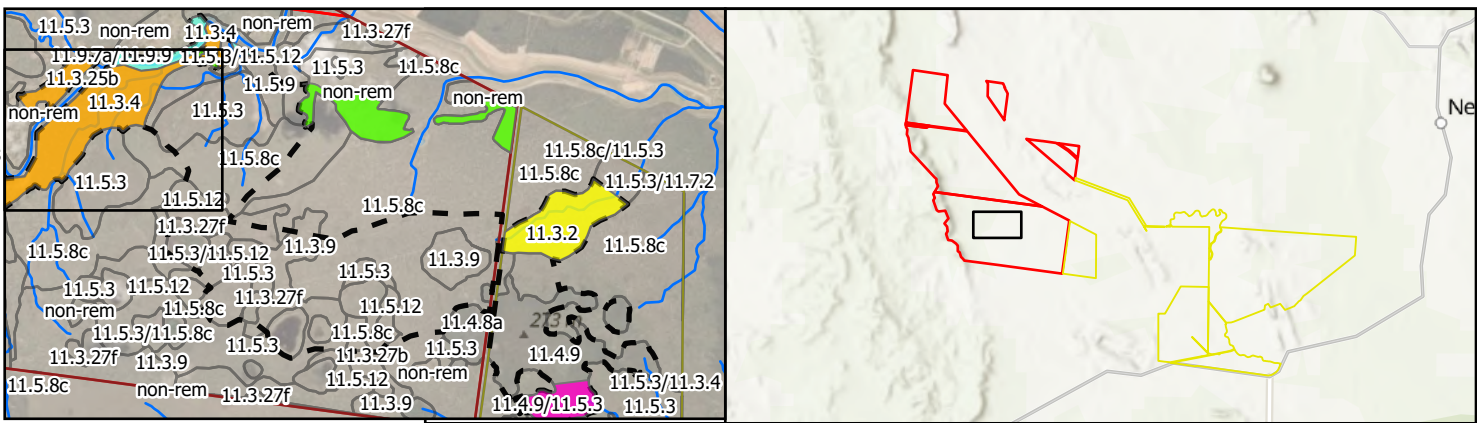
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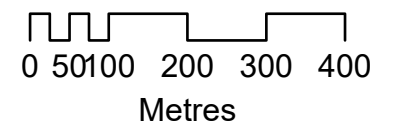
Legend

- Vertice points
- Prescribed matters - defining bank, END & OF RE, VM Wetlands
- MSES 16a (25.52ha)
- MSES 16c (179.44ha)
- MSES 17a (83.28ha)
- MSES 25a (36.32ha)
- Connectivity areas (347.55ha)



