

Application form

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

This approved form is to be used when applying for a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) amendment or a joint PRCP schedule and Environmental Authority (EA) amendment under section 224 to 226B of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act).

IMPORTANT NOTE: Before completing this application form it is recommended that you:

- Read the [Guideline - Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans \(ESR/2019/4964\)](#), which explains the information required in a PRCP schedule.
- Have a pre-lodgement meeting. To request a pre-lodgement meeting, please fill out and lodge the form [Application for pre-lodgement services \(ESR/2015/1664\)](#).

This application form is split in to three parts. The table below provides details of which parts must be completed for the different applications.

Application type	Parts that must be completed
PRCP schedule amendment	Part 1 – Amendment application information Part 3 – Declaration and payment of fees
Joint PRCP schedule and EA amendment	All parts

If you require assistance in answering any part of this form, or have any questions about your application, please contact the relevant business centre. Contact details are at the end of this form.

Privacy statement

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (the department) is collecting the information on this form in accordance with and as authorised by Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act). Some of the information may be disclosed to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development, and Queensland Treasury for the purpose of processing this application.

Pursuant to section 540 of the EP Act, the department is required to maintain a register of certain documents and information authorised under the EP Act. A copy of this document will be kept on the public register. The register is available for inspection by members of the public who are able to take extracts, or copies of the documents from the register. Documents that are required to be kept on the register are published in their entirety, unless alteration is required by the EP Act. There is no general discretion allowing the department to withhold documents or information required to be kept on the public register. For more information on the department's public register, search 'public register' at www.qld.gov.au. For queries about privacy matters please email privacy@detsi.qld.gov.au or telephone 13 74 68.

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Part 1—Amendment application information

All sections within Part 1 must be completed for all amendment application types.

Section 1 – Environmental authority and PRCP schedule number

Environmental authority number this PRCP schedule relates to.	EPML00819213
PRCP schedule reference number.	PRCP-100987739

Section 2 – Applicant details

Details of the applicant are to be provided in this section. The person nominated as the application contact will receive correspondence relating to this application.

NAME / COMPANY NAME * MetRes Pty Ltd	TRADING NAME (*IF AN ORGANISATION) Stanmore Resources Limited
REGISTERED BUSINESS ADDRESS / RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (NOT A POST OFFICE BOX) * Level 32, 12 Creek Street, Brisbane City, QLD, 4000	POSTAL ADDRESS (*WHERE DIFFERENT)
ABN / ACN (*IF AN ORGANISATION) 75 621 089 030	NAME OF APPLICATION CONTACT * Monique Roberts-Thomson
EMAIL * Monique.roberts-thomson@stanmore.net.au	TELEPHONE * +61 (7) 3238 1000
☒ INDICATE IF YOU WANT TO RECEIVE CORRESPONDENCE VIA EMAIL ☐ INDICATE IF THERE ARE JOINT HOLDERS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY. IF THERE ARE JOINT HOLDERS, PROVIDE THE ADDITIONAL CONTACT DETAILS AS AN ATTACHMENT.	

Section 2.1 – Agent details

If there is an agent acting on behalf of the applicant, details of the agent are to be provided. An agent could be a consultant or contactor for the applicant.

Is this form being completed by an agent for the applicant? * NOTE: If an agent is nominated, please provide evidence of appointment by the authority holder/s.	☐ Yes – Provide details below ☒ No – Go to next section
NAME / COMPANY NAME Insert.	TRADING NAME Insert.
REGISTERED / RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS Insert.	POSTAL ADDRESS (WHERE DIFFERENT) Insert.
ABN / ACN (IF AN ORGANISATION) Insert.	CONTACT NAME Insert.
EMAIL Insert.	TELEPHONE Insert.

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Section 3 – Major or Minor Amendment, PRCP schedule

The administering authority decides if an application is a minor amendment or a major amendment and will send you a notice of the decision. A single assessment level decision will be made, and a single decision notice issued, where an application is made to amend both the EA and PRCP schedule at the same time.

If the application is a major amendment, an assessment fee of 30% of the annual fee for your environmental authority is required to be paid. The assessment of your amendment application will not proceed until the assessment fee is paid. No additional assessment fees apply if your application is determined to be a minor amendment.

By considering what type of amendment your application is likely to be, you will have a better idea of whether the assessment fee will be payable.

For further information see the [Guideline - Major and minor amendments \(ESR/2015/1684\)](#) and section 223 of the EP Act. If you have questions regarding whether your amendment will be a minor or major amendment you are encouraged to arrange a pre-lodgement meeting with the administering authority. Only an indication can be given as to whether the proposed changes are likely to be a minor or major amendment, at a pre-lodgement meeting as this decision can only be made when the actual application is submitted.

Is the application for a major or minor amendment to the PRCP schedule?

- ☐ Major amendment for a PRCP schedule.
☒ Minor amendment (PRCP threshold).

Would approval of the amendment application for the PRCP schedule result in the PRCP schedule to which the application relates being inconsistent with the relevant EA?

- ☐ No – Go to next section.
☒ Yes – This application must be a joint PRCP schedule and EA amendment application.

The amendment to the PRCP schedule must not be inconsistent with the EA, otherwise you must apply to amend your EA.

Section 4 – Major or Minor Amendment, EA

Is this application for a joint PRCP schedule and EA amendment?

- ☐ No – Go to next section.
☒ Yes – Provide details below.

Is the application for a major or minor EA amendment?

- ☐ Major amendment for an EA.
☒ Minor amendment for an EA (threshold).

Section 5 – Website address

Provide the website address for the application notice and application documents.

N/A

If this application is for a joint EA and PRCP schedule amendment, will the application notice and application documents for both amendments be published together?

- ☒ No. (N/A – Minor EA amendment)
☐ Yes.

Provide details of the contact person if technical assistance is required.

NAME

N/A

TELEPHONE

N/A

EMAIL

N/A

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Section 6 – Describe the proposed amendment

Provide a detailed description of your proposed amendment. Include justification of how your proposed amendment meets the criteria for a major or minor amendment and attach any supporting information to this application. If the amendment is to add or delete a location, tenure or activity, or to change the threshold of an activity, provide details below.

The proponent (MetRes Pty Ltd) proposes to amend the Environmental Authority (EA) and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) Schedule for the Millennium Mine to enable extension of the existing Poitrel Out-of-Pit Dump (OOPD), also operated by Stanmore, into Mining Lease (ML) 70313 (Millennium), along the western edge of ML4749 at Poitrel (refer Figure 1 of Supporting Document attached). This location was selected over southern Poitrel areas due to constraints from Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

☒ I HAVE ATTACHED ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR THIS SECTION AND PROVIDED DETAILS BELOW.

Include information regarding where the additional details are located
Refer Section 1.3 and Section 3 of the Supporting Document.

Section 7 – Describe the land that will be affected by the proposed amendment

Describe if the activity will be carried out within the existing designated areas of the environmental authority/PRCP schedule or a new area.

The proposed amendment applies only to ML70313 under Millennium Mine's EA EPML00819213 and excludes other Millennium tenures (ML70344, ML70457, ML70485, ML70401 and ML70483).

Refer Section 3.3 of the Supporting Document for details.

☒ I HAVE ATTACHED ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR THIS SECTION.

Section 8 – Environmental values

Attach a document that provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed amendment on all environmental values (EVs) listed. Note: Where there is no impact stated, justification must be included as to why this is the case.

Environmental Values

☒ Water	☐ Wetlands	☒ Land use	☒ Acoustic
☒ Groundwater	☒ Land	☒ Air	☒ Waste

☒ I HAVE ATTACHED A DOCUMENT THAT PROVIDES AN ASSESSMENT OF LIKELY IMPACTS ON EVs.

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Note that the EP Act, s226A(1)(f) states the information required relating to impacts on EVs which include:

- (i) a description of the environmental values likely to be affected by the proposed amendment; and
- (ii) details of any emissions or releases likely to be generated by the proposed amendment; and
- (iii) a description of the risk and likely magnitude of impacts on the environmental values; and
- (iv) details of the management practices proposed to be implemented to prevent or minimise adverse impacts; and
- (v) if a PRCP schedule does not apply for each relevant activity - details of how the land the subject of the application will be rehabilitated after each relevant activity ends.

Section 9 – Site contact

Would you like to nominate a site contact?

☒ No – Go to next section

☐ Yes – Provide details below

SITE CONTACT NAME

N/A

POSITION

Insert.

EMAIL

Insert.

TELEPHONE

Insert.

☐ INDICATE IF YOU WANT THE SITE CONTACT TO RECEIVE CORRESPONDENCE VIA EMAIL

A site contact is an alternative contact nominated by the legal entity which holds, or will in future hold, a relevant authority issued by the department. The department may direct correspondence relating to actual or potential compliance matters to the site contact.

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PRCP schedule amendment information

Section 10 – Proposed amendment(s)				
Provide information about the proposed amendment(s) below. Only complete the parts of this section that are relevant to the application. Please attach an additional sheet to this application form if there is not enough space in this section.				
Final site design				
Reference	Amendment	Current (if amending)	Proposed	Justification
Update to Final Site Design. Please refer to Section 3.2.1 of Supporting Document	Amend	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Amended Final Site Design figure in PRCP Schedule to include new RA10 OOPD extension.
New RA10. Please refer to Section 3 of Supporting Document	Add	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	New RA10 (OOPD extension) added to MM PRCP Schedule.
Insert Rehabilitation or Improvement area reference.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Provide justification for the proposed amendment.
Milestone and Milestone Criteria				
Reference	Amendment	Current (if amending)	Proposed	Justification
Please refer to Section 3.2.2 of Supporting Document	Amend			Minor amendments to existing RMs (3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) to support new RA10 OOPD extension and other minor updates (RA4 and RA5).
Insert milestone or milestone criteria reference.	Choose an item.			Provide justification for the proposed amendment.

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Insert milestone or milestone criteria reference.	Choose an item.			Provide justification for the proposed amendment.
Timeframes				
Reference	Amendment	Current (if amending)	Proposed	Justification
Please refer to Section 3.2.3 of Supporting Document	Amend	Insert current date.	Insert proposed date.	RA10 milestone dates added, to leverage off existing dates in MM PRCP Schedule or otherwise be consistent with Poitrel Mine PRCP Schedule for the OOPD.
Insert the reference for the milestone to which the timeframe relates.	Choose an item.	Insert current date.	Insert proposed date.	Provide justification for the proposed amendment.
Insert the reference for the milestone to which the timeframe relates.	Choose an item.	Insert current date.	Insert proposed date.	Provide justification for the proposed amendment.

Section 11 – Amend Conditions

Do you wish to amend the condition(s) of the PRCP schedule?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

Provide details of: (a) condition number(s); (b) proposed change; and (c) justification for the change.

Provide details.

Section 12 – Spatial Information

Does this application propose to amend the final site design of the current approved PRCP schedule?

☐ No – Go to next section.

☒ Yes – This section applies.

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Include spatial information, as required in the [Guideline – Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans \(ESR/2019/4964\)](#). See Attachment 1 of this form for details on how spatial information must be submitted

☒ Spatial information has been submitted.

Section 13 - PRCP schedule

The proposed PRCP schedule must comply with section 126D of the EP Act, and be written in accordance with the [Guideline – Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans \(ESR/2019/4964\)](#).

Include an updated PRCP schedule prepared using the [PRCP schedule template \(ESR/2019/5103\)](#) or [PRCP schedule template word \(ESR/2015/7103\)](#).

☒ Yes. **Refer Appendix D of Supporting Document**

☐ No

Section 14– Non-use management areas (NUMA)

Does this application propose to include a new or amend a current approved NUMA(s)?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes.

Has a public interest evaluation been carried out by a qualified entity for the proposed NUMA(s)?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes.

Has the proposed NUMA(s) changed since the public interest evaluation was carried out?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

How has the proposed NUMA(s) changed since the public interest evaluation was carried out?

N/A

Section 15 – Rehabilitation planning part

An amendment application for a PRCP schedule must be accompanied by an amended rehabilitation planning part of the PRC plan that complies with section 126C of the EP Act in relation to the proposed amendment. This includes updating the rehabilitation planning part in relation to the proposed amendment to meet the information requirements described in the [Guideline – Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans \(ESR/2019/4964\)](#), in accordance with section 126C(1) of the EP Act.

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For each requirement below, insert a reference to the section of the PRC plan which satisfies the requirement. Justification must be provided for any requirement for which the response is Not Applicable (NA). If more space is required, please attach a separate sheet.			
Rehabilitation plan Requirement	Requirement met? (Yes / NA)	Rehabilitation Plan Section No.	Justification
Project description			
Describe the following in relation to the proposed amendment:			
each resource tenure, including the area of each tenure, to which this application relates;	Yes	2.3	N/A
the relevant activities to which this application relates;	Yes	2.2	N/A
the likely duration of the relevant activities	Yes	2.6	N/A
Include a detailed description, including maps, of how and where the relevant activities are to be carried out.	Yes	2.1	Updated to include OOPD extension.
Consultation			
Include details of the consultation undertaken by the applicant in developing the proposed amended PRCP schedule.	Yes	5.6	Updated to include new consultation to support OOPD extension.
Include details of how the applicant will undertake ongoing consultation in relation to the rehabilitation to be carried out under the plan.	Yes	5.5.2	N/A
Post-mining land use (PMLU)			
State the extent to which each proposed post-mining land use identified in the proposed PRCP schedule is consistent with the outcome of consultation with the community in developing the proposed PRCP schedule.	Yes	3.2, and Chapter 5	N/A

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State the extent to which each proposed post-mining land use identified in the proposed PRCP schedule is consistent with any strategies or plans for the land of a local government, the State or the Commonwealth.	Yes	3.2.2	N/A
Non-use management area (NUMA)			
State the extent to which each proposed non-use management area identified in the PRCP schedule is consistent with the outcome of consultation with the community in developing the proposed PRCP schedule.	NA	Insert.	Insert.
State the extent to which each proposed non-use management area identified in the PRCP schedule is consistent with any strategies or plans for the land of a local government, the State or the Commonwealth.	NA	Insert.	Insert.
For each proposed non-use management area, state the reasons the applicant considers the area cannot be rehabilitated to a stable condition because of a matter mentioned in section 126D(2).	NA	Insert.	Insert.
For each proposed NUMA listed in the line above, include copies of reports or other evidence relied on by the applicant for each proposed non-use management area.	NA	Insert.	Insert.
Rehabilitation and management methodology <i>Note: Section 3.5 of the Guideline – Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans (ESR/2019/4964) outlines the range of information that must be included as appendices to the rehabilitation planning part of the PRC plan.</i>			
For each proposed post-mining land use, state the proposed methods or techniques for rehabilitating the land to a stable condition in a way that supports the rehabilitation milestones under the proposed PRCP schedule.	Yes	Chapter 6 and 7	Insert.
For each proposed non-use management area, state the proposed methodology for achieving best practice management of the area to support the management milestones under the proposed PRCP schedule for the area.	Yes	7.1	Insert.
Risk assessment			

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Identify the risks of a stable condition for land described as a post-mining land use not being achieved, and how the applicant intends to manage or minimise the risks.	Yes	Chapter 8	Updated to support OOPD extension
PRCP Guideline			
Include any other information prescribed by the administering authority in the Guideline – Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans (ESR/2019/4964) .	Select.	Insert.	N/A
Other information			
Include the other information the administering authority reasonably considers necessary to decide whether to approve the proposed PRCP schedule amendment.	Select.	Insert.	N/A

Part 2—EA amendment information

Part 2 only applies if your application is for a joint PRCP schedule and EA amendment, you must complete all sections in this part. If you are applying for a PRCP schedule amendment only, do not complete Part 2.

Section 16 – Type of application

Does this application relate to a joint PRCP schedule and EA amendment application?

☐ No – Part 2 does not apply to you, do not complete the sections in this part.

☒ Yes – Complete all of the sections in this part.

Section 17 – Checklist questions

An application to amend an EA is not appropriate in all circumstances. If you answer **Yes** to any of the preliminary questions below, you cannot use this application form to amend your EA. If you answer **No** to all of the preliminary questions, you may continue to use this application form to amend your EA.

Is the amendment to correct a clerical or formal error?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you cannot use this form. This request should be made in writing directly to the administering authority (no fees apply).

Is the amendment to add an ERA to an amalgamated project authority and the proposed activity does not form part of the single integrated operation conducted under the authority?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you cannot use this form. You will need to apply for a new environmental authority.

Is the amendment to add an ERA to the EA and the addition of the ERA would result in the EA not meeting the definition of an 'ERA project'?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you cannot use this form. You will need to apply for a new environmental authority.

Is the amendment to remove or amend a condition requiring compliance with the eligibility criteria, and is a result of changes to the activity?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you cannot use this form. Please make a site-specific application for a new environmental authority. Note: If the required amendment to the eligibility criteria condition is a result of factors beyond your control such as residential encroachment, rather than a change to the activity, you can use this form. The amendment will be a major amendment.

Is the amendment to amalgamate two or more environmental authorities?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you cannot use this form. Please use either the form [Application to amalgamate two or more environmental authorities into an amalgamated corporate authority \(ESR/2015/1734\)](#).

Is the amendment to amend estimated rehabilitation cost only?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you cannot use this form. Please use the form [Application for a decision on the estimated rehabilitation cost \(ESR/2018/4426\)](#).

Is the proposed amendment to add a prescribed ERA, other than an ancillary activity, to an environmental authority for a resource project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, you cannot use this form. You can apply using the standard, variation or site-specific application forms.

Is the amendment for a partial surrender of an environmental authority for a mining activity?

☐ Yes ☒ No

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If yes, you cannot use this form. Please use the form [Application for surrender or partial surrender of an environmental authority \(resource activity\) \(ESR/2015/1751\)](#).

Section 18 – EA Amendment Options

Tick all that apply

I would like to amend the EA:

- ☐ Activities – includes changes to thresholds.
- ☒ Conditions – includes conversion to standard conditions and variations.
- ☐ Locations – removal/addition or activity locations.

Section 19 – Amend Activities

Do you wish to amend activities under the EA, including removing ERAs, adding ERAs or changes to threshold(s)?

- ☒ No – Go to next section.
- ☐ Yes – Provide details below.

Section 19.1 – Removing ERA(s)

Does the proposed amendment remove an ERA from the EA?

- ☐ No – Go to section 19.2
- ☐ Yes – Continue on below

Section 19.1 - Details of the ERA(s) to be removed.

Provide a list of all the ERAs that are to be removed from the EA and identify whether the ERA has commenced.

ERA number	Threshold	Name of ERA	Has the ERA commenced?
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL ERA(s) TO BE REMOVED.

Section 19.2 – Adding ERA(s)

Does the proposed amendment add an ERA to the EA?

- ☐ No – Go to next section
- ☐ Yes – Continue on below

Provide details of which ERA(s) you wish to add. If the ERA has eligibility criteria and standard conditions, identify whether you can comply with them. Select “N/A” where there are no eligibility criteria and standard conditions for that ERA. If you cannot comply with all of the applicable standard conditions, select “No” and attach details of the standard conditions you cannot comply with

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ERA number	Threshold	Name of ERA	I can comply with the eligibility criteria	I can comply with all the standard conditions
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ N/A	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ N/A	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ N/A	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ N/A	☐ Yes ☐ No
Insert.	Insert.	Insert.	☐ Yes ☐ N/A	☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL ERA(s) TO BE ADDED.

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED DETAILS OF THE STANDARD CONDITIONS THAT I CANNOT COMPLY WITH.

If you cannot comply with the eligibility criteria as a result of the proposed amendment, then an amendment to the relevant eligibility criteria condition will also be required. The department will only approve an amendment of the eligibility criteria condition if it is a result of factors beyond your control such as residential encroachment, rather than a change to the activity.

Section 20 – Single Integrated Operation Confirmation

Will the activities be undertaken as a single integrated operation? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Refer Section 2.2 of the Supporting Document.

Single integrated operation occurs when all of the below criteria are met:

- (a) the activities are carried out under the day-to-day management of a single responsible individual, for example, a site or operations manager;
- (b) the activities are operationally interrelated;
- (c) the activities are, or will be, carried out at one or more places; and
- (d) the places where the activities are carried out are separated by distances short enough to make feasible the integrated day-to-day management of the activities.

Section 21 – Seek to vary conditions

Are you looking to vary the condition(s) of the EA? ☐ No – Go to next section.
☒ Yes – Provide details below.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The administering authority considers what is necessary or desirable when setting the conditions of an environmental authority. Seeking to vary the conditions is likely to change the environmental risk of an activity and will require an assessment of the environmental values. If this is not provided, the application may not be valid.

Provide details of: (a) condition number(s); (b) proposed change; and (c) justification for the change.

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Refer Section 3.2 of Millennium EA Amendment Supporting Document_v0.2_FINAL.