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET DELIVERY PLAN

MAP 4 DECLARED AREAS 3/8



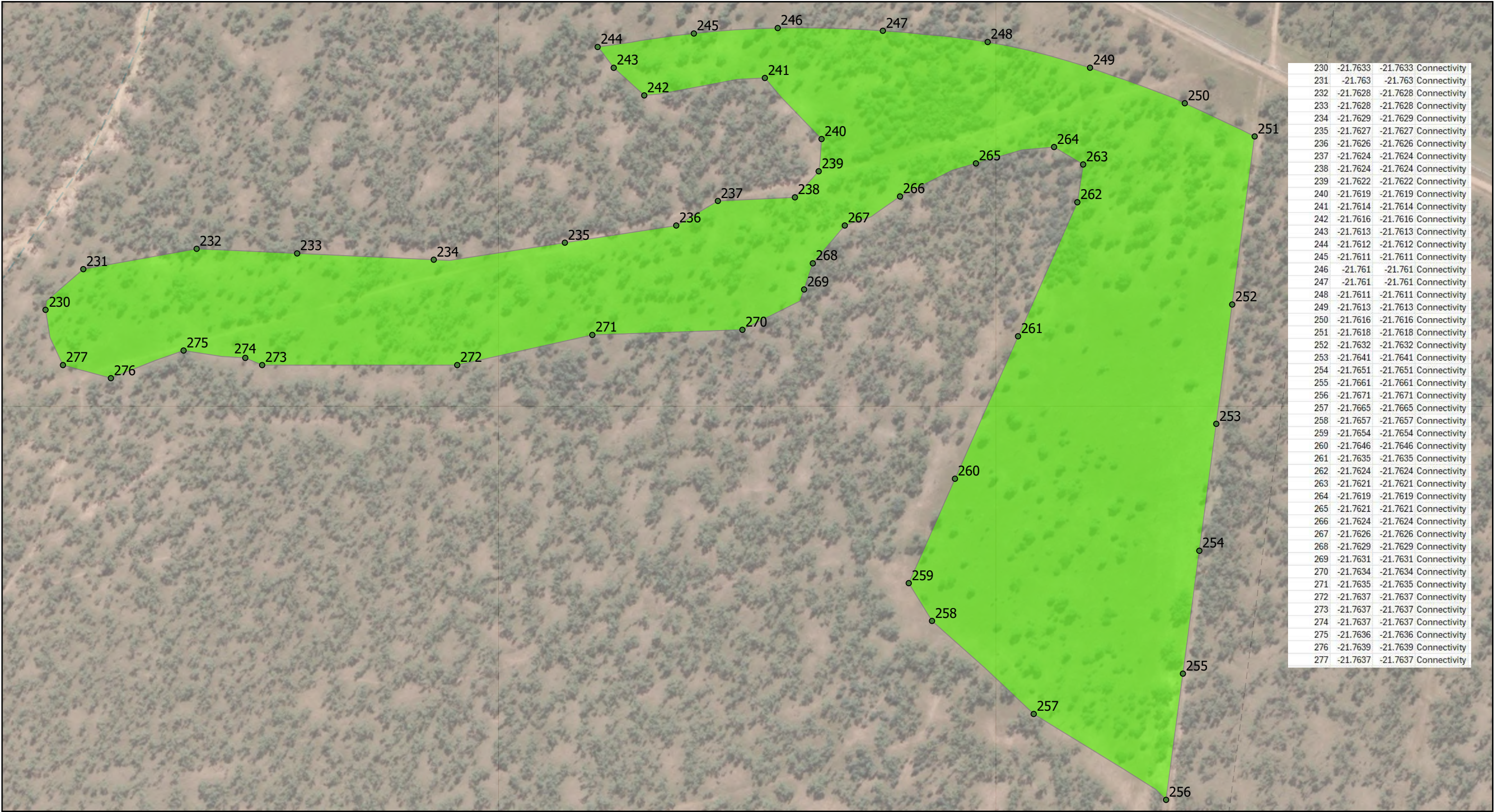
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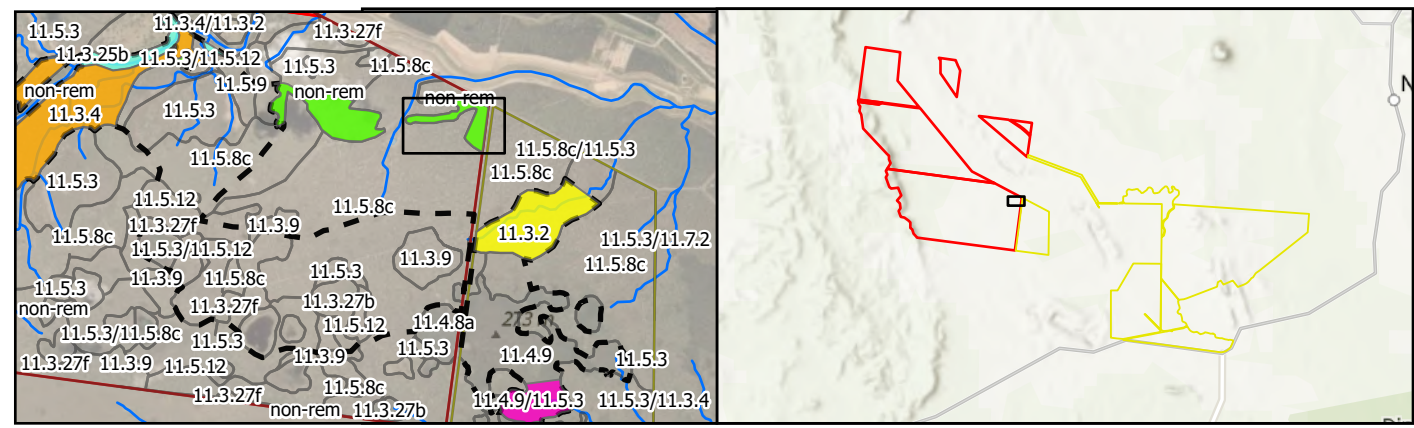
Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
Approved: EK

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

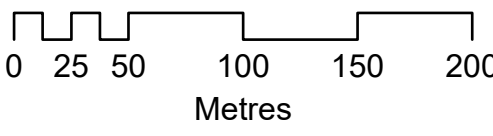


Legend

- Vertice points
- Prescribed matters - defining bank, END & OF RE, VM Wetlands
- MSES 16a (25.52ha)
- MSES 16c (179.44ha)
- MSES 17a (83.28ha)
- MSES 25a (36.32ha)
- Connectivity areas (347.55ha)



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET
DELIVERY PLAN
MAP 4 DECLARED AREAS 5/7



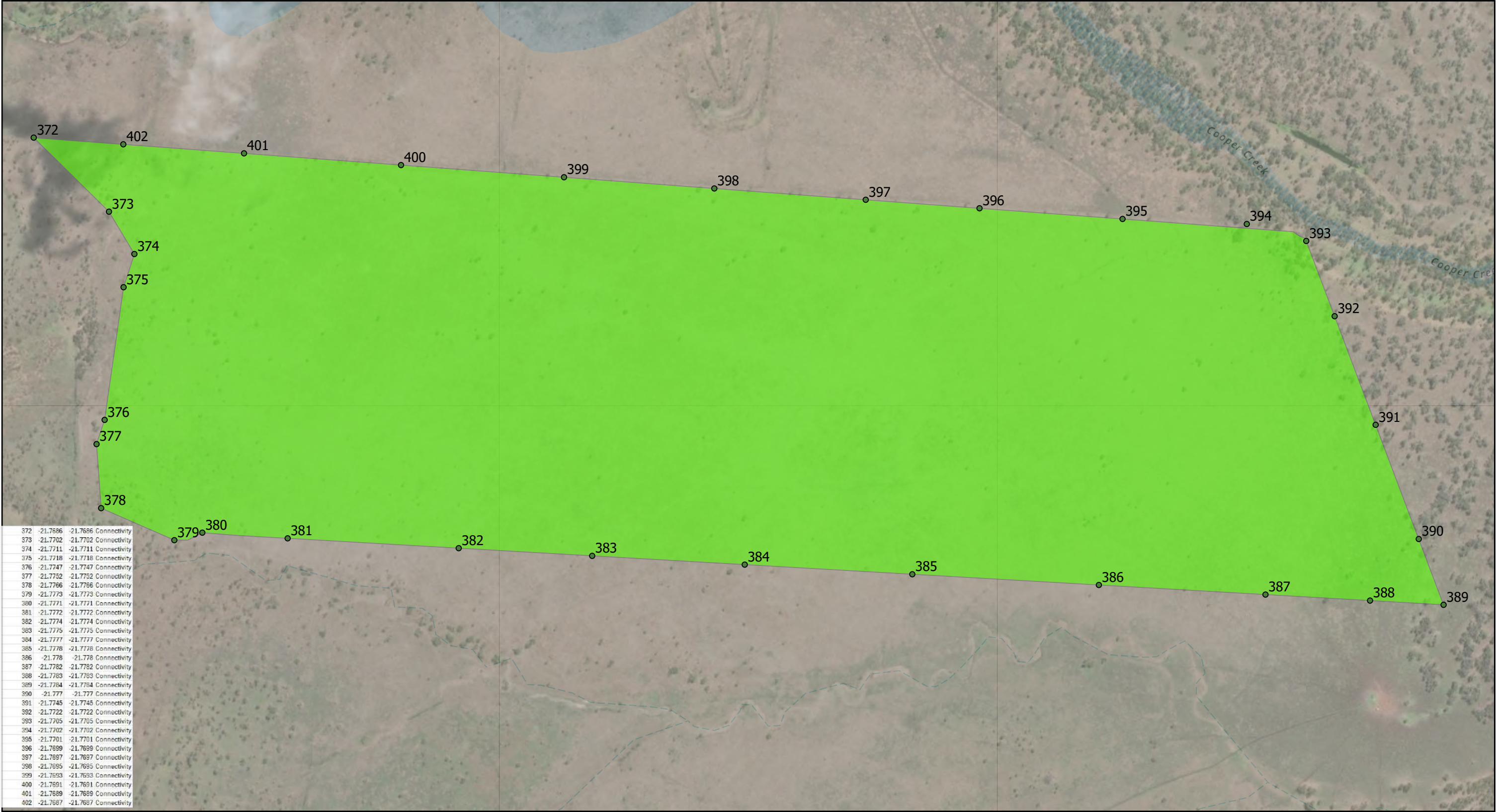