☒ I HAVE ATTACHED ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR THIS SECTION.

If the activities were assessed as part of a coordinated project declared under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971, you are only able to amend Coordinator General conditions if the Coordinator General's evaluation report for the project has lapsed. If you are unsure if the Coordinator General's evaluation report has lapsed, contact the Department of State Development for more information.

Section 22– Amend location(s)

Does the proposed amendment relate to the location where the ERA(s) are undertaken, including adding a location, removing a location or changing a location?

This section is not applicable to changes in monitoring locations, infrastructure locations ect. unless the new location is outside the currently authorised area for the environmental authority. Amendments to change the location of monitoring or infrastructure where the monitoring or infrastructure location is still within the currently authorised area are considered amendments to vary conditions

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

ERA number and threshold	Tenure(s)	Add or remove
Insert.	Insert.	Select.
Insert.	Insert.	Select.
Insert.	Insert.	Select.
Insert.	Insert.	Select.
Insert.	Insert.	Select.
Insert.	Insert.	Select.
Insert.	Insert.	Select.

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS FOR THIS SECTION.

Section 23 – Compliance with any eligibility criteria

Are there any eligibility criteria for the activity(s)?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

State whether each relevant activity will, if the amendment is made, comply with any eligibility criteria for the activity.

Insert.

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Include a declaration (below) that the above statement is correct

I Insert.

- make the statement by or for the holder of the environmental authority;
- confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, all information provided as part of this statement, including attachments, is true, correct and complete.
- understand that it is an offence under section 480 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, to give the administering authority information that I know, or ought reasonably know, is false or misleading in a material particular;
- understand that under section 480A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that, if I am required to give a document to the administering authority, it is an offence to give a document that I know, or ought reasonably to know, contains incomplete information in a material particular;
- confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, this statement, including attachments, does not include false, misleading or incomplete information;
- confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, I have not knowingly failed to reveal any relevant information or document to the administering authority;
- confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, all information provided in this statement, including attachments, address the relevant matters and are factually correct;
- confirm that the opinions expressed in this statement, including attachments, are honestly and reasonably held; and
- understand that all information supplied as part of this statement, including attachments, can be disclosed publicly in accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009* and the *Evidence Act 1977*.

SIGNATURE

DATE

Click or tap to enter a date.

Only a person with appropriate environmental expertise and/or experience in planning and executing site operations should sign this statement. This person may be the environmental authority holder, a full time employee of the environmental authority holder or a consultant to the environmental authority holder.

Section 24 – Environmental Offsets

Will the ERA(s) being applied for cause, or be likely to cause, a significant residual impact to a prescribed environmental matter (other than a matter of local environmental significance)?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

☐ Yes - Attach supporting information that:

- details the magnitude and duration of the likely significant residual impact on each prescribed environmental matter (other than matters of local environmental significance) for the entire activity;
- demonstrates that all reasonable measures to avoid and minimise impacts on each of those matters will be undertaken;
- includes a notice of election, if it has not already been submitted; and
- if the activity is to be staged, details of how the activity is proposed to be staged.

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An environmental offset may be required for an ERA where despite all reasonable measures to avoid and minimise impacts on certain environmental matters, there is still likely to be a significant residual impact on one or more of those matters. You must verify the presence, whether temporary or permanent, of those environmental matters. For more information refer to the State Significant Impact Guideline at the Queensland Government website, at: www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/offsets/index.html.

Section 25 – Regional Interest Areas

Is the resource activity located anywhere within an area of regional interest?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

If yes - Which area of regional interest, has or will require a regional interest development approval (RIDA)?

☐ Priority agricultural areas (PAAs)

☐ Priority living areas (PLAs)

☐ Strategic environmental areas (SEAs)

☐ Strategic cropping area (SCA)

☐ No RIDA required, I am an exempt activity.

If you have applied or been approved for a RIDA, provide the application reference:

Insert.

A regional interests development approval (RIDA) is required when a resource activity is proposed in an area of regional interest under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*. Further information, including application forms, can be found on the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning website at www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au.

Section 26 – Matters of National Environmental Significance

Would the carrying out of the proposed ERA, or where relevant the ERA project, be likely to have a significant impact on any matters of national environmental significance?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

Are the impacts covered by transitional provisions for the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)

☒ No – Provide details below

☐ Yes – Provide details in an attachment

Has the proposal been referred to the Federal Government Environment Minister or a delegate for formal assessment and approval?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

If Yes - Has an approval issued under the EPBC Act required an environmental offset for the same, or substantially the same, impact and the same, or substantially the same, matters of national environmental significance?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

If Yes - Are there any matters of national environmental significance which are assessed under the EPBC Act which are the same, or substantially the same as any matters of national environmental significance, but that were not conditioned in the approval?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED DETAILS OF MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE INCLUDING ANY APPLICABLE TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED A COPY OF THE EPBC ACT APPROVAL.

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There are currently nine matters of national environmental significance (MNES) which have been defined in the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*. To determine whether the proposed ERA(s) will have a significant impact on MNES and for referral requirements, please refer to the guidance provided by the Federal Government's Department of Environment on www.australia.gov.au and www.environment.gov.au.

Section 27 – ANZSIC Code

Provide the ANZSIC code for the resource activity.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ 1101 Black coal mining | ☐ 1313 Copper ore mining |
| ☐ 1102 Brown Coal Mining | ☐ 1314 Gold ore mining |
| ☐ 1311 Iron ore mining | ☐ 1315 Mineral sand mining |
| ☐ 1312 Bauxite mining | ☐ 1316 Nickel ore mining |
| ☐ 1317 Silver-lead-zinc ore mining | ☐ 1319 Metal ore mining (other metallic mineral ores) |
| ☐ 1200 Oil and gas extraction | |
| ☐ Other (provide details): Insert. | |

The Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It is required to be displayed in the public register.

Section 28 – Environmental Impact Statement

Has a decision been made that an environmental impact statement (EIS) will be required for the proposed amendment activity?	☒ No – Provide details below ☐ Yes – Provide details below
---	--

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED THE DECISION.

Has an EIS process that includes the proposed amendment been completed?	☒ No – Go to next section. ☐ Yes – Provide details below.
---	---

If yes - Has the EIS assessment report lapsed under section 59A of the EP Act?	☒ No – Provide details below ☐ Yes – Go to next section
--	---

I have assessed the environmental risks of the proposed amendment and consider them to be:

- ☐ The same as was assessed in the EIS process.
☐ Different to what was assessed in the EIS process.

☐ I HAVE ATTACHED THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

For further information refer to the guideline: Triggers for Environmental Impact Statements under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* for mining, petroleum and gas activities. This guideline is available at www.qld.gov.au, using the search term 'triggers for environmental impact statements'.

Section 29 – Environmental Impact Statement Triggers *

Is the application to amend/alter an existing mine?	☐ No - Continue below ☒ Yes - Answer questions 1-6
---	--

Application form

Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

Is the application for petroleum and gas activities?	☒ No – Go to next section ☐ Yes – Answer questions 7-9
For proposals to amend/alter an existing mine	
1. Is the proposed amendment for an increase in the annual extraction of more than 100% or 5 million tonnes per year (whichever is the lesser)? <i>NOTE: Only answer this question if the current ERA project is for an existing mine extracting between 2–10 million tonnes per year of run of mine (ROM) ore or coal; otherwise select N/A.</i>	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A
2. Is the proposed amendment for an increase in annual extraction of more than 50% or 10 million tonnes per year (whichever is the lesser)? <i>NOTE: Only answer this question if the current ERA project is for an existing mine extracting over 10 million tonnes per year of ROM ore or coal; otherwise select N/A.</i>	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A
3. Is the proposed amendment for an increase in annual extraction of greater than 25%? <i>NOTE: Only answer this question if the current ERA project is for an existing mine extracting over 20 million tonnes per year of ROM ore or coal extraction; otherwise select N/A.</i>	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A
Would the proposed amendment involve an extension into and significant impact on a Category A or B environmentally sensitive area, which is not already authorised by the State?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Would the proposed amendment involve a substantial change in mining operations—such as from underground to open cut, or (for underground mining) a change in operations from one causing little subsidence to one likely to cause substantial subsidence?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Would the proposed amendment introduce a novel or unproven resource removal process, technology or activity?	☐ Yes ☒ No
For petroleum and gas activities	
Would the proposed amendment involve a total disturbance area of greater than 2,000 hectares at any one time during the life of the proposed project? This includes areas occupied by well pads (single or multi-directional), access tracks and roads, water storages, and process plants?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Would the proposed amendment involve the construction of a high pressure pipeline over a distance of 300 kilometres or greater?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Would the proposed amendment involve the construction of a liquefied natural gas plant?	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ I HAVE ATTACHED DETAILS OF HOW THE CRITERION IS TRIGGERED INCLUDING DETAILS OF THE IMPACT.	
* EIS refers to both the EIS process under the <i>EP Act</i> and the EIS process under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>. * There are numerous criteria used to make the EIS decision, for further information about the EIS process is available at www.qld.gov.au, using the search term 'environmental impact statements'.	

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Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

Section 30 – Waste

Attach a document that provides details of the proposed measures for minimising and managing waste generated by any amendment(s) to the relevant activity.

☒ I have attached a document that provides the required information; or

☐ If waste is to be managed according to an existing waste management plan, provide the name of the plan and the relevant page or section numbers below:

Refer Section 5.11 of Millennium EA Amendment Supporting Document_v0.2_FINAL.

Section 31 – Underground water rights

Does the proposed amendment involve changes to the exercise of underground water rights?

☒ No – Go to next section.

☐ Yes – Provide details below.

☐ I have attached a document that details:

- a) The areas in which underground water rights are proposed to be exercised;
- b) For each aquifer affected, or likely to be affected, by the exercise of underground water rights:
 - a. a description of the aquifer;
 - b. an analysis of the movement of underground water to and from the aquifer, including how the aquifer interacts with other aquifers and surface water and
 - c. a description of the area of the aquifer where the water level is predicted to decline because of the exercise of underground water rights; and.
 - d. the predicted quantities of water to be taken or interfered with because of the exercise of underground water rights during the period in which resource activities are carried out.
- c) The environmental values that will, or may, be affected by the exercise of underground water rights and the nature and extent of the impacts on the environmental values;
- d) Any impacts on the quality of groundwater that will, or may happen because of the exercise of underground water rights during or after the period in which resource activities are carried out; and
- e) Strategies for avoiding, mitigating or managing the predicted impacts on the environmental values of the impacts on the quality of groundwater.

For more information about exercising underground water rights or the associated requirements refer to the guideline [Requirements for site-specific and amendment applications - underground water rights \(ESR/2016/3275\)](#)

Section 32 – Estimated Rehabilitation Cost (ERC)

Do you currently have estimated rehabilitation cost funds held as part of the approved environmental authority?

☐ No – Go to next section.

☒ Yes – Provide details below.

☐ I will not need to change the estimated rehabilitation cost in relation to this amendment.

☒ I will be applying for a new estimated rehabilitation cost decision if this amendment application is approved.

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Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

Section 33 – Compliance and enforcement tools or site management plan

Is this land currently subject to an environmental enforcement order (EEO), environmental protection order (EPO), transitional environmental program (TEP) or a site management plan (SMP)?

- ☒ No – Go to next section.
- ☐ Yes (EEO) - provide details below.
- ☐ Yes (EPO) - provide details below.
- ☐ Yes (TEP) - provide details below.
- ☐ Yes (SMP) - provide details below.

PROVIDE THE REFERENCE NUMBER AND BRIEF DETAILS INCLUDING: DESCRIPTION OF LAND; LOT AND PLAN NUMBERS; AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.

Insert.

Section 34 – Environmental Management Register

Is any part of the land currently recorded in, or has previously been removed from, the environmental management register?

- ☒ No – Go to next section.
- ☐ Yes – Provide details below.

- ☐ The land is currently in the environmental management register.
- ☐ The land has been removed from the environmental management register.
- You must attach evidence (e.g. Notice) advising that the details have been removed.

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Part 3—Declaration and payment of fees

All sections within Part 3 Declaration and payment of fees must be completed, regardless of the amendment application type.

Section 35 – Payment of fees

Application fee: \$ Insert.

- ☐ Email the completed application with a request to pay the application fee by Bpoint. Please do not email your credit card details – we will send you a link to pay securely by credit card by Bpoint.

An application fee is payable at the time the application is made. Information on the fee can be located in the information sheet [Fees for permits for environmentally relevant activities \(ERAs\) \(ESR/2015/1721\)](#). Where the proposed amendment is determined by the administering authority to be a major amendment, an assessment fee of 30% of the annual fee for the authority at the time of application, is also payable. The assessment fee is payable once notification of the assessment level decision is issued. The assessment fee must be paid before the assessment of the amendment application can proceed.

The supplementary annual fee is payable where the amendment is approved and results in the aggregate environmental score (and hence the annual fee) for the EA increasing. The supplementary annual fee is a pro-rata adjustment to the annual fee for the period from when the amended EA takes effect to the next anniversary day for the EA. This is payable within 20 business days after the approval date. The supplementary annual fee can be calculated using the [Fee calculator \(ESR/2015/1731\)](#).

Section 36 – Declaration

Note: If you have not told the truth in this application you may be prosecuted.

I declare that:

- I am the holder of the environmental authority, or authorised signatory for the holder of the environmental authority.
- The information I have provided is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
- I understand that under section 480 of the EP Act, it is an offence to give the administering authority or an authorised person a document that contains information that I know, or ought reasonably know, to be false or misleading in a material particular.
- I understand that under section 480A of the EP Act, if I am required to give a document to the administering authority, it is an offence to give a document that I know, or ought reasonably to know, contains incomplete information in a material particular.
- I understand that failure to provide sufficient information may result in the application being refused. I understand that an incomplete application may be invalid. Invalid applications will be returned without processing and will only be processed if resubmitted with all invalidating issues addressed.
- I understand that all information supplied on or with this application form may be disclosed publicly in accordance with the *Right to Information Act 2009* and the *Evidence Act 1977*.
- If the proposed amendment is made, the relevant activities will continue to comply with the ERA Standard (eligibility criteria and standard conditions) for all eligible ERAs, or where they cannot comply, I have indicated otherwise in my application and provided the required supporting information.
- If the proposed amendment is made I will continue to comply with all conditions of my environmental authority as well as any relevant provisions in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
- If the proposed amendment is made I will comply with all conditions and milestones of my PRCP schedule as well as any relevant provisions in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

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Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

I understand that I am responsible for managing the environmental impacts of these activities, and that approval of this application is not an endorsement by the administering authority of the effectiveness of management practices proposed or implemented.		
Where an agreement is in place between all holders of the environmental authority, one holder can sign on behalf of the other joint holders. Please tick the checkbox below.		
☐ I HAVE AUTHORITY TO SIGN THIS FORM ON BEHALF OF ALL THE JOINT HOLDERS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY.		
Applicant's or authorised signatory's signature		
FULL NAME Melinda Bergmann	POSITION Environment Approvals Manager	COMPANY / ORGANISATION Stanmore Resoures Limited
SIGNATURE 		DATE 2/04/2026
Joint holder(s) signature if applicable		
NAME, POSITION AND COMPANY NAME Insert.	SIGNATURE	DATE Select.
NAME, POSITION AND COMPANY NAME Insert.	SIGNATURE	DATE Select.
OR ☐ I HAVE ATTACHED A DOCUMENT THAT PROVIDES THE REQUIRED INFORMATION FOR ALL JOINT HOLDERS.		
Where the environmental authority holder is a company, this form must be signed by an authorised person for that company. Where there is more than one holder of the environmental authority, this declaration is to be signed by all holders, unless there is an agreement between all holders that one can sign on behalf of the other(s). If you are signing on behalf of the environmental authority holder(s) you must provide a letter of authorisation.		

Application form

Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

Submission and definitions

Submission

Please submit your completed application to:

Post Permit and Licence Management
Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
GPO Box 2454
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Enquiries Website: www.business.qld.gov.au
Phone: 1300 130 372 (Option 4)

Business Centre, Coal

Email: CRMining@detsi.qld.gov.au

Business Centre, Minerals

Email: ESCairns@detsi.qld.gov.au

Applications and enquiries should not be submitted to individual officers. The latest version of this publication can be found at [Application to amend an environmental authority \(ESR/2015/1733\)](#).

Application form

Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

Definitions of terms used in this form

(Where there is inconsistency between the definition of terms used here and the terms used in the EP Act, the terms in the EP Act apply)

Available for improvement	In relation to land in an improvement area, means land in the area is not being mined, other than land to which any of the following applies— (a) the land is being used for operating infrastructure or machinery for mining, including, for example, a dam or water storage facility; (b) the land is identified in the PRCP schedule or the application for an environmental authority relating to the schedule as containing a probable or proved ore reserve that is to be mined within 10 years after the land would otherwise have become available for improvement; (c) the land is required for the mining of a probable or proved reserve mentioned in paragraph (b).
Available for rehabilitation	For a rehabilitation area, means land in the area is not being mined, unless— (a) the land is being used for operating infrastructure or machinery for mining, including, for example, a dam or water storage facility; or (b) the land is identified in the PRCP schedule or the application for an EA relating to the schedule as containing a probable or proved ore reserve, under section 126D(6) of the EP Act, that is to be mined within 10 years after the land would otherwise have become available for rehabilitation; or (ba) the land is required for the mining of a probable or proved reserve mentioned in paragraph b); or (c) the land contains permanent infrastructure identified in the proposed PRCP schedule as remaining on the land for a post-mining land use.
Eligibility criteria	For an environmentally relevant activity, means eligibility criteria that are in effect for the activity under – (a) An ERA standard; or (b) A code of environmental compliance; or (c) A regulation in respect of a mining activity.
Environmentally relevant activity (ERA)	A resource activity or a prescribed ERA.
ERA Project	A prescribed ERA project or a resource project.
ERA Standard	For an environmentally relevant activity, means the eligibility criteria and/ or the standard conditions set by the administering authority.

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Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority

Improvement area	For a non-use management area, means an area of land in the non-use management area to which a management milestone relates.
Land outcome document	For land, means the following documents relating to the land– (a) an environmental authority for a resource activity on the land; (b) a document made under a condition of an environmental authority mentioned in paragraph (a), if– (i) the document relates to the management of a void within the meaning of section 126D of the EP Act on the land, or the rehabilitation of the land; and (ii) the document was received by the administering authority before the assent date; and (iii) the administering authority has not, within 20 business days after the assent date, given notice to the environmental authority holder that the document is insufficient in a material particular relevant to a matter mentioned in subparagraph (i); and (iv) before the assent date, the document has not been superseded; (c) a document made under a condition of an environmental authority mentioned in paragraph (a), if– (i) the document relates to the management of a void within the meaning of section 126D of the EP Act on the land, or the rehabilitation of the land; and (ii) the environmental authority requires the document to be given to the administering authority on a stated day that is on or after the assent date, or does not state a day when the document must be given; and (iii) the document is received by the administering authority within three years after the assent date; and (iv) the administering authority does not, within 20 business days after receiving the document, give the environmental authority holder a notice that the document is insufficient in a material particular relevant to a matter in subparagraph (i); (d) a report evaluating an EIS under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>, section 34D; (e) an EIS assessment report; (f) a written agreement between the holder of an environmental authority mentioned in paragraph (a) and the State that is in force on the assent date
Major amendment	For an environmental authority or PRCP schedule, means an amendment that is not a minor amendment.
Management milestone	For a non-use management area, means each significant event or step necessary to– (a) achieve best practice management of the area; and (b) minimise risks to the environment.

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Minor amendment	For an environmental authority or PRCP schedule, means an amendment that is – (a) for an environmental authority – (i) a condition conversion; or (ii) a minor amendment (threshold); or (b) for a PRCP schedule – a minor amendment (PRCP threshold).
Minor amendment (PRCP threshold)	For a PRCP schedule, means an amendment that – (a) does not change a post-mining land use or non-use management area; or (b) does not affect whether a stable condition will be achieved for land under the schedule; or (c) does not change the way a post-mining land use will be achieved, or a non-use management area will be managed, in a way likely to result in significantly different impact on environmental values compared to the impacts on the values under the schedule before the change; or (d) does not relate to a new mining tenure for the schedule; or (e) does not change when a rehabilitation milestone or management milestone will be achieved by more than 5 years after the time stated in the schedule when it was first approved; or (f) does not extend the day by which rehabilitation of land to a stable condition will be achieved.
Minor amendment (threshold)	For an environmental authority, means an amendment that the administering authority is satisfied— (a) is not a change to a condition identified in the authority as a standard condition, other than— (i) a change that is a condition conversion; or (ii) a change that is not a condition conversion but that replaces a standard condition of the authority with a standard condition for the environmentally relevant activity to which the authority relates; or (iii) a change that will not result in a change to the impact of the relevant activity on an environmental value; and (b) does not significantly increase the level of environmental harm caused by the relevant activity; and (c) does not change any rehabilitation objectives stated in the authority in a way likely to result in significantly different impacts on environmental values than the impacts previously permitted under the authority; and

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	(d) does not significantly increase the scale or intensity of the relevant activity; and (e) does not relate to a new relevant resource tenure for the authority that is— (i) a new mining lease; or (ii) a new petroleum lease; or (iii) a new geothermal lease under the Geothermal Energy Act; or (iv) a new GHG injection and storage lease under the GHG storage Act; and (f) involves an addition to the surface area for the relevant activity of no more than 10% of the existing area; and (g) for an environmental authority for a petroleum activity— (i) if the amendment involves constructing a new pipeline— the new pipeline does not exceed 150km; and (ii) if the amendment involves extending an existing pipeline—the extension does not exceed 10% of the existing length of the pipeline; and (h) if the amendment relates to a new relevant resource tenure for the authority that is an exploration permit or GHG permit—the amendment application under section 224 seeks an amended environmental authority that is subject to the standard conditions for the relevant activity or authority, to the extent it relates to the permit.
Non-use management area	Means an area of land the subject of a PRC plan that cannot be rehabilitated to a stable condition after all relevant activities for the PRC plan carried out on the land have ended.
Post-mining land use	For land the subject of a PRC plan, means the purpose for which the land will be used after all relevant activities for the PRC plan carried out on the land have ended.
PRC plan	For land the subject of a mining lease, means a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan for the land that consists of – (a) the rehabilitation planning part of the PRC plan; and (b) the PRCP schedule for the PRC plan, including any conditions imposed on the schedule.
PRCP schedule	For a PRC plan, means a schedule of the plan that – (a) complies with section 126D of the EP Act; and (b) is approved under chapter 5, part 5, division 2 of the EP Act, with or without conditions.

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Prescribed ERA	An environmentally relevant activity that is not a resource activity and is prescribed under section 19 of the EP Act.
Prescribed ERA project	All prescribed ERAs carried out, or proposed to be carried out, as a single integrated operation.
Registered suitable operator	A person who, or a corporation which, under section 318I of the EP Act has been assessed as being suitable to carry out an ERA and has been listed on the suitable operator register.
Rehabilitation area	For land the subject of a post-mining land use, means an area of the land to which a rehabilitation milestone for the post-mining land use relates.
Rehabilitation milestone	For the rehabilitation of land, means each significant event or step necessary to rehabilitate the land to a stable condition.
Resource activity	An activity that is any of the following: (a) a geothermal activity (b) a greenhouse gas (GHG) storage activity (c) a mining activity (d) a petroleum activity.
Resource project	Resource activities carried out, or proposed to be carried out, under 1 or more resource tenures, in any combination, as a single integrated operation.
Single integrated operation	Occurs when all of the below criteria are met: (a) the activities are carried out under the day-to-day management of a single responsible individual, for example, a site or operations manager; (b) the activities are operationally interrelated; (c) the activities are, or will be, carried out at one or more places; and (d) the places where the activities are carried out are separated by distances short enough to make feasible the integrated day-to-day management of the activities.
Underground water rights	Means any of the following: (a) underground water rights within the meaning of the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> ; (b) underground water rights within the meaning of the <i>Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004</i> ; (c) underground water rights within the meaning of the <i>Petroleum Act 1923, section 87(3)</i> .

Attachment 1—Spatial data requirements for PRC plan

Attachment 1 provides guidance on the required content of spatial information (shapefiles) for the submission of a proposed amendment to a PRCP schedule. Spatial information is only required to be submitted with an amendment application where the application proposes to amend the final site design of the current approved PRCP schedule. This attachment should be read in conjunction with the department's [Guideline - Spatial Information Submission \(ESR/2018/4337\)](#). The following sections provide information about the required fields and attributes for datasets.

Required files—Table 1

If the application proposes to amend the final site design of the current approved PRCP schedule, you must submit shapefiles detailing the following in relation to the proposed amendment:

- the location and maximum extent of disturbance footprint for the mine life
- the PMLU and NUMAs for the area within the resource tenure(s)
- the rehabilitation and improvement areas within the resource tenure(s)
- any sensitive receptors
- extent of a floodplain
- existing rehabilitation.

A minimum of one (1) shapefile must be submitted for a PRC plan, detailing all the above-listed information, as outlined within Table 1. Each file must be named in accordance with the requirements outlined within the department's [Guideline - Spatial Information Submission \(ESR/2018/4337\)](#).

A spreadsheet containing the schema (in Table 2) and a shapefile template for PCR plan are available on the department's website at <http://www.detsi.qld.gov.au/>, using the search term "submission of spatial information".

Table 1: Shapefile checklist

File	Spatial information requirement	Schema	Example file name (e.g. using submission date of 30 June 2020)
1	PRC plan - polygon	Table 2	EPPR00372556_PRCP_PY_30062020.zip

Where:

PY = polygon (geometry)

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Table 2: Schema for PCR plan

Field Name	Type	Length	Definition	Domain Values ¹	Domain Value Description	Mandatory/ Optional
PERMIT_REF	TEXT	50	The alpha-numeric environmental authority number relevant to the spatial information (if this PRC plan does not relate to an existing EA, please provide the relevant application number instead).			Mandatory
PROCESS	TEXT	4	The relevant process spatial data is being submitted for	PRCP	Progressive rehabilitation and closure plan	Mandatory
SITE_NAME	TEXT	254	Site name relating to the environmental authority.			Mandatory
SITE_ID	TEXT	20	This field contains a unique identifier for the spatial feature, which has been generated by the applicant.			Mandatory
FEATURE	TEXT	10	This field contains the land use feature on site which this polygon or point is describing. Select the relevant option of either post-mining land use, rehabilitation area, non-use management area, improvement area, maximum disturbance footprint, sensitive receptor, existing rehabilitation or floodplain using the codes specified.	PMLU	Post-mining land use	Mandatory
				REHAB_AREA	Rehabilitation area	Mandatory
				NUMA	Non-use management area	Mandatory if the PRC plan schedule proposes or changes a non-use management area
				IMPRV_AREA	Improvement area	Mandatory if the PRC plan schedule proposes or changes a non-use management area
				FOOTPRINT	Maximum disturbance footprint over mine life	Mandatory

¹ If blank, populate based on Attribute type & definition

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				SR	Sensitive receptor	Mandatory
				EX_REH	Existing rehabilitation	Mandatory if the application is for an existing EA and there is existing rehabilitation undertaken
				FLDP	Floodplain	Mandatory if there is a floodplain located within the EA boundary
FEAT_DESC	TEXT	254	Feature description		This field provides a description of the feature identified in 'FEATURE'.	Mandatory
PMLU_TYPE	TEXT	10	This field provides a description of the post mining land use type. If PMLU_TYPE is 'Other' additional information in the comments field is required.	GRAZ	Grazing	Mandatory for each PMLU.
				NAT_ECO	Native ecosystem	
				WTR_ST	Water storage	
				REC	Recreation	
				HB_ECS	Habitat and ecosystem services	
				AGRI	Agriculture	
				FOR	Forestry	
				CROP	Cropping	
				PERM_INFRA	Permanent infrastructure	
				IND	Industrial	
				LNDFL	Landfill	
				Oth	Other	
DATE_SUBMT	DATE	dd/mm/yyyy	Date of submission. This field identifies the date the spatial information was submitted.		Date of submission	Mandatory

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SOURCE	TEXT	5	This field identifies the source of the spatial information and the capture methodology for the spatial information provided.	DIG	Digitising (Tracing over Ortho Imagery)	Mandatory
				GPSD	GPS Differential Survey	
				GPSND	GPS Non Differential Survey	
				RTK	Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) Survey	
				UK	Unknown	
AREA_HA	DOUBLE	N/A	This field indicates the area in Hectares. (Polygon only)			Mandatory if GEOMETRY = polygon.
COMMENTS	TEXT	254	A free text field has been provided to include any additional information the proponent wishes to provide in relation to the data.			Mandatory if PMLU_TYPE = Oth



Poitrel Dump Extension into Millenium: Ecological Assessment Report

1 April 2026

Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd

Level 32/12 Creek St, Brisbane City QLD 4000

Document Management

Rev.	Issue Date	Description	Author (s)	Approved	Signature
A	14/04/2025	Issued for review	L. Smith E. Amsters	J. van Osta	
0	23/03/2026	Issued for use	W. Hanby	J. van Osta	
1	1/04/2026	Issued for use	M. Watson	J. van Osta	

Document Reference: X:\JOBS\~2024\QEJ24108\DELIVERABLES\QEJ24108_Poitrel Dump Extension Ecological Assessment Report_Rev0.docx

DISCLAIMER

1. Scope, Use and Purpose

- This document has been prepared by E2M solely for Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd and may only be used and relied upon by Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd for the specific purpose agreed between E2M and Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd (**Agreed Purpose**).
- This document may not contain sufficient information for purposes extraneous to the Agreed Purpose and E2M will not be liable for any loss, damage, liability or claim if this document or its contents is used or relied upon for any purpose extraneous to the Agreed Purpose.

2. Limitations of this document

- The opinions, conclusions, recommendations and information included in this document are:
 - limited to the scope of the relevant engagement agreed between E2M and Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd;
 - limited by the limitations indicated in this document;
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Appendices

Appendix A Desktop Assessments
Appendix B Likelihood of occurrence assessment
Appendix C Significant residual impact assessment



Definitions

Term	Definition
Disturbance Footprint	The proposed Disturbance Footprint comprises of an area totalling 18.43 ha impacted by the Project (Figure 1).
High Value Regrowth	Vegetation communities that have not been cleared within the last 15 years or are degraded (e.g. due to dieback or thinning) to the extent that it does not meet the canopy cover and/or height thresholds for remnant status. Species composition is still consistent with a Regional Ecosystem.
Migratory species	Species established under section 209 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> , which includes: - migratory species which are native to Australia and are included in the appendices to the Bonn Convention (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Appendices I and II) - migratory species included in annexes established under the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA); and - native, migratory species identified in a list established under, or an instrument made under, an international agreement approved by the Minister, such as the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA).
Non-remnant	All vegetation that is not mapped as remnant or high-value regrowth vegetation. This includes regrowth and communities that have been historically cleared/disturbed within the last 15 years, or heavily modified (i.e. improved pastures, weed encroachment etc) that fails to meet the structural and/or floristic characteristics of remnant vegetation.
Regional ecosystem	A vegetation community in a bioregion that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil. Regional ecosystems are described in the Regional Ecosystem Description Database, produced by the Queensland Herbarium.
Remnant vegetation	A regional ecosystem that has not undergone recent clearing. It is defined by Neldner et al (2022) as: forming the predominant canopy of the vegetation – (i) covering more than 50% of the undisturbed predominant canopy; and (ii) averaging more than 70% of the vegetation’s undisturbed height; and (iii) composed of species characteristic of the vegetation’s undisturbed predominant canopy.
Study Area	The original proposed Disturbance Footprint (25.5 ha), prior to alterations, and a surrounding 50 m buffer area.
Suitable habitat	A species preferred environment required to sustain a viable population. Suitable habitat may include breeding, dispersal, foraging and shelter resources for fauna or preferred environmental conditions of flora.
The desktop search extent	The Study Area together with a surrounding 20 km wide buffer.
The Project	The collective term for the proposed Poitrel Mine Out-of-Pit Dump Extension Project.



Term	Definition
Threatened Ecological Community	A vegetation community listed under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> and identified based on key diagnostic characteristic and condition criteria.
Threatened species	Extinct (EX), extinct in the wild (XW), critically endangered (CE), endangered (E), vulnerable (V) or conservation dependent (CD) under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> . Extinct (EX), extinct in the wild (PE), critically endangered (CR), endangered (E), vulnerable (V), near threatened (NT), special least concern (SLC), or least concern (LC) under the <i>Nature Conservation Act (1992)</i> .



Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
Biosecurity Act	Queensland <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (formerly Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE))
DETSI	Queensland Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
DNRMMRRD	Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development
E2M	E2M Pty Ltd
EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
Fisheries Act	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
ha	Hectare(s)
HES	High Ecological Significance
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MNES Referral Guidelines	EPBC Act <i>Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1</i> (DotE, 2013b)
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
RE	Regional Ecosystem
REDD	Regional Ecosystem Description Database
Stanmore	Stanmore Resources Limited
SPRAT	Species Profile and Threats database
SMP	Species Management Program
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
VM Act	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>
Water Act	<i>Water Act 2000</i>
WO	DETSI Wildlife Online search extract
WoNS	Weed of National Significance



1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Stanmore Resources Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary MetRes Pty Ltd (the Proponent) are proposing to extend an existing out-of-pit dump located along the western edge of Poitrel Mine on Mining Lease (ML) 4749, to the northwest and into the adjacent ML 70313, to handle additional overburden from the Poitrel Mine (the Project). ML 70313 is part of the Millennium Mine, which is owned by MetRes Pty Ltd. This development requires an ecological assessment to evaluate potential environmental impacts, identify key ecological values, and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. The assessment considers both direct and indirect impacts on potentially occurring ecological values. The Project would require an amendment to the Millennium Mine Environmental Authority (EA) EPML00819213 (updated on 18/03/2026), which includes ML 70313.

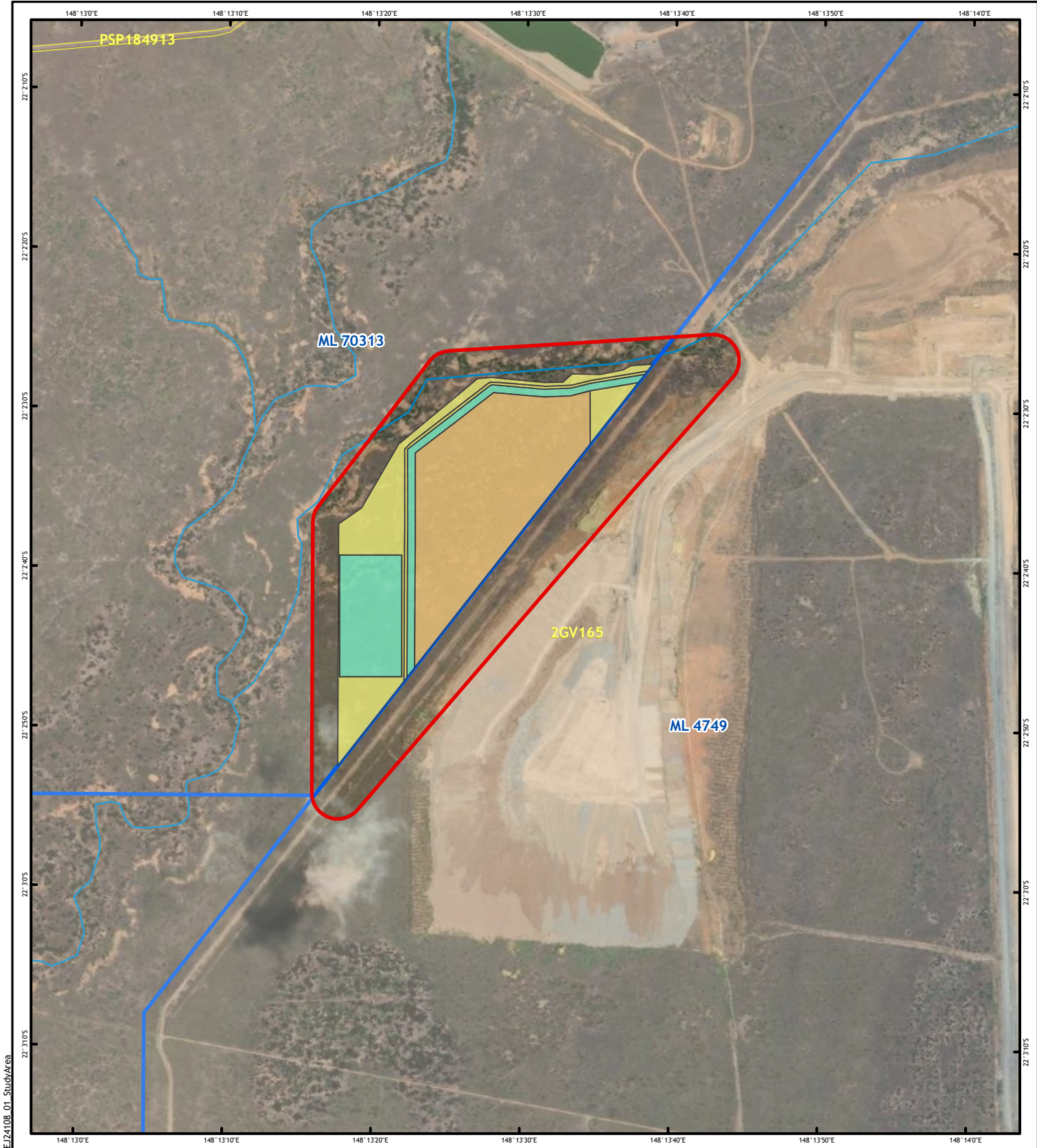
The Study Area for the Project is located within Lot 2 on GV165, approximately 3.9 km northwest of the centroid of the Poitrel Mine pit area. The Study Area consists of the original proposed Disturbance Footprint (25.5 ha), prior to alterations, and a surrounding 50 m buffer area. The Disturbance Footprint has since been reduced to 18.43 ha. The location of the Study Area and proposed Disturbance Footprint is depicted in Figure 1.

1.2 Scope

This ecological assessment covers both desktop and field-based investigations. The purpose of this document is to:

- Identify key values, including Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES), that have the potential to be present within the Study Area
- Assess potential for indirect ecological impacts of the Project and identify buffer distances to adjacent watercourses
- Determine significant impacts to MNES and MSES following Commonwealth and State guidelines; and
- Collect data to support a future Species Management Program (SMP) application, if required.





Document Path: X:\JOBS-2024\QEJ24108\GIS\PROJ\QEJ24108\A04\QEJ24108_01_StudyArea

Legend

Watercourses

Cadastre

Study Area

Mining Lease

Disturbance Area

Water Infrastructure

Infrastructure - Light Grazing

Spoil Dump

N

Scale

1:10,000

(A4)

0

200

400

Metres

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Notes:
Aerial Imagery: © ESRI 2025
Cadastre: © DNRMMRD 2024
Mining Leases: © DNRMMRD 2024
Ordered Drainage: © DNRMMRD 2024

0	Issued for Use	JY	WH	19/03/2026
A	Issued for Review	SOH	JH	12/03/2025
Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date

FIGURE 1: STUDY AREA OVERVIEW

Poitrel Dump Extension Ecological Survey
Stanmore Resources Limited

Map Number

1 of 1

Job Number

QEJ24108

Rev

0

E2M Pty Ltd gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to any use of the data in this map.

2 Methods

2.1 Desktop review

The desktop assessment consolidated information from relevant databases, mapping, aerial imagery and published literature to produce an initial characterisation of the ecological values within the Study Area and surrounding landscape. The Study Area together with a surrounding 20 km wide buffer is herein referred to as ‘the desktop search extent’. The information reviewed as part of the desktop assessment included the following:

- Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), using the desktop search extent. Accompanying information including the Species Profile and Threats (SPRAT) database (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), 2025d); conservation and listing advices; modelled distributions and species recovery plans (DCCEEW, 2025b)
- Queensland Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) Wildlife Online (WO) search extract and published Biomaps/WildNet wildlife records, using the desktop search extent (DETSI, 2024)
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD)(version 7.04) Regulated Vegetation Management Supporting Map, including Essential Habitat (version 12.04) and watercourses and ordered drainage feature mapping (version 7.0) (DNRMMRRD, 2026)
- DETSI remnant Regional Ecosystem (RE) and pre-clearing RE mapping (Version 13.1) and associated Regional Ecosystem Description Database (REDD) definitions (Queensland Herbarium, 2026)
- DETSI mapped wetlands under the Queensland Wetlands Program (DETSI, 2025)
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) flora and fauna records (Atlas of Living Australia, 2024)
- Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (DCCEEW, 2025a)
- DETSI MSES mapping layer
- GeoScience Australia 1:100,000 drainage network of Queensland (GeoScience Australia, 2025)
- DNRMMRRD aerial photography and imagery (DNRMMRRD, 2025)
- Queensland Globe (Queensland Government, 2026);
- Vegetation cover
- Topography
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Atlas (BoM, 2026)
- Isaac Regional Council Planning Scheme interactive mapping (Isaac Regional Council, 2024) ; and
- Latest available aerial photography.

The results of database searches undertaken for the desktop assessment are provided in Appendix A.



2.2 Field survey methods

A two-day ecological field survey was conducted by a team of two qualified ecologists to gather essential baseline ecological data for the Project. The survey focused on systematically assessing the Study Area, ensuring a thorough understanding of the potential environmental impacts.