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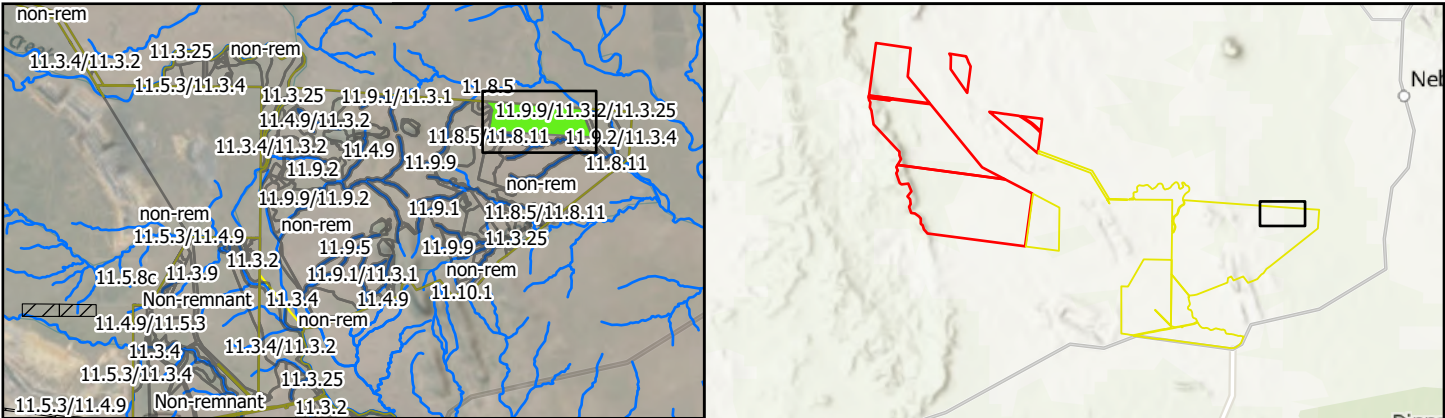
Prepared: GH
Checked: EK
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Date: 03 Jun 2026
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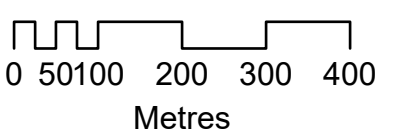
Legend

- Vertex points
- Prescribed matters - defining bank, END & OF RE, VM Wetlands
- MSES 16a (25.52ha)
- MSES 16c (179.44ha)
- MSES 17a (83.28ha)
- MSES 25a (36.32ha)
- Connectivity areas (347.55ha)



ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION OFFSET DELIVERY PLAN

MAP 4 DECLARED AREAS 7/7



Scale: 1:9,000
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
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Checked: EK
Approved: EK

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APPENDIX

B

IMPACT SITE PARTICULARS

Section	Bioregion	Subregion	Local Government Area (LGA)	Significant Residual Impact Area (ha)	Notional Offset Area (ha)	Matter Group	Matters Significant Residual Impact Area (ha)	Matters Notional Offset Area (ha)
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.1 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.1 (Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains)	9.08	36.32
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.2 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.2 (Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains)	20.82	83.28
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.3 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.3 (Eucalyptus coolabah woodland on alluvial plains)	40.17	160.68
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.4 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.3 (Eucalyptus coolabah woodland on alluvial plains)	4.69	18.76
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.5 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.25 (Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines)	6.38	25.52
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.6 Connectivity	347.55	347.55

Subject:	Environmental offsets calculator results - Impact site assessment tool
Date:	Tuesday, 2 June 2026 at 1:08:08 pm Australian Eastern Standard Time
From:	no-reply@detsi.qld.gov.au
To:	Emily Trend Environmental
Category:	4: notification
Attachments:	data.csv

Environmental offsets calculator results - Impact site assessment tool

Impact area details

Section 1

LGA

Isaac Regional Council

Bioregion

Brigalow Belt

Subregion

Northern Bowen Basin

Impact area

428.69 ha

Impact area details

Matter groups:

- 9.08 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.1 (Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains)
- 20.82 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.2 (Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains)
- 40.17 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.3 (Eucalyptus coolabah woodland on alluvial plains)
- 4.69 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.3 (Eucalyptus coolabah woodland on alluvial plains)
- 6.38 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.25 (Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines)
- 347.55 ha of Connectivity

Sections, areas and matter groups used in calculations

Section	Bioregion / Marine (and waterways) zone	Subregion / Marine bioregion	Local government area (LGA)	Section significant residual impact area (ha)	Section notional offset area (ha)	Matter group	Matter's significant residual impact area (ha)	Matter's notional offset area (ha)
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.1 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.1 (Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains)	9.08	36.32
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.2 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.2 (Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains)	20.82	83.28
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.3 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.3 (Eucalyptus coolabah woodland on alluvial plains)	40.17	160.68
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.4 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.3 (Eucalyptus coolabah woodland on alluvial plains)	4.69	18.76
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.5 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.25 (Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines)	6.38	25.52
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	428.69	1714.76	1.6 Connectivity	347.55	347.55

		Basin	Council					
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APPENDIX

C

OFFSET SITE PARTICULARS

Section	Bioregion	Subregion	Local Government Area (LGA)	Section Offset Area (ha)	Matter Group	Matters Offset Area (ha)
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.1 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.4 (Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains)	179.44
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.2 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.25 (Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines)	25.52
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.3 Regional ecosystem - 11.4.9 (Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains)	36.32
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.4 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.2 (Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains)	83.28
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.5 Connectivity	347.55

Subject:	Environmental offsets calculator results - Offset site assessment tool
Date:	Tuesday, 2 June 2026 at 1:09:34 pm Australian Eastern Standard Time
From:	no-reply@detsi.qld.gov.au
To:	Emily Trend Environmental
Category:	4: notification
Attachments:	data.csv

Environmental offsets calculator results - Offset site assessment tool

Offset area details

Section 1

LGA

Isaac Regional Council

Bioregion

Brigalow Belt

Subregion

Northern Bowen Basin

Offset area

672.11 ha

Offset area details

Matter groups:

- 179.44 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.4 (Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains)
- 25.52 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.25 (Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines)
- 36.32 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.4.9 (Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains)
- 83.28 ha of Regional ecosystem - 11.3.2 (Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains)
- 347.55 ha of Connectivity