Key survey activities included:

- Vegetation community ground-truthing: Verified mapped vegetation against actual site conditions, identifying potential Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and REs in accordance with Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland Version 7 (Neldner et al., 2024).
- Habitat suitability assessment: Evaluated habitat characteristics to determine the likelihood of MNES and MSES species presence, focusing on key indicators such as food resources, shelter availability, and disturbance levels
- Fauna habitat and breeding site identification: Recorded essential habitat features such as tree hollows, fallen logs, nesting sites, and gilgai formations to assess breeding opportunities for significant fauna species. These data support a potential Species Management Program application, if required
- Watercourse and Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) assessment: Examined watercourse bank conditions, flow regimes, and vegetation structure to determine potential indirect impacts from the proposed development
- Targeted opportunistic searches for threatened species: Conducted species-specific searches based on known habitat preferences and historical records to confirm or rule out the presence of listed fauna; and
- Weed and pest species identification: Documented invasive flora and fauna, summarising restricted biosecurity matter under the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) and Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) recorded within the Study Area.

All data collected during fieldwork was georeferenced using Trimble GPS devices and documented for integration into mapping and impact assessment processes.

2.2.1 Survey timing and conditions

Ecological surveys were undertaken within a single survey event from 4 to 5 March 2025. The survey followed a period of wet weather, with above average rainfall recorded in the two months preceding the survey. No rainfall was recorded at the time of the field survey or in the seven days prior. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were hot and humid with daily maximum temperatures ranging from 35.0 °C to 36.6 °C (BoM, 2025). Conditions at the time of survey were characteristic of the wet season, with the majority of ground cover species having reproductive material. Ephemeral gilgai wetlands outside of the Study Area were also observed to be holding water at the time of survey from antecedent rainfall, making it a suitable period to assess the presence of ephemeral waterbodies within the Study Area.

2.3 Likelihood of occurrence assessment

TECs, flora and fauna species, including Commonwealth migratory species, identified in the desktop review were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence within the Study Area. This assessment considers the community or species distribution, habitat requirements and historical species records.



The likelihood of occurrence of conservation significant communities and species was based on the following criteria:

- **Likely to occur:** despite not previously recorded within the Study Area, the community/species is considered ‘likely to occur’ given reliable, contemporary records of the species within the Study Area surrounds (i.e., within the desktop search extent), and the Study Area and/or airspace above the Study Area is known or likely to contain suitable habitat or supporting REs for the community/species. The Study Area is also within or overlaps the community/species’ current known/likely distribution¹.
- **Possibly occurring:** The Study Area is within the community/species known distribution and suitable habitat/supporting REs are present; however,
 - the community/species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; and/or
 - suitable habitat/supporting REs is degraded or of limited extent, thereby reducing the likelihood of occurrence; and/or
 - significant uncertainty exists regarding the presence and/or extent of suitable habitat/supporting REs within the site and surrounds owing to the limitations of desktop and field investigations undertaken to date and/or because the species’ habitat requirements are poorly known.

This rating also applies to communities/species where the Study Area lies outside the community/species’ current known/likely distribution but within the modelled/predicted distribution.

- **Unlikely to occur:** The Study Area does not comprise suitable habitat/supporting REs for the community/species or is outside of the known distribution¹.

Likelihood of occurrence assessments for TECs, flora and fauna species, and migratory species are included in Appendix B of this report.

2.4 Limitations and assumptions

Ecological surveys have a range of inherent limitations associated with seasonal timing of the survey, variable climate conditions and species behaviour. As such, the survey conducted represents a “snapshot” in time and may not provide a true indication of presence or absence of flora and fauna species within the Study Area. Within remote areas of Queensland, the level of historical ecological survey effort and existing species records varies. As such, the lack of species records for a particular area may not be an indicator of species absence or presence, but reflective of the extent of ecological surveys undertaken in a particular area.

Due to the short duration of the field survey and methods employed, species habitat and likelihood of occurrence was largely restricted to the assessment of vegetation condition and habitat assessments.

¹ Current known/likely distribution and modelled (potential) distribution relates to the Expert Distribution (Likely) mapping in DCCEEW’s Species of National Environmental Significance Database (Public Grid) (DCCEEW, 2025c)



3 Results

The desktop assessment identified MNES and MSES known or having the potential to occur within or in proximity to the Study Area. Results of the desktop assessment are discussed in the following sections and provided in Appendix A.

3.1 Desktop review

3.1.1 Commonwealth matters

The desktop assessment identified the following MNES that are listed under the EPBC Act as potentially occurring within, or in proximity to, the Study Area (Appendix A):

- Four TECs, including:
 - Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) (Endangered)
 - Natural grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin (Endangered)
 - Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains (Endangered); and
 - Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions (Endangered).
- A total of 32 threatened species listed under the EPBC Act, including:
 - 13 birds
 - five mammals
 - seven reptiles; and
 - seven plants.
- Eight migratory fauna species.

3.1.2 State (Queensland) matters

The desktop assessment identified the following environmental values protected under Queensland legislation as potentially occurring within or in proximity to the Study Area (Appendix A):

- Flora and fauna species listed as threatened, near threatened or special least concern under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) (including species listed under both the NC Act and EPBC Act), including:
 - 26 threatened or near threatened fauna species
 - seven special least concern fauna species; and
 - nine threatened or near threatened flora species
- DNRMMRRD mapped watercourses, mapped as a stream order 1.
- DETSI mapped Category R (reef - regrowth watercourse) vegetation, comprising *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) listed REs:
 - Endangered (VM Act) RE 11.4.9; and



- Least Concern (VM Act) heterogenous RE 11.4.8/11.5.3/11.5.1/11.4.4.
- DETSI mapped riverine wetland lines, in association with the VM Act mapped watercourse.

No DETSI mapped Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), statewide biodiversity planning corridors, wetlands of high ecological significance or wetland protection areas are mapped within the Study Area. Similarly, no protected areas of legally secured offset areas are mapped within the Study Area.

3.1.3 Regulated vegetation and Regional Ecosystems

DNRMMRRD mapped two vegetation communities within the Study Area (Figure 2; Table 1). A small portion of the Study Area is mapped as Category R (reef-regrowth watercourse) regulated vegetation, which includes one Least Concern RE (4.15 ha) and one Endangered RE (2.21 ha). The balance of the Study Area (32.29 ha) is mapped as Category X (non-remnant).

Table 1: DNRMMRRD mapped REs within the Study Area

Regional Ecosystem	VM Act Class	Short description	Area mapped within the Study Area (ha)
Category R (reef-regrowth watercourse vegetation)			
11.4.8/11.5.3/11.5.1/11.4.4	Least Concern	11.4.8 - <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> woodland to open forest with <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> or <i>A. argyrodendron</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	4.15
		11.5.3 - <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> +/- <i>E. melanophloia</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	
		11.5.1 - <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and/or <i>E. populnea</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> , <i>Angophora leiocarpa</i> , <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces.	
		11.4.4 - <i>Dichanthium spp.</i> , <i>Astrebla spp.</i> grassland on Cainozoic clay plains	
11.4.9	Endangered	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> shrubby woodland with <i>Terminalia oblongata</i> on Cainozoic clay plains	2.21
Category X (non-remnant)			
Non-remnant	N/A	Non-remnant	32.29

3.1.3.1 Terrestrial groundwater dependent ecosystems

The Study Area is not mapped as containing any terrestrial GDEs. A review of the Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Atlas (BoM, 2026) and on-site ground truthing assessment of the Study Area identifies that terrestrial GDEs are unlikely to be present within the desktop search extent.



3.1.4 Target species for the field assessment

The desktop assessment identified 45 conservation significant flora and fauna species listed under the EPBC Act and the NC Act with the potential to occur within the Study Area. A preliminary likelihood of occurrence assessment was undertaken prior to the field survey to identify target species with the potential to occur within the Study Area - once the DNRMMRRD mapped vegetation communities were considered (Table 2). These species were targeted during the field survey.

Table 2: Conservation significant species that were targeted during the field survey

Species	EPBC Act status	NC Act status
Fauna		
Koala <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Endangered	Endangered
Ornamental snake <i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Short-beaked echidna <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	-	Special Least Concern
Squatter pigeon (southern) <i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Flora		
<i>Bertya pedicellata</i>	-	Near Threatened
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	Endangered	Vulnerable
<i>Solanum adenophorum</i>	-	Endangered
<i>Solanum elachophyllum</i>	-	Endangered

3.1.5 Essential Habitat

The desktop assessment identified the Study Area is not mapped as containing Essential Habitat areas (Queensland Government, 2026).

3.1.6 High risk flora trigger areas

A review of the DETSI Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (Appendix A) identified that the Study Area is not mapped as a 'high risk area'.

3.1.7 Wetlands and watercourses

No MSES high ecological value waters (wetlands and watercourses) or MSES high ecological significance wetlands are mapped within the Study Area (Figure 6). No MNES wetlands, including Ramsar sites of international importance, are located within the Study Area.



One waterway is present along the western and northern boundaries of the Study Area, generally flowing in a northeast-southwest direction. This waterway is mapped as a Stream Order 1 waterway (GeoScience Australia, 2025) and as 'Low' (Green) for the Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (Fisheries Act). Under the *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) it is 'unmapped'.

3.1.8 Connectivity Areas

MSES Connectivity Areas are defined under the Queensland *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014* as areas of remnant vegetation required for ecosystem functioning. Approximately 6.36 ha of DNRMMRRD mapped remnant vegetation occurs within the Study Area (Table 1), making the presence of MSES Connectivity Areas unlikely for this small portion.

A review of the Biodiversity Planning Assessment for the Brigalow Belt Bioregions identified that the Study Area is not located within a State Significant Terrestrial Biodiversity Corridor or associated buffer area (DES, 2018).

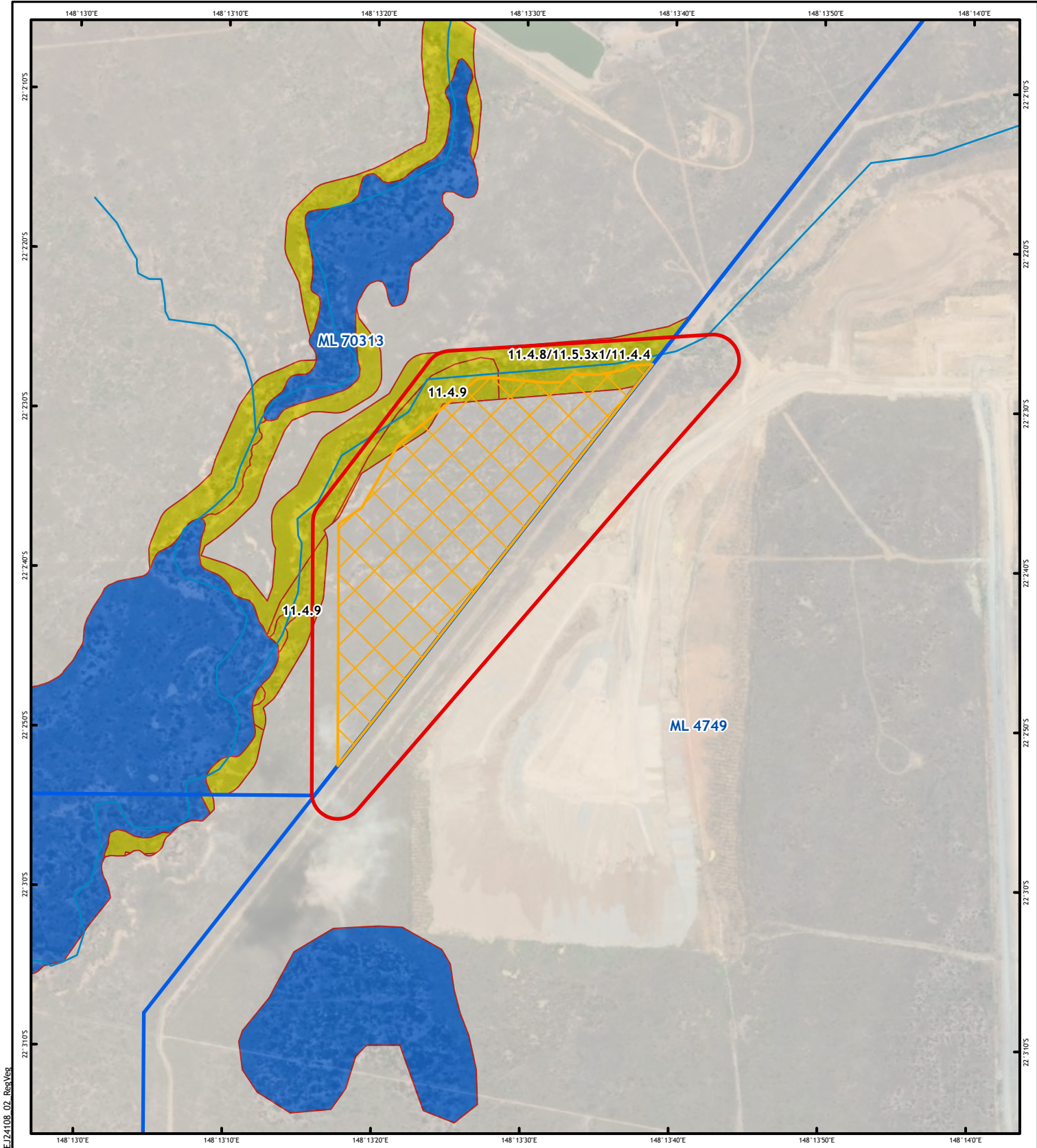
3.1.9 Protected and offset areas

No MSES protected areas or legally secured offset areas are mapped within the Study Area.

3.1.10 Strategic environmental area

The Study Area is not located within a strategic environmental area.





Document Path: X:\JOBS-2024\QEJ24108\GIS\PROJ\QEJ24108\QEJ24108.aprx\QEJ24108_02_RegVeg

Legend

- Watercourses
- Study Area
- Proposed Disturbance Footprint
- Mining Lease

Regulated Vegetation

- RVM Category
- Category B
 - Category R
 - Category X

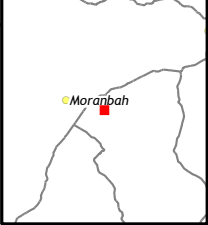


Scale 1:10,000 (A4)

0 200 400

Metres

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Projection: Transverse Mercator



Notes: Aerial Imagery: © ESRI 2025 Cadastral: © DNRMMRD 2024 Mining Leases: © DNRMMRD 2024 Ordered Drainage: © DNRMMRD 2024 Road: © DNRMMRD 2024				
0	Issued for Use	JY	WH	19/03/2026
A	Issued for Review	SOH	JH	28/03/2025
Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



FIGURE 2: REGULATED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MAPPING

Poitrel Dump Extension Ecological Survey
Stanmore Resources Limited

Map Number	Job Number	Rev
1 of 1	QEJ24108	0

3.2 Field assessment

3.2.1 Vegetation communities and flora

The field assessment determined that the Study Area was entirely comprised of non-remnant vegetation (Figure 4). Vegetation present included cleared pastureland that was dominated by the exotic pasture grass *Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass) with a mix of low woody regrowth to one metre, introduced pastoral grasses and native grasses (Figure 3). The ephemeral drainage feature was characterised by young woody regrowth of *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow) with an average height of three metres (Figure 3). Analysis of historical satellite imagery identified that the vegetation had been cleared between 2016 to 2017, approximately 8-9 years prior to the field assessment and therefore does not comprise High Value Regrowth vegetation.

Young woody regrowth vegetation (less than 15 years old), analogous to RE 11.4.9, was also present along the northern boundary, which was consistent with the DNRMMRRD mapping of Category R (reef-regrowth watercourse vegetation) under the VM Act. However, Category R vegetation does not in itself qualify as a MSES as it is not a 'prescribed regional ecosystem' under the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014*.



Figure 3: Study Area (left) and ephemeral drainage feature (right).

3.2.2 Threatened ecological communities

The Study Area does not contain any TECs listed under the EPBC Act. The field survey confirmed the Study Area is entirely comprised of non-remnant vegetation, which was dominated by introduced grasses. While young woody regrowth dominated by *Acacia harpophylla* was present within the Study Area, this vegetation was less than 15 years old and therefore does not meet the listing requirements of the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) TEC (DotE, 2013).

3.2.3 Threatened flora

No threatened flora species were identified within the Study Area during the field assessment. Furthermore, no threatened flora species are considered likely to occur within the Study Area due to:

- historical clearing for pastoralism
- the dominance of introduced grasses; and



- extensive survey effort at a suitable time of year to detect the target threatened flora species (*Bertya pedicellata*, *Dichanthium queenslandicum*, *Solanum adenophorum* and *Solanum elaeagnifolium*).

A detailed assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora species is provided in Appendix B.

3.2.4 Pest flora

Two WoNS and three Category 3 Restricted Matter under the Queensland Biosecurity Act were identified within the Study Area during the field survey, namely:

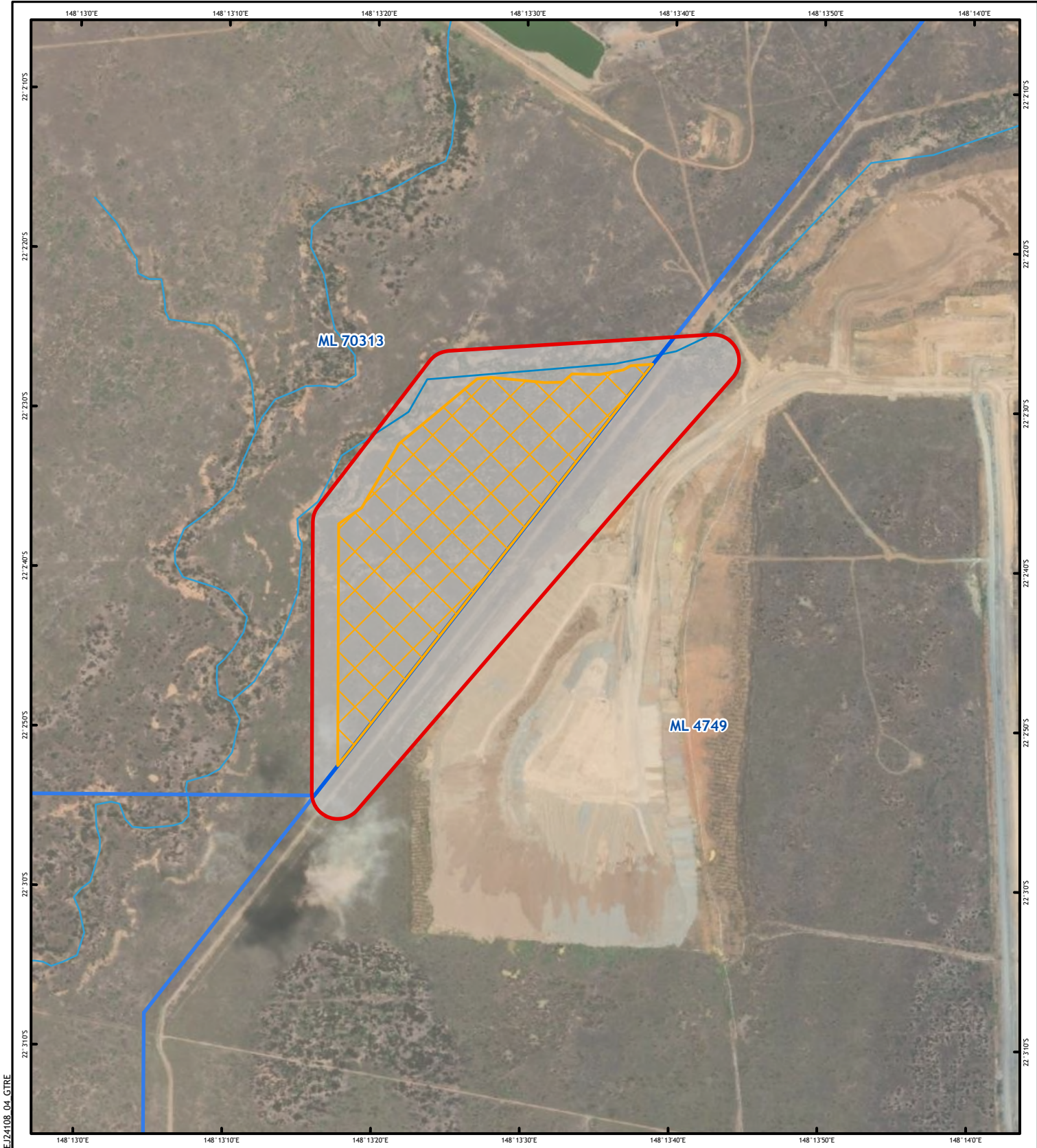
- parthenium weed (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) (WoNS and Biosecurity Act)
- velvety tree pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*) (WoNS and Biosecurity Act); and
- harrisia cactus (*Harrisia martinii*) (Biosecurity Act).

Parthenium was observed in low density clusters across the entire Study Area, forming dense stands in some sections. The species reduces pastures, competes with crops, threatens biodiversity and causes internal damage to livestock (DAF, 2022).

The velvety tree pear was observed in scattered densities across the Study Area as small established stands. This species forms infestations that impede movement, degrade agricultural and pastoral land, provides refuge for feral animals, reduces biodiversity and physically harms humans and native animals with their spines and glochids (DAF, 2021).

Harrisia cactus was moderately abundant and with small stands of plants distributed across the entire Study Area. The species outcompetes native groundcover forming dense tangled mats, impedes livestock movement, and reduce overall land utility (Centre for Invasive Species Solutions, 2021).





Legend

- Watercourses
- Study Area
- Proposed Disturbance Footprint
- Mining Lease

Ground-truthed RE

- Non-remnant

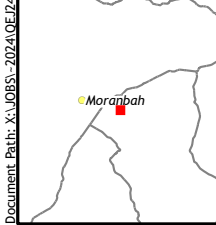
Scale 1:10,000 (A4)

0 200 400

Metres

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Projection: Transverse Mercator

N



Notes:

Aerial Imagery: © ESRI 2025
Cadastral: © DNRMMRRD 2024
Mining Leases: © DNRMMRRD 2024
Ordered Drainage: © DNRMMRRD 2024
Road: © DNRMMRRD 2024

0	Issued for Use	JY	WH	19/03/2026
A	Issued for Review	SOH	JH	28/03/2025
Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



FIGURE 4: GROUND-TRUTHED REGIONAL ECOSYSTEMS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Poitrel Dump Extension Ecological Survey
Stanmore Resources Limited

Map Number	Job Number	Rev
1 of 1	QEJ24108	0

3.3 Fauna and habitat

3.3.1 Threatened and special least concern fauna and habitat

No threatened fauna species were identified within the Study Area during the field assessment, nor were considered likely to occur within the likelihood of occurrence assessment. Fauna habitat within the Study is broadly degraded due to due to:

- historical clearing for pastoralism
- the dominance of introduced ground cover species; and
- absence of suitable habitat, such as ephemeral gilgai wetlands, which support ornamental snake habitat.

However, one threatened fauna species, the squatter pigeon is considered to have the potential to occur due to its persistence within non-remnant habitats and records within the desktop search extent. Squatter pigeon is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act. In addition, the Study Area is likely to provide habitat for short-beaked echidna, which is a wide-ranging generalist species that is listed as special least concern under the NC Act.

A detailed assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora species is provided in Appendix B.

3.3.2 Migratory birds

No migratory species were recorded during the field assessment and no migratory birds are considered likely to occur within the Study Area due to:

- historical clearing for pastoral activities
- the dominance of introduced ground cover species; and
- absence of suitable habitat, such as trees and woodlands, which support white-throated needletail roosting habitat.

One migratory species, the fork-tailed swift, has the potential to occur within the airspace above the Study Area. Fork-tailed swift are a primarily aerial species in Australia and may forage above non-remnant areas.

Important habitat was absent from the Study Area defined in the EPBC Act *Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1* (DotE, 2013b) (MNES Referral Guidelines) as:

- habitat utilised by a migratory species occasionally or periodically within a region that supports an ecologically significant proportion of the population of the species, and/or
- habitat that is of critical importance to the species at particular life-cycle stages, and/or
- habitat utilised by a migratory species which is at the limit of the species range, and/or
- habitat within an area where the species is declining or the desktop search extent to support migratory species.



3.3.3 Pest fauna

The cane toad (*Bufo marinus*), which is listed as an invasive animal under the Biosecurity Act, was recorded during field surveys within the Study Area. The presence of cane toads may pose a potential threat to native fauna within the Study Area. Cane toads are known to kill native predators from ingestion of their toxins that act on the heart and central nervous system (DEWHA, 2010b). No other pest fauna were recorded during the field survey; however, several are likely to occur including feral pigs, feral cats, European red foxes and rabbits.

3.4 Ecological functions

3.4.1 Wetlands and watercourses

Within the Study Area, no high ecological significance (HES) wetlands were identified. One ephemeral drainage feature was present within the Study Area (Figure 6). This was characterised by sandy beds and banks which were a maximum of 3 m wide, with no evidence of riparian vegetation (Figure 5). These were dry at the time of survey. This feature was unmapped under the Water Act and GeoScience Australia Surface Hydrology Line mapping. Under the Fisheries Act, this feature was mapped as ‘Low’ risk (Green) for the Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works.



Figure 5: Ephemeral drainage feature

The northern edge of the Study Areas bounds a stream order 1 waterway associated with the Isaac River (Figure 6). Approximately 100 m west of the Study Area, a stream order 2 waterway is present, also associated with the Isaac River (Figure 6).

One instance of standing water was present within the Study Area in association with a small ephemeral depression. This was unmapped under the *Water Act 2000*, *Fisheries Act 1994* and GeoScience Australia Surface Hydrology Line mapping.



3.4.2 Environmentally sensitive areas

No ESAs are currently mapped within the Study Area by DETSI. No endangered REs (i.e. Category B ESAs) were ground-truthed within the Study Area during the field survey.

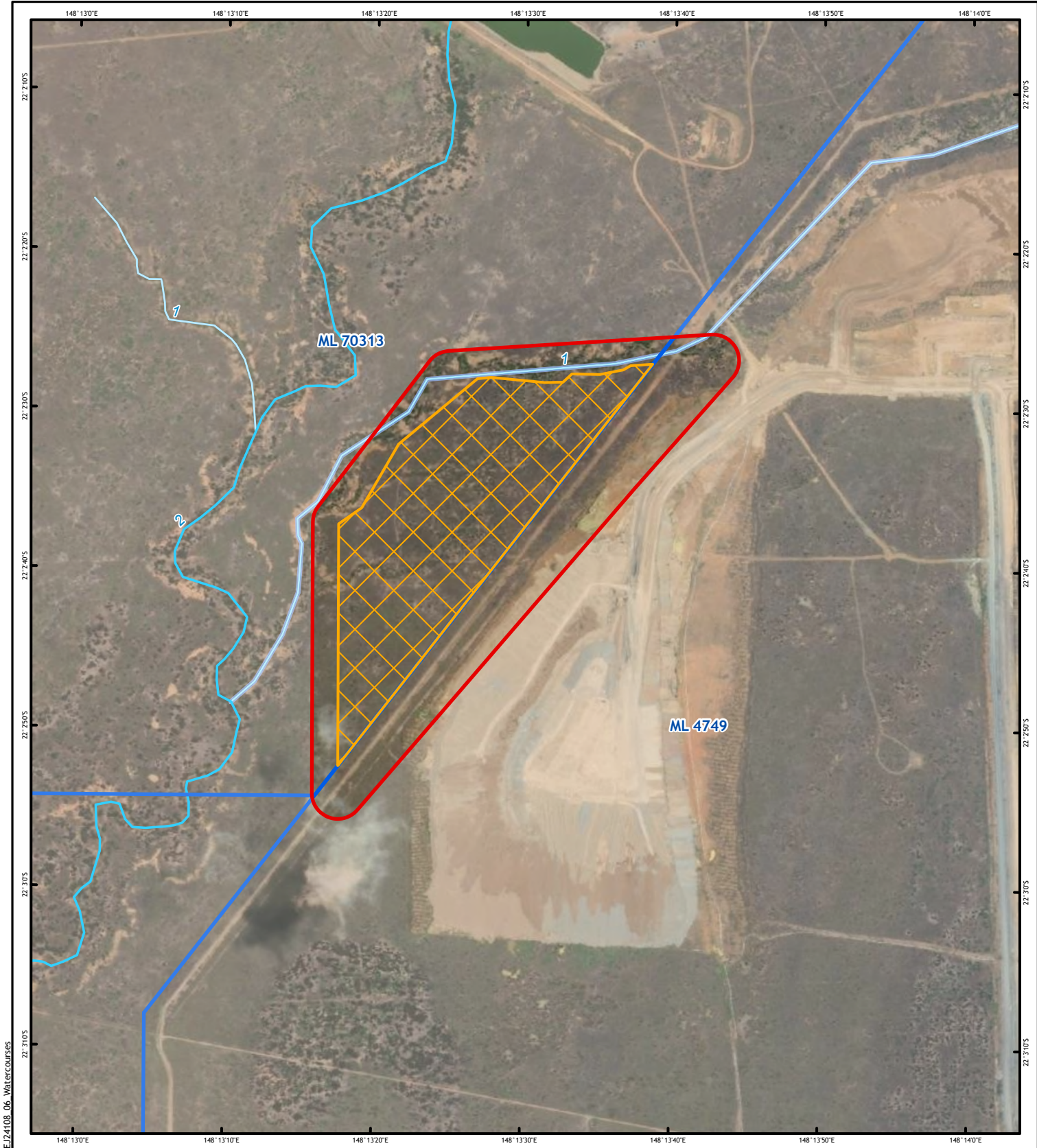
3.4.3 Corridors and connectivity

The Study Area is largely bounded by non-remnant vegetation. Active coal mines are present to the east and west of the Study Area. Potential corridors to facilitate dispersal are present near the Study Area in association with stream order 1 and 2 waterways which form tributaries of the Isaac River. The riparian habitat may provide an opportunity for habitat connectivity within the greater landscape.

3.4.4 Groundwater dependant watercourses

On-site ground truthing assessment of the Study Area demonstrated that a riverine wetland terrestrial GDE was not present within the Study Area (i.e. RE 11.3.25).





Document Path: X:\JOBS-2024\QEJ24108\GIS\PROJ\QEJ24108.aprx;QEJ24108_06_Watercourses

Legend

Watercourse Stream Order

1 2

Study Area Stream Banks

Study Area

Proposed Disturbance Footprint

Mining Lease

Scale 1:10,000 (A4)

0 200 400

Metres

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Projection: Transverse Mercator



Notes:

Aerial Imagery: © ESRI 2025
Cadastral: © DNRMMRD 2024
Mining Leases: © DNRMMRD 2024
Ordered Drainage: © DNRMMRD 2024
Road: © DNRMMRD 2024

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A	Issued for Review	SOH	JH	28/03/2025
Rev	Description	Drawn	Approved	Date



FIGURE 6: WATERWAYS

Poitrel Dump Extension Ecological Survey
Stanmore Resources Limited

Map Number	Job Number	Rev
1 of 1	QEJ24108	0

E2M Pty Ltd gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to any use of the data in this map.

4 MNES and MSES summary

4.1.1 MNES summary

No threatened species, migratory species, or TECs listed under the EPBC Act are considered likely to occur within the Study Area. Two MNES have potential to occur within the Study Area, which include:

- Squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) (listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act) - which is found in woodlands and savannas including non-remnant and regrowth vegetation, with patchy groundcover and close to a permanent water source.
- Fork-tailed swift (*Apus pacificus*) (listed as migratory under the EPBC Act) - which is a predominantly aerial species in Australia and may forage in the airspace above the Disturbance Area.

Both squatter pigeon and fork-tailed swift have potential to occur across all 18.43 ha of the Study Area.

No World/National Heritage sites, Wetlands of International Importance, Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks or Commonwealth Marine Areas are located within the Study Area or are considered likely to be impacted by the Project. Terrestrial GDEs are also unlikely to occur within the Project Area based on the lack of vegetation typically associated with riparian GDEs within the Bowen Basin (e.g. RE 11.3.25).

4.1.2 MSES summary

One MSES, short-beaked echidna, is likely to occur within the Study Area. Short-beaked echidna is listed as special least concern under the NC Act. Breeding places were present but limited and included hollow logs and fallen timber. No other threatened species are considered likely to occur. An additional MSES, squatter pigeon (southern), has the potential to occur within the Study Area; however, it's likelihood is reduced by the degraded nature of fauna habitat within the Study Area.

Both short-beaked echidna and squatter pigeon may occur across all 18.43 ha of the Study Area.

The Study Area does not contain MSES listed vegetation communities. While Category R vegetation listed under the VM Act occurs within the Study Area, it does not meet the definition of an MSES under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.



5 Impact avoidance and mitigation

The implementation of impact avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures will assist in reducing potential impacts on ecological values within the Disturbance Footprint and surrounding areas. The Disturbance Footprint has been specifically designed and sited to avoid MNES and MSES where practicable.

The entirety of the Disturbance Footprint is located within non-remnant vegetation and has been deliberately positioned to avoid ecological values. The Disturbance Footprint covers approximately 18.43 ha and is entirely within non-remnant buffel grass pasture that has been historically cleared for livestock grazing. No remnant vegetation or high value regrowth (HVR) is present within the Disturbance Footprint, and no such vegetation would be impacted or removed as part of the Project.

Notwithstanding its disturbed condition, the 18.43 ha of non-remnant pasture has been mapped as potential habitat for the squatter pigeon (southern), potential breeding and shelter habitat for the short-beaked echidna and potential overfly foraging habitat for fork-tailed swift. Accordingly, measures to minimise and manage potential impacts associated with this disturbance are outlined in the following sections.

The following general impacts may occur during construction and operation of the Project:

- Disturbance or clearing of vegetation and habitat, including potential habitat for conservation significant species
- Injury or mortality of wildlife
- Introduction and spread of invasive species; and
- Disturbance to wildlife behaviour due to increased noise, light and dust.

5.1 Vegetation clearing and habitat removal

A range of measures will be implemented over the construction and operational phases of the Project to mitigate the impacts of vegetation clearing. These measures include:

- Vegetation clearing extents will be kept to the minimum area necessary for construction. Areas that must not be cleared or damaged would also be clearly identified on construction plans.
- Vegetation clearing would be undertaken in accordance with all relevant legislation, approvals, and permit conditions
- Clearing activities would be undertaken by suitably qualified contractors
- Queensland legislation requires preparation of a SMP to manage breeding places during construction projects. SMPs will include, but not be limited to:
 - Pre-clearance fauna surveys, to be undertaken by a suitably experienced and qualified ecologist to identify fauna at direct risk from clearing activities
 - The presence of a suitably experienced and qualified fauna spotter catcher during all clearing, earthworks where there is potential for disturbance to habitat features for animals
 - Treatment of captured fauna, e.g. relocations and measures for injured fauna; and
 - Regular inspections and monitoring of work areas and excavations (trenches) to check for trapped fauna and installation of fauna shelter and escape measures.



5.2 Fauna mortality and injury

To mitigate potential impacts to native fauna, the following management measures will be implemented during construction and operation phases of the Project:

- Workforce awareness training
- Vehicles are to remain on designated access tracks and adhere to site rules relating to speed limits
- Speed limits are to be clearly signposted to minimise potential fauna strike; and
- Contingencies and procedures for the treatment of injured fauna.
- Suitably qualified person (i.e. spotter catcher) should be engaged to undertake the following activities to minimise harm to protected fauna:
 - Pre-clearance vegetation and habitat inspection
 - Present during vegetation clearing to identify and mitigate impacts on native protected fauna; and
 - Present during any disturbance of habitat features such as hollow logs for shelter and breeding.

5.3 Weeds

A Weed and Pest Management Plan for the Project will be developed to help minimise and mitigate impacts of pest species on native flora and fauna within the Disturbance Footprint. This plan will include measures to manage weed and pest animal species within the Disturbance Footprint and surrounds during construction and operational phases of the Project, as detailed below:

- Proliferation of parthenium and other invasive species in areas of sensitive habitat will be monitored and managed to ensure it is reduced in cover over the Disturbance Footprint throughout construction and operation of the Project.
- Weeds or soil removed during construction activities are to be appropriately disposed of or stored separately to minimise potential spread and proliferation of weed species.
- Prior to vegetation clearing activities, a pre-clearance weed survey (as part of pre-clearance surveys) will be undertaken to identify and map infestations of biosecurity matters to minimise their spread during clearing works and the operational phase.
- Waste management, including suitable disposal of waste food to minimise occurrences of pest fauna, including awareness training for the construction and operation workforce.
- All vehicles, equipment and materials (e.g. landfill, soil) brought to site are to be certified free of biosecurity matters and carry weed hygiene certification.

5.4 Noise, light and dust

To mitigate the potential impacts of light, noise and dust during construction and operation of the Project, the following management measures will be applied:

- Where artificial lighting is required, directional lighting and glare guards should be implemented to:
 - Focus on work areas; and
 - Avoid and minimise lighting of adjacent remnant vegetation and habitat.
- Development of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to include management of dust and sedimentation impacts to surrounding environments..



- Regular maintenance of machinery and mobile plants will be undertaken to minimise unnecessary noise.

5.5 Hydrology

A surface water impact assessment has been completed for the Disturbance Footprint (Alluvium, 2026) and a separate Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will be produced. The surface water impact assessment states that the Disturbance Footprint will not interact with flood events (Alluvium, 2026). The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will mitigate indirect impacts of the Disturbance Footprint on receiving environments.

5.6 Cumulative impact

The Disturbance Footprint occurs within a landscape that has been extensively modified by historical and ongoing livestock grazing, with active coal mining located to the east and west. The Disturbance Footprint comprises approximately 18.43 ha of non-remnant vegetation dominated by exotic pasture species, including buffel grass, and does not contain remnant vegetation, HVR, or mapped essential habitat.

While multiple land uses occur within the surrounding region, the scale, duration and nature of the Project are small and localised. The Project does not contribute to a broader pattern of progressive habitat loss for identified protected matters, nor does it intensify existing land use pressures beyond the immediate disturbance area.

Cumulative impacts were considered by assessing the Project in combination with past, present and reasonably foreseeable future activities within the surrounding landscape. Given the limited extent of proposed clearing, the already disturbed condition of the Project area, and the absence of higher quality habitat, the Project is not expected to result in a meaningful incremental increase in impacts to protected matters at either a local or regional scale.

Although the Project may interact with habitat potentially used by squatter pigeon (southern) and short-beaked echidna, the contribution of the Project to cumulative impacts on these species is considered negligible as detailed in Sections 5.6.1 and 5.6.2.

5.6.1 Squatter pigeon (southern)

The Disturbance Footprint contains non-remnant pasture that may be utilised as dispersal habitat by squatter pigeon (southern). No important foraging, breeding or refuge habitat for the species was identified within the Disturbance Footprint.

The removal of approximately 18.43 ha of modified pasture represents a very small proportion of the dispersal habitat available within the local and regional landscape, which is characterised by extensive areas of open woodland, grassland and mixed land uses.

Given the highly localised nature of the Project, the disturbed condition of the vegetation, and the absence of key habitat resources, the Project does not meaningfully add to existing or reasonably foreseeable pressures on squatter pigeon (southern). When considered in combination with other land uses, the Project would not result in a cumulative reduction in habitat availability or landscape connectivity at a population or regional scale.



5.6.2 Short-beaked echidna

The Disturbance Footprint may be used opportunistically by short-beaked echidna for dispersal; however, the habitat present is highly modified pasture with limited shelter, breeding opportunities or structural complexity.

Short-beaked echidnas are widespread, highly mobile and known to persist in a broad range of disturbed environments, including grazing land and modified agricultural landscapes. The small area of non-remnant buffel grass pasture to be cleared does not represent an important or limiting resource for the species and does not disrupt connectivity between higher quality habitats in the surrounding landscape.

In the context of cumulative impacts, the Project does not contribute to a broader pattern of habitat fragmentation or loss for short-beaked echidna within the region. Given the minimal scale of impact and the availability of extensive alternative habitat nearby, the Project is unlikely to result in any measurable cumulative effect on echidna populations.



6 Significant residual impact assessment

Significant residual impact assessments were undertaken for all MNES and MSES considered to potentially occur within the Disturbance Footprint.

6.1 MNES

The Project was considered a new action for the purposes of the MNES self-assessment. Overall, significant impacts to MNES are considered unlikely to result from the Project (refer to Poitrel Mine Out of Pit Dump Extension - MNES Significant Impact Assessment (e2m, 2026)).

6.2 MSES

Field surveys identified that the Disturbance Footprint contains potential habitat for two MSES listed under the Queensland *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*. The Queensland Government has developed the *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy - Significant Residual Impact Guideline* (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP), 2014) (SRI Guideline) to guide the assessment of whether a Project is likely to result in a significant residual impact.

Significant residual impact assessments were undertaken for MSES considered possible or likely to occur within the Disturbance Footprint, including:

- short-beaked echidna (special least concern) - likely to occur; and
- squatter pigeon (southern) (vulnerable) - possibly occurring.

Self-assessments against the SRI Guideline are provided in Appendix C. Overall, the assessment determined that the Project is unlikely to result in any significant residual impacts on MSES.