Sections, areas and matter groups used in calculations

Section	Bioregion / Marine (and waterways) zone	Subregion / Marine bioregion	Local government area (LGA)	Section offset area (ha)	Matter group	Matter's offset area (ha)
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.1 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.4 (Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains)	179.44
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.2 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.25 (Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines)	25.52
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.3 Regional ecosystem - 11.4.9 (Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains)	36.32
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.4 Regional ecosystem - 11.3.2 (Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains)	83.28
1	Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin	Isaac Regional Council	672.11	1.5 Connectivity	347.55

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APPENDIX

D

**ACTIVE REGENERATION SPECIES
PLANTING GUIDE – CONNECTIVITY
AREAS**



Table 23
Suitable
locally
important
native species
that can be
used for active
regeneration

Offset Area	Property	Target RE	Type	Species Name	Common Name
Connectivity areas	Mulgrave	11.5.8c	Tree	<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>	Dallachy's Gum
				<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>	Poplar Gum
			Shrub	<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	Silver Wattle
				<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Broughton Willow
				<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i>	Dead Finish
				<i>Cassia brewsteri</i>	Leichhardt Bean
				<i>Grevillea parallela</i>	Silver Oak
				<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	Dogs Balls
				<i>Sida hackettiana</i>	Golden Sida
			Groundcover	<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i>	Cockatoo Grass
			Tree	<i>Aristida calycina</i>	Dark Wire-grass
				<i>Aristida personata</i>	Purple Wire-grass
				<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> [^]	Pitted Bluegrass
				<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush
				<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> [^]	Golden Beard Grass
				<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i> [^]	Button Grass
				<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily
				<i>Eragrostis sororia</i> [^]	Woodland Lovegrass
				<i>Glycine tomentella</i> [^]	Hairy Glycine
				<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> [^]	Rhynchosia
	Tootoolah	11.8.5		<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
				<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>	Bottle Tree
				<i>Corymbia erythrophloia</i>	Red Bloodwood
				<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box
				<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow-leaved Ironbark
				<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver-leaved Ironbark
				<i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i>	Mountain Coolibah
			Shrub	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western Silver Wattle
				<i>Acacia excelsa</i>	Ironwood
				<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Broughton Willow
				<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Ironwood
				<i>Atalaya hemiglauc</i>	Whitewood
				<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
				<i>Bursaria incana</i>	Prickly Pine
				<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush
				<i>Cassia brewsteri</i>	Leichhardt Bean
				<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	False Sandalwood
				<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	Dogwood
				<i>Grewia latifolia</i>	Dogs Balls
				<i>Hakea lorea</i>	Dogwood
				<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine
				<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	Supplejack
			Groundcover	<i>Aristida calycina</i>	Dark Wire-grass
				<i>Aristida latifolia</i>	Feathertop Wiregrass
				<i>Aristida leptopoda</i>	White Speargrass
				<i>Aristida personata</i>	Purple Wire-grass



Offset Area	Property	Target RE	Type	Species Name	Common Name
				<i>Aristida queenslandica</i>	Queensland Wiregrass
				<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> [^]	Forest Bluegrass
				<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i> [^]	Pitted Bluegrass
				<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> [^]	Golden Beard Grass
				<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass
				<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Pale Flax Lily
				<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> [^]	Silky Bluegrass
				<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Spear Grass
				<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> [^]	Birdsville Indigo
				<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
				<i>Neptunia gracilis</i>	Slender Neptunia
				<i>Panicum decompositum</i>	Native Millet
				<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic
				<i>Panicum queenslandicum</i>	Queensland Panic
				<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> [^]	Rhynchosia
				<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass

[^] Regarded as desirable perennial grass, intermediate value grass or other important plant for pastures. native pasture grass species (Future Beef)

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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Revision	3

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1	0	26/05/26	Ella Horton	Document Draft
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1	2	29/05/26	Emily Krunes	Document revised following Stanmore review
1	3	08/06/26	Emily Krunes	Final Report issued

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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