This conclusion is based on the limited scale of disturbance, the highly modified nature of the habitat within the Disturbance Footprint, and the absence of ecologically significant or locally important habitat for either species. The Disturbance Footprint is confined to 18.43 ha of non-remnant buffel grass pasture, which represents marginal or generalist habitat and forms a very small proportion of the habitat available within the local and regional landscape.

For squatter pigeon (southern), the Disturbance Footprint supports only low-quality dispersal habitat and does not contain important population centres, breeding habitat, or critical movement corridors. For short-beaked echidna, while the species is likely to occur due to its generalist ecology, the habitat features present are common and widely distributed throughout the surrounding landscape and are not considered limiting or critical to the species' lifecycle.

In accordance with the SRI Guideline, the Project would not result in a long-term decline in local populations, reductions in extent of occurrence, fragmentation of habitat, population isolation, interference with recovery processes, or disruption to ecologically significant locations. Accordingly, the Project is not expected to give rise to significant residual impacts to MSES.



7 Conclusion and recommendations

Based on the results of the desktop and field assessments undertaken by E2M, it is concluded that the Study Area affords 18.43 ha of potential habitat for three MNES and MSES, namely:

- Squatter pigeon, listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act
- Fork-tailed swift (overfly foraging habitat), listed as migratory under the EPBC Act; and
- Short-beaked echidna, listed as special least concern under the NC Act.

The Study Area is unlikely to contain:

- Threatened Ecological Communities listed under the EPBC Act
- Habitat for threatened flora species, with the survey effort conducted at a suitable time of year for their detection
- Vegetation communities that are a potential GDE; and
- Important habitat for migratory species as defined under the MNES Referral Guidelines.

Significant residual impacts to ecological matters are considered unlikely to result from the Project. This conclusion was reached because:

- The Disturbance Footprint has been strategically sited in an extensively disturbed area, which entirely comprises non-remnant buffel grass pasture.
- Species that have potential to occur are wide-ranging species with broad habitat requirements and tolerance of non-remnant vegetation. The Project is not expected to contribute to cumulative or population-level impacts to the species.

A high-risk SMP is recommended for submission to DETSI for both MSES species to manage the potential for direct interaction with fauna during vegetation clearing and construction activities. The SMP would include appropriate pre-clearance checks, fauna handling procedures, and contingency measures to ensure compliance with relevant legislative requirements and best practice guidelines.



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Appendix A Desktop Assessments



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 28-Jan-2025

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[Matters of NES](#)

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Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the [Administrative Guidelines on Significance](#).

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	4
Listed Threatened Species:	30
Listed Migratory Species:	10

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage>

A [permit](#) may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	15
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	None
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	49
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	None
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities

[Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant)	Endangered	Community known to occur within area	In feature area
Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and northern Fitzroy Basin	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In buffer area only

Listed Threatened Species

[Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythroriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern) [26027]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Poephila cincta cincta Southern Black-throated Finch [64447]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Nyctophilus corbeni Corben's Long-eared Bat, South-eastern Long-eared Bat [83395]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Denhamia megacarpa Large-fruited Denhamia [91342]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Dichanthium queenslandicum King Blue-grass [5481]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Eucalyptus raveretiana Black Ironbox [16344]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Polianthion minutiflorum [82772]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Denisonia maculata Ornamental Snake [1193]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Egernia rugosa Yakka Skink [1420]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Elseya albagula Southern Snapping Turtle, White-throated Snapping Turtle [81648]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lerista allanae Allan's Lerista, Retro Slider [1378]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Rheodytes leukops Fitzroy River Turtle, Fitzroy Tortoise, Fitzroy Turtle, White-eyed River Diver [1761]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species

[Resource Information]

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			

Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
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Migratory Terrestrial Species			
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In buffer area only

Extra Information

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]	
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Barada Barna Road upgrade	2024/09791		Assessment	In buffer area only
Caval Ridge Mine Horse Pit Extension, Bowen Basin	2021/9031		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Isaac Downs coal mine project, near Moranbah, Qld	2019/8413		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Isaac River Coal Mine Project	2021/8980		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Moorvale South Extension Project	2024/09960		Referral Decision	In buffer area only
Moranbah North & Grosvenor Mines rail and pipeline realignment	2023/09489		Assessment	In buffer area only
Olive Downs Project	2005/2377		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Olive Downs Project Mine Site and Access Road	2017/7867		Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Peak Downs Mine Continuation Project	2022/09350		Assessment	In buffer area only
Peak Downs Mine Power Line Realignment Project	2024/09983		Assessment	In buffer area only
Winchester South Project Electricity Transmission Line, near Moranbah, Qld	2019/8458		Approval	In buffer area only
Winchester South Project Mine Site and Access Road, near Moranbah, Qld	2019/8460		Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Winchester South Project Water Pipeline, near Moranbah, Qld	2019/8459		Approval	In feature area
Controlled action				
7 North Dam Extension Project - Peak Downs Mine	2012/6260	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Alpha Coal Project - Mine and Rail Development	2008/4648	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Arrow Bowen Pipeline (CSG), QLD	2012/6459	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Bowen Gas Project	2012/6377	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Caval Ridge Open Cut Coal Mine Project	2008/4417	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Codrilla Open Cut Coal Mining and Processing Operation with Associated Infrastructure	2009/4892	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Construct and Operate the Connors River Dam and Pipelines	2008/4429	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Develop an Open Cut Coal Mine at Daunia	2008/4418	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Eagle Downs Coal Mine Central Queensland	2008/3945	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Ellensfield Underground Coal Mine	2007/3643	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Establishment of Galilee Coal Mine and Associated Infrastructure	2009/4737	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Extension to the existing Isaac Plains Mine, near Moranbah, Qld	2016/7827	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Goonyella Riverside Mine to South Walker Creek Mine Dragline Move	2016/7788	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
install & operate gas pipeline	2005/2059	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Millenium Open Cut Coal Mine Expansion Project, QLD	2009/4821	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Moranbah South Project Coal Mine, QLD	2012/6337	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Olive Downs Project Electricity Transmission Line	2017/7869	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Olive Downs Project Rail Spur	2017/7870	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Olive Downs Project Water Pipeline	2017/7868	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Open Cut Coal Mining	2004/1770	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In feature area
Relocation of approximately 16km of Dysart Road and associated service infrastructure	2013/6868	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
The Grosvenor Coal Mine Project	2007/3785	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				
Broadlea North Coal Project open cut mine and associated infrastructure	2005/2179	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Broadlea to Mallawa and Mallawa to Wotonga Rail Duplication	2006/3046	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Carborough Downs mine extension	2006/3085	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
construction and operation of Carborough Downs Mine	2005/2064	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Coppabella-Ingsdon Railway Duplication	2008/4103	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Eagle-1 Exploration Drilling, North West Shelf, WA	2019/8578	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Integrated Isaac Plains Project	2006/3043	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Open cut coal mine 7km NE of Moranbah (Isaac Plains)	2005/2070	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Upgrade of a section of the Goonyella Rail System	2011/5857	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Water pipeline	2006/2595	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Moranbah South Feasibility Seismic Survey	2010/5497	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Moranbah South Project 2013 Seismic Exploration Program, Qld	2013/6814	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Referral decision				
Expansion of open cut coal mine and diversion of creeks in existing mine operati	2006/2845	Referral Decision	Completed	In buffer area only

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

- [-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales](#)
- [-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria](#)
- [-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania](#)
- [-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia](#)
- [-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory](#)
- [-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland](#)
- [-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia](#)
- [-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT](#)
- [-Birdlife Australia](#)
- [-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme](#)
- [-Australian National Wildlife Collection](#)
- [-Natural history museums of Australia](#)
- [-Museum Victoria](#)
- [-Australian Museum](#)
- [-South Australian Museum](#)
- [-Queensland Museum](#)
- [-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums](#)
- [-Queensland Herbarium](#)
- [-National Herbarium of NSW](#)
- [-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria](#)
- [-Tasmanian Herbarium](#)
- [-State Herbarium of South Australia](#)
- [-Northern Territory Herbarium](#)
- [-Western Australian Herbarium](#)
- [-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra](#)
- [-University of New England](#)
- [-Ocean Biogeographic Information System](#)
- [-Australian Government, Department of Defence](#)
- [Forestry Corporation, NSW](#)
- [-Geoscience Australia](#)
- [-CSIRO](#)
- [-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns](#)
- [-eBird Australia](#)
- [-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre](#)
- [-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory](#)
- [-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program](#)
- [-Australian Institute of Marine Science](#)
- [-Reef Life Survey Australia](#)
- [-American Museum of Natural History](#)
- [-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania](#)
- [-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania](#)
- [-Other groups and individuals](#)

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the [Contact us](#) page.

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Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: Native
Queensland status: Rare and threatened species
Records: Confirmed
Date: Since 1980
Latitude: -22.0432
Longitude: 148.2240
Distance: 20
Email: kirstyn.ball@e2m.com.au
Date submitted: Tuesday 28 Jan 2025 09:25:14
Date extracted: Tuesday 28 Jan 2025 09:30:01

The number of records retrieved = 12

Disclaimer

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Information about your Species lists request is logged for quality assurance, user support and product enhancement purposes only.

The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet>) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Columbidae	<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)		V	V	22
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	<i>Taphozous australis</i>	coastal sheath-tail bat		NT		1
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala		E	E	84
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	<i>Petauroides volans volans</i>	southern greater glider		E	E	84
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	common death adder		V		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	ornamental snake		V	V	25
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	<i>Ptilotus uncinellus</i>			E	E	3/3
plants	land plants	Apocynaceae	<i>Cerbera dumicola</i>			NT		2
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bertya pedicellata</i>			NT		20/12
plants	land plants	Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>			V	E	3/3
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum adenophorum</i>			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>			E		1/1

CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).

This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.

This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.



WildNet Records

Conservation Significant Species List

For the selected area of interest Custom input
Current as at 28/01/2025 WildNetCSSpeciesList

Summary Information

The following table provides an overview of the area of interest: Custom input

Table 1. Area of interest details

Size (ha)	
25.59	
Local Government(s)	
Isaac Regional	
Catchment(s)	
Fitzroy	
Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Brigalow Belt	Northern Bowen Basin

Protected Area(s)

No estates or reserves are located within the area of interest.

World Heritage Area(s)

No World Heritage Areas are located within the area of interest.

Ramsar Area(s)

No Ramsar Areas are located within the area of interest.

Introduction

This WildNet report is derived from a spatial layer that is generated from the [WildNet database](#), managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation. The layer, which is generated weekly, contains a subset of WildNet wildlife records that are not classed as erroneous or duplicate, that have a location precision equal to or less than 10000 metres and do not have a count of zero. It does not include aspatial data such as some baseline species lists created for some protected areas.

The WildNet dataset is constantly being enhanced and the taxonomic and status information revised. If a conservation significant species is not listed in this report, it does not mean it doesn't occur there and listed species may also no longer inhabit the area. It is recommended that you also access other internal and external data sources for species information in your area of interest.

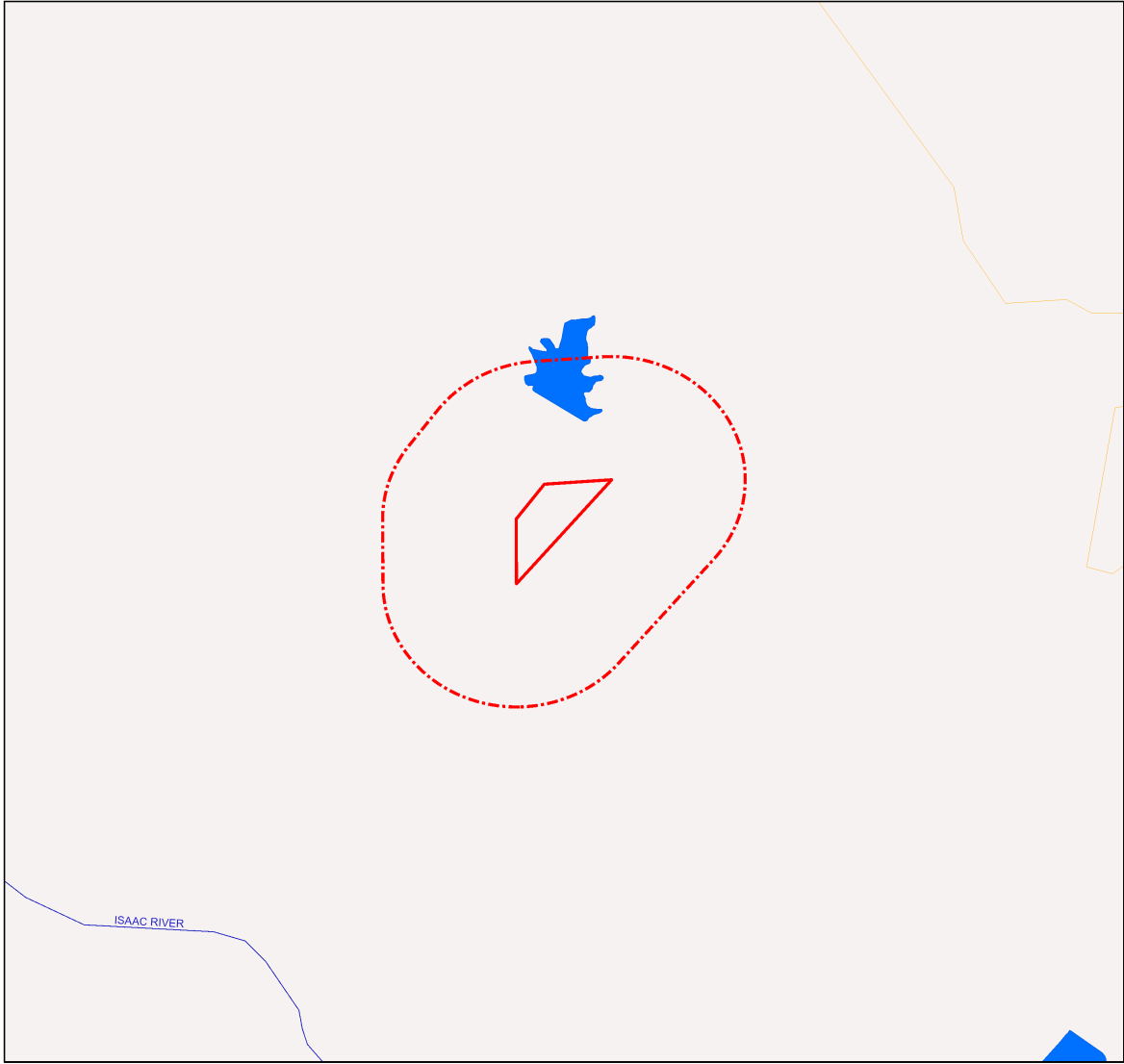
The [Species List Application](#) may provide additional information on species occurrence within your area of interest.

Conservation significant species are species listed:

- as [threatened](#) or near threatened under the Nature Conservation Act 1992;
- as threatened under the [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#) or
- [migratory species](#) protected under the following international agreements:
 - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)
 - China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
 - Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
 - Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

Table 2 lists the species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer.

Map 1. Locality Map



Locality Map

- Legend**
- Towns
 - Freeways/Highways
 - Connector
 - Street/Local Road
 - Lakes and reservoirs
 - National Park
 - National Park (Scientific)
 - National Park (CYPAL)
 - National Park (Aboriginal Land)
 - Conservation Park
 - Resources Reserve
 - Forest Reserve
 - State Forest
 - Timber Reserve
 - Nature Refuges
 - Coordinated Conservation Areas
 - Major rivers/creeks
 - Queensland
 - Custom area
 - 1 kilometre buffer



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Table 2. Conservation significant species recorded within the area of interest and its one kilometre buffer

(No Records)

Taxon Id: Unique identifier of the taxon from the WildNet database.

NCA: Queensland conservation status of the taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Least Concern (C), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Near Threatened (NT), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Special Least Concern (SL), and Vulnerable (V)).

EPBC: Australian conservation status of the taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Extinct (EX), Vulnerable (V), and Extinct in the Wild (XW)).

Specimens: The number of specimen-backed records of the taxon.

Records: The total number of records of the taxon.

Last record: Date of most recent record of the taxon.

Links and Support

Other sites that deliver species information from the [WildNet database](#) include:

- [Species profile search](#) - access species information approved for publication including species names, statuses, notes, images, distribution maps and records
- [Species lists](#) - generate species lists for Queensland protected areas, forestry areas, local governments and areas defined using coordinates
- [Biomaps](#) - view biodiversity information, including WildNet records approved for publication, and generate reports
- [Queensland Globe](#) - view spatial information, including WildNet records approved for publication
- [Qld wildlife data API](#) - access WildNet species information approved for publication such as notes, images and records etc.
- [Wetland Maps](#) - view species records, survey locations etc. approved for publication
- [Wetland Summary](#) - view wildlife statistics, species lists for a range of area types, and access WildNet species profiles
- [WildNet wildlife records - published - Queensland](#) - spatial layer of WildNet records approved for publication generated weekly
- [Generalised distribution and densities of Queensland wildlife](#) - Queensland species distributions and densities generalised to a 10 km grid resolution
- [Conservation status of Queensland wildlife](#) - access current lists of priority species for Queensland including nomenclature and status information
- [Queensland Confidential Species](#) - the list of species flagged as confidential in the WildNet database.

Please direct queries about this report to the WildNet Team WildNet@des.qld.gov.au.

Other useful sites for accessing Queensland biodiversity data include:

- [Useful wildlife resources](#)
- [Queensland Government Data](#)
- [Atlas of Living Australia \(ALA\)](#)
- [Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums \(OZCAM\)](#)
- [Australia's Virtual Herbarium \(AVH\)](#)
- [Protected Matters Search Tool](#)

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Vegetation management report

For Lot: 2 Plan: GV165

1/22/2025



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Recent changes

Updated mapping

Updated 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 Environment, 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 Resources who administer 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 Environment, 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 Environment, 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.

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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: GV165 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	GV165	Lands Lease	73,795,250
B	SP178453	Easement	312,200
E	SP190253	Easement	272,500
P	SP184913	Easement	20,000
A	SP178452	Easement	74,750

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: GV165 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: GV165, 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 Resources)

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 Resources 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 Resources 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 Resources 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 Resources 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.dnrm.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 3.6 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Resources 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 the Department of Resources

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Visit <https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/?contact=vegetation> to submit an online enquiry.

3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 2 Plan: GV165

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	1,785.61
Category C	9.18
Category R	186.50
Category X	5,416.76

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 Resources 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 of Resources 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.

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

The following Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAVs) may be present on this property.

Reference number:

2008/005256

2023/002783

2009/008633

3.2 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
11.3.1	Endangered	B	60.97	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains	Mid-dense
11.3.1	Endangered	R	6.51	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains	Mid-dense
11.3.2	Of concern	B	191.17	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.2	Of concern	R	12.89	Eucalyptus populnea woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	B	68.62	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.25	Least concern	R	0.86	Eucalyptus tereticornis or E. camaldulensis woodland fringing drainage lines	Sparse
11.3.27	Least concern	B	11.32	Freshwater wetlands	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	B	26.47	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.3.4	Of concern	R	19.43	Eucalyptus tereticornis and/or Eucalyptus spp. woodland on alluvial plains	Sparse
11.4.11	Of concern	B	6.55	Dichanthium sericeum and Astrebla spp. grassland with patchy Acacia harpophylla or Eucalyptus coolabah on Cainozoic clay plains	Woody grassland
11.4.11	Of concern	R	0.87	Dichanthium sericeum and Astrebla spp. grassland with patchy Acacia harpophylla or Eucalyptus coolabah on Cainozoic clay plains	Woody grassland
11.4.4	Least concern	B	13.51	Dichanthium spp., Astrebla spp. grassland on Cainozoic clay plains	Grassland
11.4.4	Least concern	R	14.11	Dichanthium spp., Astrebla spp. grassland on Cainozoic clay plains	Grassland
11.4.8	Endangered	B	79.46	Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest with Acacia harpophylla or A. argyrodendron on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse

11.4.8	Endangered	R	39.50	Eucalyptus cambageana woodland to open forest with Acacia harpophylla or A. argyrodendron on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	B	114.21	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	C	9.18	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.4.9	Endangered	R	30.07	Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains	Sparse
11.5.12	Least concern	B	26.92	Corymbia clarksoniana woodland and other Corymbia spp. and Eucalyptus spp. on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.18	Of concern	B	70.81	Micromyrtus capricornia open shrubland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Very sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	B	625.33	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.3	Least concern	R	62.12	Eucalyptus populnea +/- E. melanophloia +/- Corymbia clarksoniana woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.5.9	Least concern	B	163.55	Eucalyptus crebra and other Eucalyptus spp. and Corymbia spp. woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	Sparse
11.7.1	Least concern	B	28.34	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata and Eucalyptus thozetiana or E. microcarpa woodland on lower scarp slopes on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	Sparse
11.7.1	Least concern	R	0.10	Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata and Eucalyptus thozetiana or E. microcarpa woodland on lower scarp slopes on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	B	288.00	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.2	Least concern	R	0.04	Acacia spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	Sparse
11.7.5	Least concern	B	10.40	Shrubland on natural scalds on deeply weathered coarse-grained sedimentary rocks	Sparse
non-rem	None	X	5,416.76	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).

3.3 Watercourses

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

3.4 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.

3.5 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.	
11322	Bertya pedicellata		NT	eucalypt forest or woodland; Acacia woodland or shrubland; heathland; vine thicket communities	0 to 900 m	shallow sands or loams or clay loams or loams often stony (Vertosols, Ferrosols, Dermosols, Rudosols, Tenosols, Kandosols, Kurosols, Sodosols and Chromosols)	low rise in undulating country, rocky hill slope, summit or slope of mesa

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, 11.7.1, 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, 13.11.3, 13.11.5, 13.11.6, 13.11.8, 13.12.1, 13.12.2
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3.6 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.7 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

3.8 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

No Class B

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: GV165.

4. Vegetation management framework maps

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

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.

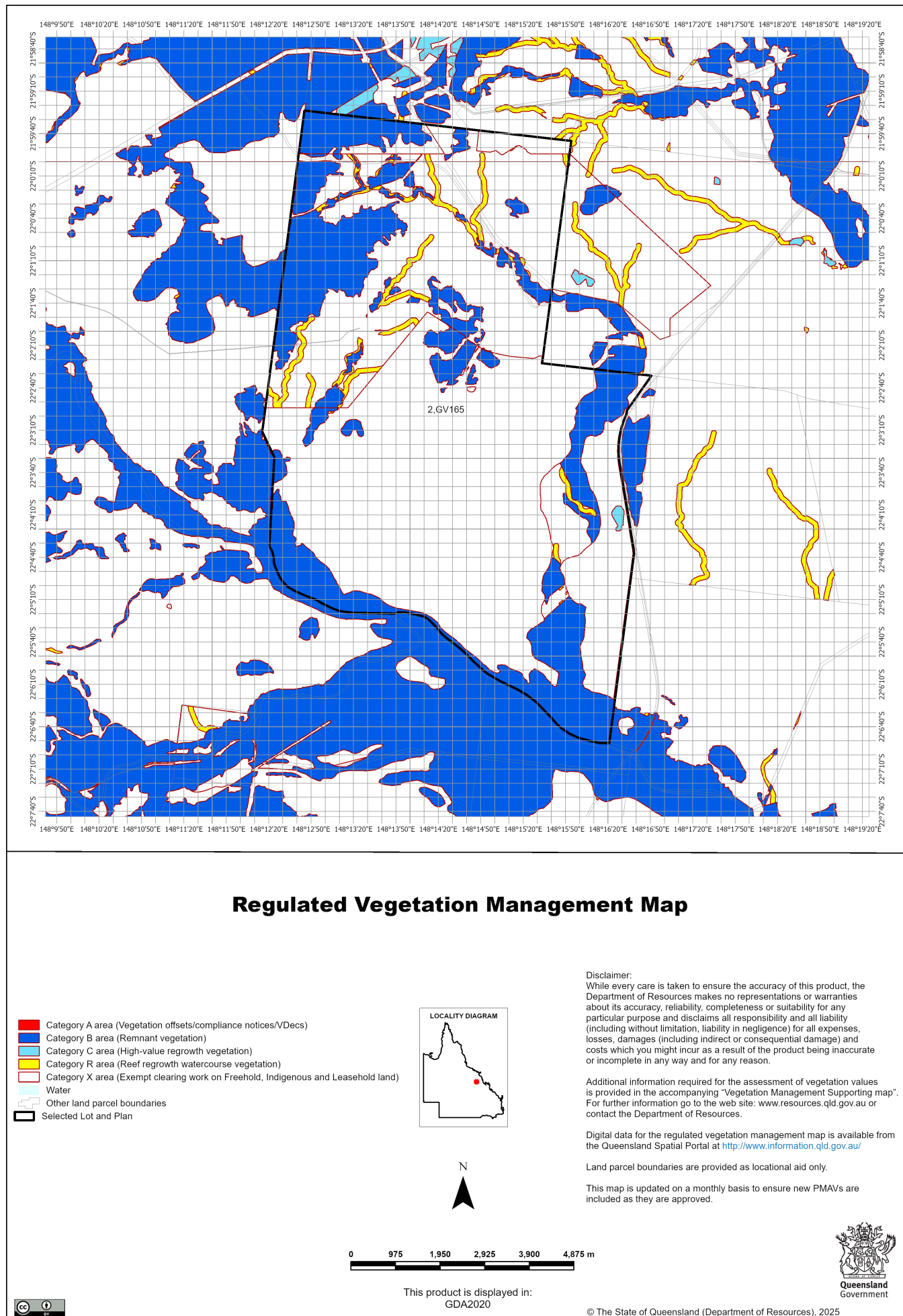
Coastal/non-coastal map

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).

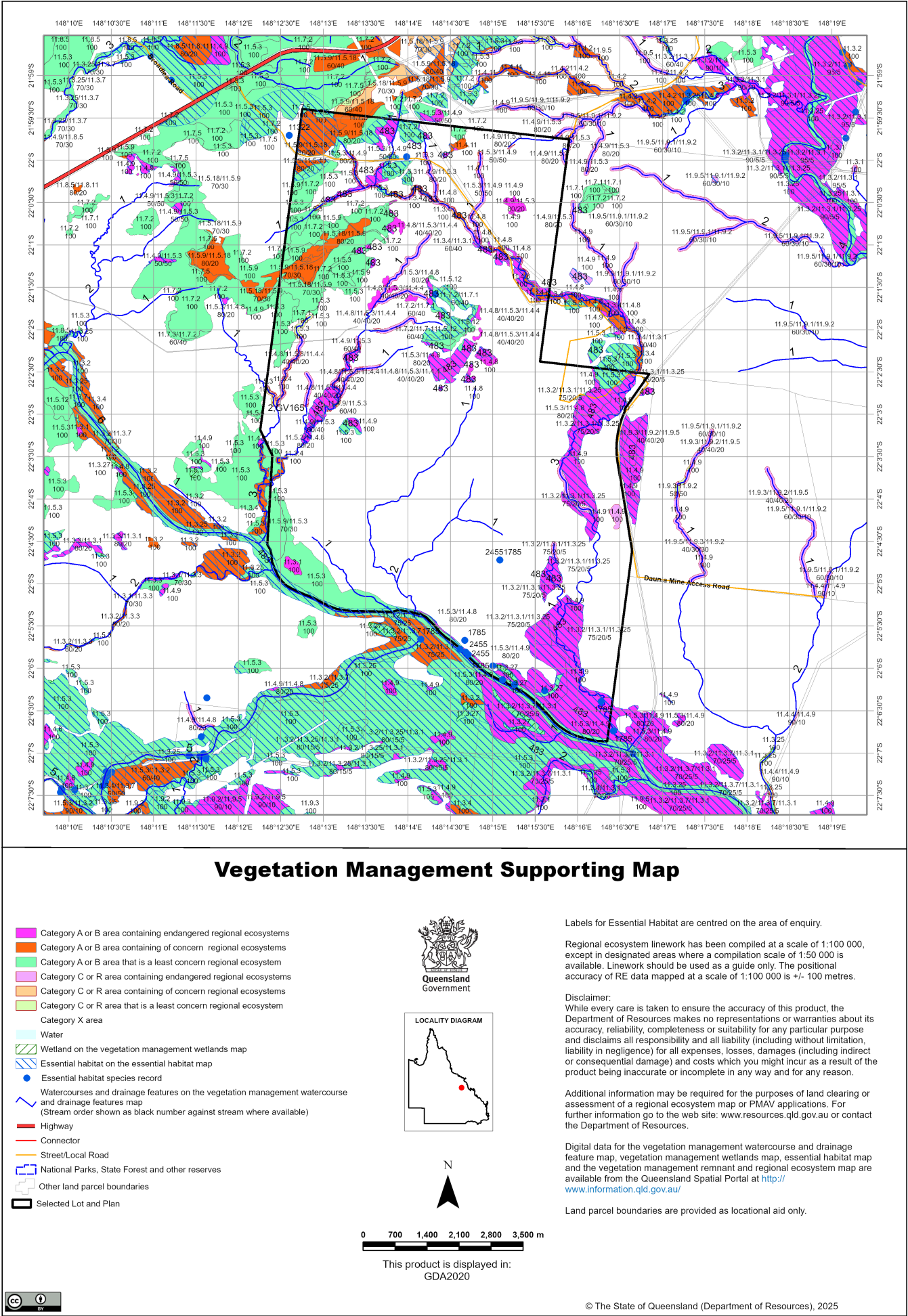
Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture

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.

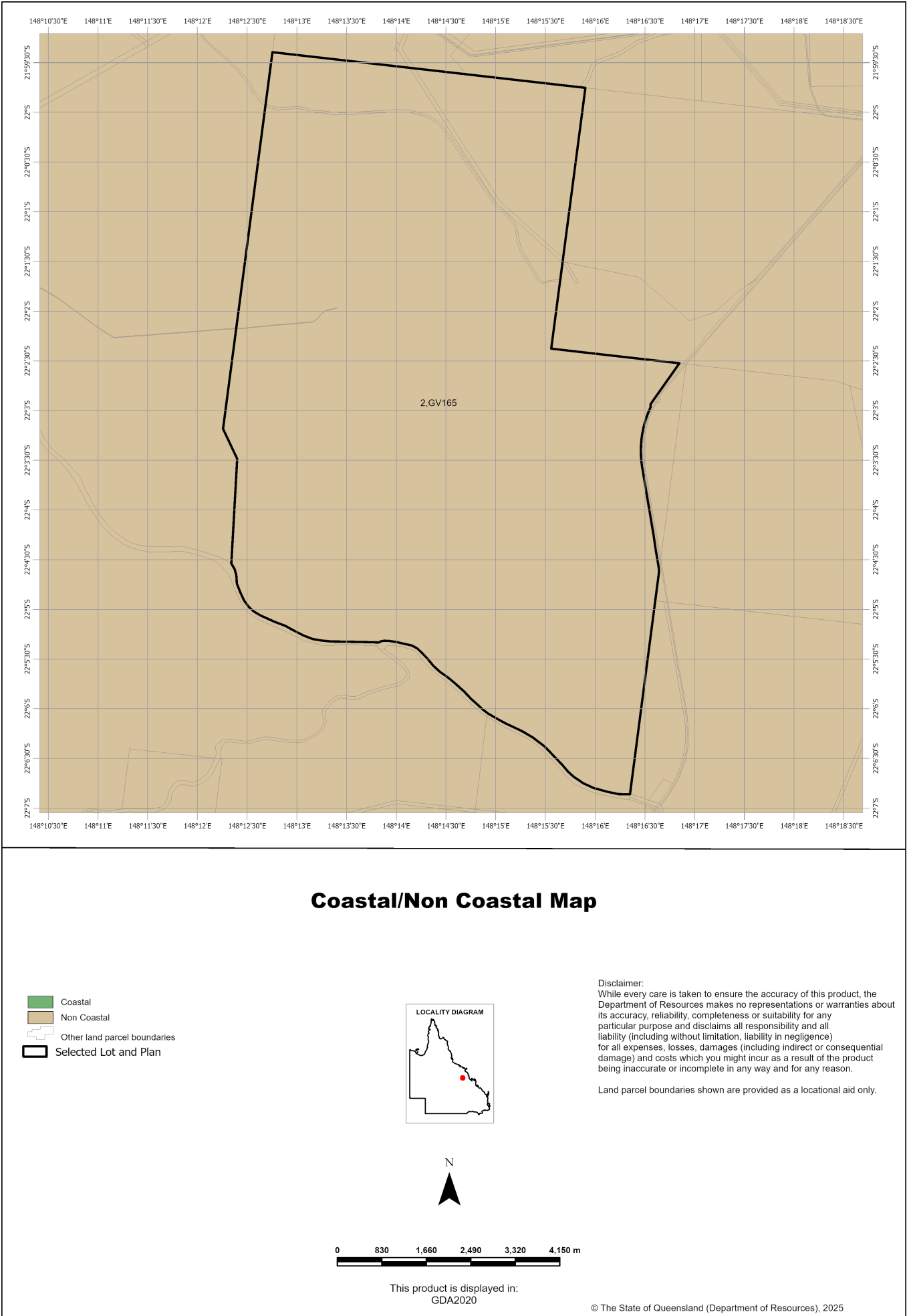
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



4.2 Vegetation management supporting map

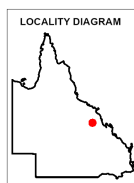


4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



This map shows the 2, GV165 area, which is outlined in black. The Chervell Creek is shown in blue, flowing from the bottom left towards the center. The 164/165 border is indicated by a blue line. A green area is visible on the right side of the map.

 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



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.



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

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 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 Environment, 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 plants are 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 DESI

For further information on the protected plants framework:

Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)

Email palm@des.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.

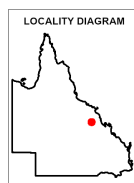
Species information

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 Environment, 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 Environment, 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



0 550 1,100 1,650 2,200 2,750 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@des.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.

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

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 DESI

For further information on the koala protection framework:

Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

Email koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au

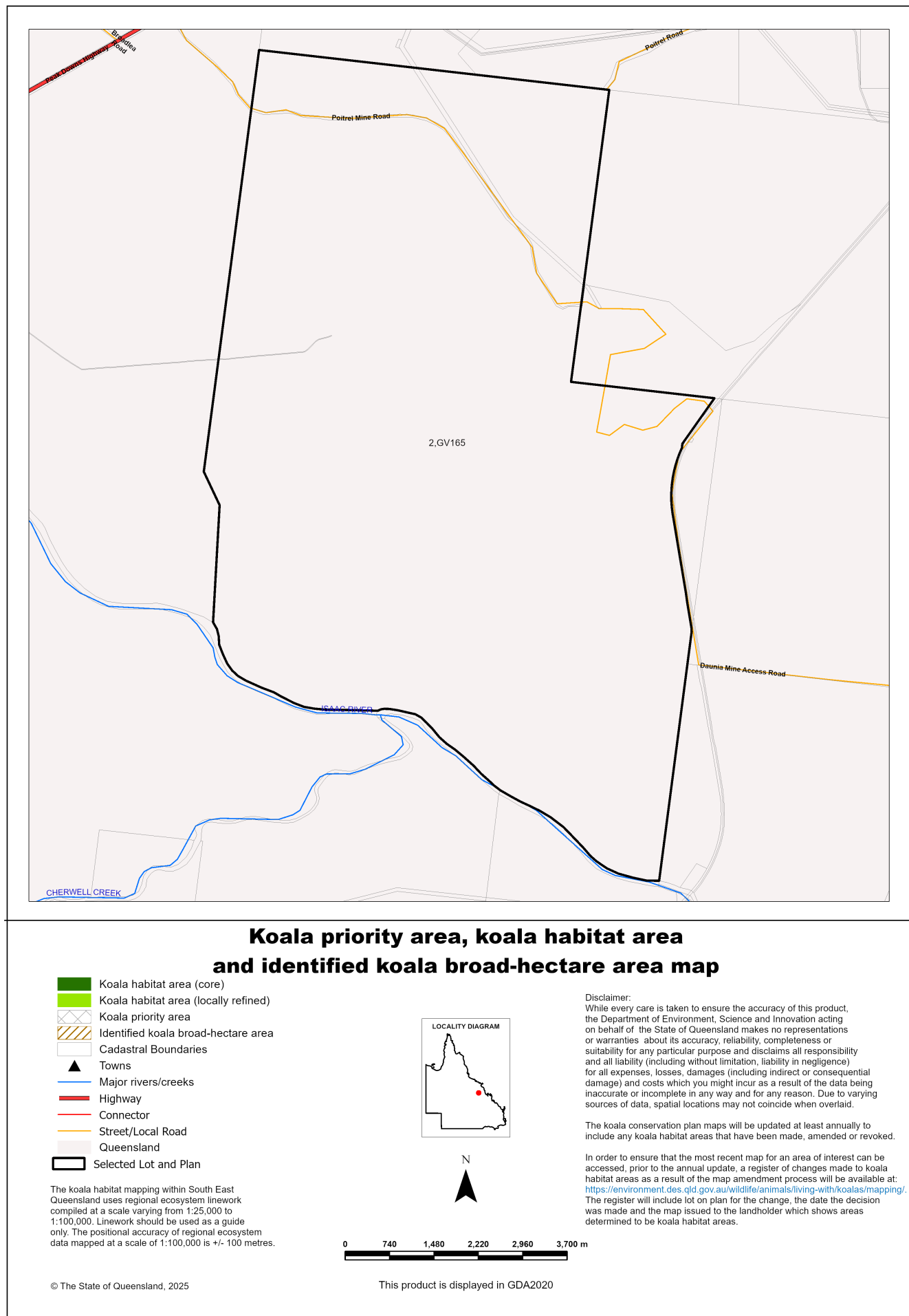
Visit <https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping>

7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 2 Plan: GV165

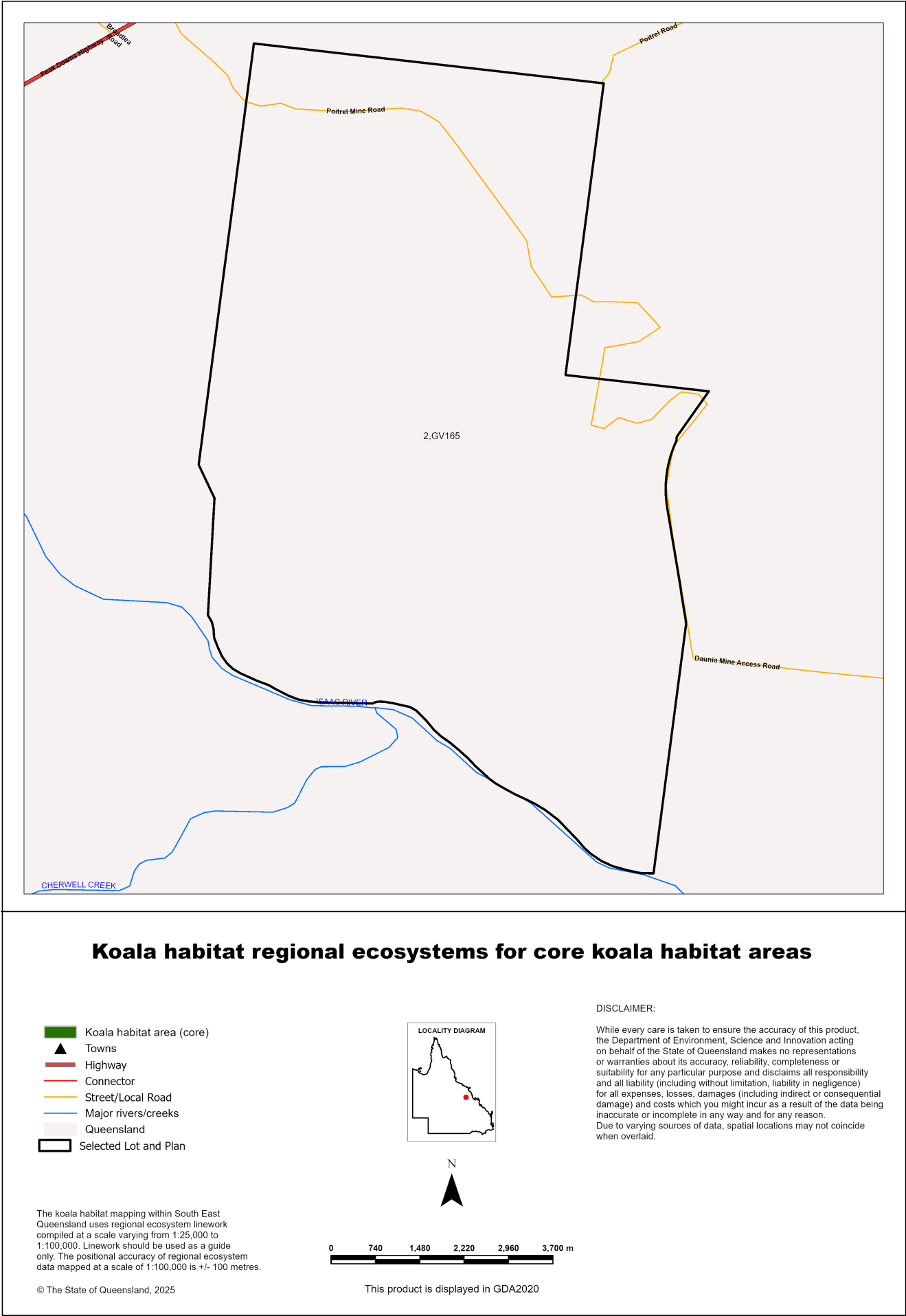
7.1 Koala districts

Koala District C

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

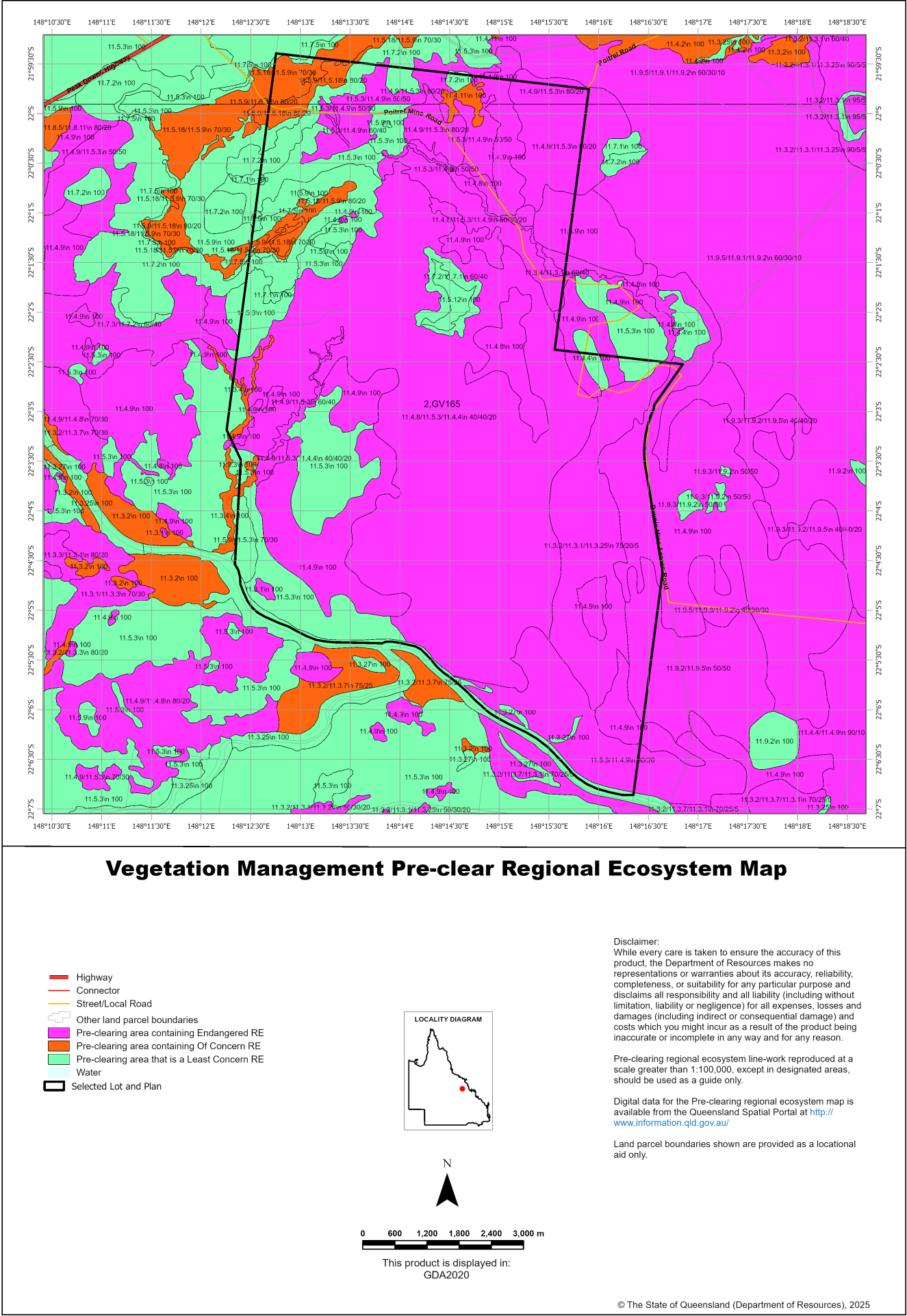


7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.rdmw.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	<i>Soil Conservation Act 1986</i>	Queensland Department of Resources	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.resources.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Queensland Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.desi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@des.qld.gov.au www.desi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.daf.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Queensland Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i>	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	<i>Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993</i>	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled road	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Your relevant local government office	





Appendix B Likelihood of occurrence assessment

Table 3. Threatened Ecological Communities

Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Description	Associated vegetation (REs) mapped in Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	E	Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant) (Brigalow TEC) is a woodland ecological community that contains <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> as either a dominant or co-dominant species in the canopy. The community is usually characterised by an open forest or open woodland structure with a mixture of eucalypts, acacia and casuarina species in the canopy. This community usually includes a well-developed shrub layer. The community is associated with the following RE's: 11.3.1, 11.4.3, 11.4.7, 11.4.8, 11.4.9, 11.4.10, 11.5.16, 11.9.1, 11.9.5, 11.9.6, 11.11.14, 11.12.21 (DotE, 2013).	Although the Brigalow TEC associated REs (RE11.4.8/11.5.3/11.4.4 (40/40/20). RE 11.4.8 and 11.4.9) were mapped within the Study Area, ground-truthing indicated that the vegetation within the Study Area did not meet the Key Diagnostic Characteristics or Condition Classes for the TEC. The vegetation was non-remnant with young woody regrowth less than 15 years old. Therefore, Brigalow TEC is unlikely to be in the Study Area. Additionally, this TEC was not observed during ecological assessments in March 2025.	Unlikely to occur
Natural grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the northern Fitzroy Basin	E	This community is predominately composed of perennial grass species on fine textured cracking clays and typically contain <i>Dichanthium</i> spp., <i>Aristida</i> spp., <i>Astrelba</i> spp. and a large diversity of herbs and forbs. REs considered analogous to this TEC include; 11.3.21, 11.4.4, 11.4.11, 11.8.11, 11.9.3, 11.9.12, and 11.11.17 (TSSC 2009). The community is distributed from Collinsville (near Bowen) to Carnarvon National Park in the south. It is found on soils that are fine textured (often cracking clays) derived from either basalt or fine-grained sedimentary rocks, on flat or gently undulating rises. These grasslands occur in areas with relatively high summer rainfall and a tree canopy usually absent, but when present projective crown cover is no more than 10% (TSSC 2009).	Although RE 11.4.4, which was included within the Heterogeneous RE, were mapped within the Study Area, ground-truthing indicated that the vegetation within the Study Area did not meet the Key Diagnostic Characteristics or Condition Classes for the TEC. The vegetation was non-remnant vegetation, and the ground cover was dominated by non-native grasses, particularly buffel grass, with native grasses comprising only a minor portion of the ground cover. Therefore, this TEC is unlikely to be in the Study Area. Additionally, this TEC was not observed during ecological assessments in March 2025.	Unlikely to occur



Name	EPBC Act Status ¹	Description	Associated vegetation (REs) mapped in Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	E	Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains (Poplar Box TEC) typically occurs on paleo and recent depositional soils in flat terrain and occasionally along watercourses in undulating country. The woodland is mainly associated with active and depositional plains and flats including back plains, higher terraces, levees along rivers particularly in QLD. Poplar Box TEC is sometimes found in close proximity to ephemeral watercourses and depressions. The soils in these watercourses are considered alluvial and the regularity of flow after heavy rain curtails shrub growth. REs considered analogous to this TEC include; 11.3.2, 11.3.17, 11.4.7, 11.4.12, and 12.3.10 (Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE), 2019).	REs that were commonly associated with this TEC were not mapped within the Study Area and ground-truthing indicated that the entire Study Area was non-remnant vegetation. Key diagnostic characteristics and condition classes were not met for this TEC from ecological assessments in March 2025. Therefore, this TEC is unlikely to be in the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur
Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions	E	Semi-Evergreen Vine Thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions (SEVT TEC) is a community composed of dry seasonal subtropical rainforest. The community is distributed from Townsville down to just south of the NSW border. In QLD remnant vine thicket patches are mostly scattered from coastal dunes and river deltas in the vicinity of Townsville and Ayr through to the south-eastern part of the bioregion between Jandowae and Killarney on the QLD/NSW border. The community is generally floristically diverse, usually consisting of semi-deciduous and microphyll species associated with dry rainforests as well as a diversity of lianas. Fluctuations in the composition and diversity of species can be based on the amount of rainfall received. REs considered analogous to this TEC include; 11.2.3, 11.3.11, 11.4.1, 11.5.15, 11.8.3, 11.8.6, 11.8.13, 11.9.4, 11.9.8, 11.11.18 (McDonald, 2010).	REs that were commonly associated with this TEC were not mapped within the Study Area and ground-truthing indicated that the entire Study Area was non-remnant vegetation. Key diagnostic characteristics and condition classes were not met during the ecological assessments in March 2025. Therefore, this TEC is unlikely to be in the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur

1. CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; and V = Vulnerable.



Table 4. Threatened flora

Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Bertya pedicellata</i>	-	NT	ALA, WO	This species has been recorded on rocky hillsides in eucalypt forest or woodland, Acacia woodland or shrubland and open heathland or vine thicket communities. The soil it grows in soils include skeletal to shallow sandy, sandy clay or clay loams overlaying rhyolite, trachyte, or sandstone substrates. Associated species include <i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i> , <i>Dodonaea filifolia</i> , <i>Acacia catenulata</i> , <i>A. curvinervia</i> , <i>A. shirleyi</i> , <i>A. rhodoxylon</i> , <i>A. sparsiflora</i> , <i>E. crebra</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>E. decorticans</i> (DESI, 2024). This species is confined to central and south-east QLD, from near Aramac eastwards to Rockhampton and south to near Biggenden with an isolated record from the Warwick district. The species has been recorded in Peak Range National Park and Allies Creek State Forest (DESI, 2024).	10 records of the species are present within the 20km desktop search extent, with the closest record approximately 1.9km to the north east.	The Study Area did not have rocky hillsides to provide suitable skeletal soils to support the species. Additionally, this species was not observed during ecological assessments in March 2025. Therefore, this species is unlikely to occur in the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Cerbera dumicola</i>	-	NT	ALA, WO	<i>Cerbera dumicola</i> occurs across a range of habitats in central and southern QLD. Associated vegetation and species include: sandstone hills in open <i>E. umbra</i> subsp. <i>carnea</i>; on plateaus, in woodland of <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> with <i>Corymbia dolichocarpa</i>; acidic soils in mine rehabilitation area; woodland of <i>A. catenulata</i> and <i>A. shirleyi</i> with <i>E. thozetiana</i> on a slope of sand/clay soil; semi-deciduous notophyll-microphyll vine forest of <i>Brachychiton australis</i>, <i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>, <i>Flindersia australis</i>, <i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>, <i>Drypetes deplanchei</i> and <i>Sterculia quadrifida</i> on rhyolite hillslopes; open-woodland of <i>E. melanophloia</i> with occasional <i>Acacia shirleyi</i>, <i>E. populnea</i> and <i>E. brownii</i>; semi-evergreen vine thicket with <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> and <i>Corymbia aureola</i> emergents; woodland of <i>A. rhodoxylon</i> on brown, sandy loam; and in <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> - <i>Acacia aneura</i> open woodland (DESI, 2024). <i>Cerbera dumicola</i> is known from central coastal and subcoastal QLD, with a few populations located in central QLD. The most northern populations are located 23km southwest of Charters Towers and the most southern population occurs at Baralaba (DESI, 2024).	One record of the species is present within the desktop search extent., located approximately 9.8km to the north west of the Study Area.	The Study Area did not have the suitable habitat of sandstone hills and <i>E. umbra</i> subsp. <i>Carnea</i> dominated woodland to support the species. Additionally, this species was not observed during ecological assessments in March 2025. Therefore, this species is unlikely to be in the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Denhamia megacarpa</i> Large-fruited Denhamia	E	E	PMST,	The species is found in shallow Cainozoic lateritic duricrusts on or near steep upper slopes, found in association with <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> and/or <i>A. catenulate</i> or within woodland of <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> and <i>Corymbia bracycarpa</i> (Halford & Jessup, 2020). This species is known from three subpopulations in eastern central Queensland, those being the tableland at the locality of Mackenzie, north of Dingo, the Junee Tableland near Middlemount, and an outlying subpopulation at Newlands, west of Mackay. These three subpopulations are geographically isolated, confined to separate geological features that are in effect ecological islands (Halford & Jessup, 2020).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	This species was not observed within the Study Area during ecological assessments in 2025. Steep upper slopes in association with woodland was not present in the Study Area. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i> King Blue-grass	E	V	PMST, ALA, WO	This species occurs on black cracking clay in tussock grasslands in association with other species of blue grasses (<i>Dichanthium</i> spp. & <i>Bothriochloa</i> spp.). It is mostly confined to natural grassland on the heavy black clay soils (basalt downs, basalt cracking clay, open downs) on undulating plains. Other species include <i>Aristida leptopoda</i>, <i>Bothriochloa erianthoides</i>, <i>Moorochloa eruciformis</i>, <i>Corchorus trilocularis</i>, <i>Cyperus bifax</i>, <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>, <i>Digitaria brownii</i>, <i>D. divaricatissima</i>, <i>Eulalia fulva</i>, <i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i>, <i>Iseilema vaginiflorum</i>, <i>Panicum decompositum</i>, <i>P. queenslandicum</i>, <i>Paspalidium globoideum</i>, <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> and <i>Thellungia advena</i>. Communities include <i>Acacia salicina</i> thickets in grassland and eucalypt woodlands (i.e. <i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>, <i>C. erythrophloia</i>, <i>E. orgadophila</i>) (TSSC, 2013). This species occurs from near Dalby north to about 90km north of Hughenden and west as far as Clermont. The main concentration of populations in central QLD in the Emerald region. It is found in Gemini Peaks NP north east of Clermont and Alpinia NP near Rolleston (TSSC, 2013).	Two observations of the species have been recorded within the desktop search extent, with the closest record approximately 12.5km to the south west.	The Study Area was dominated by introduced grasses. Natural Grasslands REs were not present within the Study Area. This species was also not observed during ecological assessments in March 2025. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur in the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i> bluegrass	V	-	PMST,	This species is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. Associated species: White Box (<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>), Silver-leaved Ironbark (<i>E. melanophloia</i>), Yellow Box (<i>E. melliodora</i>), Manna Gum (<i>E. viminalis</i>), Amulla (<i>Myoporum debile</i>), Purple Wire-grass (<i>Aristida ramosa</i>), Kangaroo Grass (<i>Themeda triandra</i>), Fine-leaved Tussock-grass (<i>Poa sieberiana</i>), Red-leg Grass (<i>Bothriochloa ambigua</i>), Pitted Blue-grass (<i>B. decipiens</i>), <i>Macrozamia stenomera</i>, Small Woolly Burr-medick (<i>Medicago minima</i>), Scaly Buttons (<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>), <i>Lomandra aff. longifolia</i>, Australian Bugle (<i>Ajuga australis</i>), Bogan-flea (<i>Calotis hispidula</i>) and <i>Austrodanthonia spp.</i>, <i>Dichopogon spp.</i>, <i>Brachyscome spp.</i>, <i>Vittadinia spp.</i>, <i>Wahlenbergia spp.</i> and <i>Psoralea spp.</i> This species is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants, and highly disturbed pasture. It is often collected from disturbed open grassy woodlands on the northern tablelands, where the habitat has been variously grazed, nutrient-enriched and water-enriched (DCCEE, 2026). It occurs chiefly on the northern tablelands in the Saumarez area, west of Armidale, and 18-30km east of Guyra. It is more rarely found on the north-western slopes, central western slopes and north-western plains of NSW, extending west to Narrabri. In QLD it has been reported from the Leichhardt, Morton, North Kennedy and Port Curtis regions (TSSC, 2012).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	No remnant REs were present within the Study Area. Therefore, no suitable habitat was present. No previous records were observed within the desktop search extent or during the ecological assessment in March 2025. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i> Black Ironbox	V	-	PMST,	This species grows along watercourses and occasionally on river flats or open woodland. Soil varies from sand through to heavy clay. Altitudinal range is 0-300m and the climate of the area is sub-tropical with an annual rainfall of 650-1100m. The species is said to be highly salt tolerant. It does not occur in pure stands, but is co-dominant with species such as Broad-leaved Teatree (<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>), <i>M. fluviatilis</i>, Forest Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>), Carbeen (<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>) (Regional Ecosystem 11.3.25a) and occasionally in semi evergreen vine thicket (e.g. Broad-leaved Bottle Tree (<i>Brachychiton australis</i>), Narrow-leaved Bottle Tree (<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>), Scrub Wilga (<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>) and <i>Lysiphyllum</i> spp.) (Regional Ecosystem 11.3.11). Other species it grows in association with include River Red Gum (<i>E. camaldulensis</i>), Moreton Bay Ash (<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>), River Oak (<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>) and Weeping Paperbark (<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>) and other Regional Ecosystems that include 9.3.1 and 8.3.3 (DCCEEW, 2026). This species occurs between Rockhampton and Ayr in QLD (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), 2008a).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area did not contain suitable habitat to support the species, was not previously recorded in the desktop search extent, or during the ecological assessment in March 2025. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Polianthion minutiflorum</i>	V	V	PMST,	It grows in forest and woodland on sandstone slopes and gullies with skeletal soil, or deeper soils adjacent to deeply weathered laterite (DCCEEW, 2026). <i>Polianthion minutiflorum</i> is known from five areas in east Queensland, from Redcliffe Vale, about 110 km west of Mackay, south to Kingaroy, covering approximately 800km (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area does not have the preferred sandstone slopes with skeletal soils and was not previously recorded within the desktop search extent. Therefore, this species is unlikely to be in the Study Area. Additionally, this species was not observed during ecological assessments in March 2025.	Unlikely to occur
<i>Ptilotus uncinellus</i>	E	E	ALA, WO	The species grows in shallow, pink, gravelly loams on the slopes of jump-ups in <i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open woodland with a semi-evergreen vine thicket understorey and sparse grassy ground layer (Bean, 2010). Associated species include <i>Erythroxylum australe</i> , <i>Croton insularis</i> , <i>Acalypha eremorum</i> , <i>Grevillea helmsiae</i> , <i>Ancistrachne uncinulata</i> , <i>Paspalidium</i> sp. and <i>Leptochloa decipiens</i> . The species co-occurs with buffel grass <i>Cenchrus ciliatus</i> and <i>Salsola australis</i> (Bean, 2010; Queensland Herbarium, 2020).	Two records of the species are present within the desktop search extent. The closest record is located approximately 9.5km to the north west.	The Study Area did not contain suitable habitat associated with slopes and woodlands to support the species and wasn't recorded during the ecological assessment in March 2025. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i> Quassia	V	V	PMST,	The species commonly occurs in lowland rainforest often with <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> or on rainforest margins, but it can also be found in other forest types, such as open forest and woodland, it is commonly found in areas adjacent to both temporary and permanent watercourses up to 510 m altitude. (Hewson, 1985) Commonly associated trees in the open forest and woodlands include <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> , <i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i> , <i>E. acmenoides</i> , <i>E. tereticornis</i> , <i>C. intermedia</i> , <i>E. siderophloia</i> , <i>E. moluccana</i> , <i>E. cloeziana</i> and <i>E. fibrosa</i> (DCCEEW, 2024). Quassia is endemic to QLD and is currently known to occur in several localities between Scawfell Island, near Mackay, and Goomboorian, north of Gympie (DCCEEW, 2024).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area did not contain suitable rainforest, forest or woodland habitat to support the species as it was all non-remnant. Additionally, it was not previously recorded in the desktop search extent or during the ecological assessment in March 2025. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur
<i>Solanum adenophorum</i>	-	E	WO	<i>Solanum adenophorum</i> occurs mostly in brigalow woodland and on very gently inclined slopes. It also occurs in gidgee (<i>Acacia cambagei</i>) scrub on deep cracking clay soils (Bean, 2004).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Although the Study Area contained Brigalow, it was young woody regrowth and did not provide suitable habitat for this species. Furthermore, the species was not previously recorded within the desktop search extent or during the March 2025 ecological assessment. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Solanum elachophyllum</i>	-	E	ALA, WO	<i>Solanum elachophyllum</i> grows on fertile cracking-clay soils in open forest of <i>Eucalyptus thozetiana</i> , <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> , with understorey of <i>Geijera parviflora</i> , <i>Casuarina cristata</i> , <i>Macropteranthes leichhardtii</i> , <i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i> , or woodland of <i>E. crebra</i> and <i>E. tenuipes</i> (Bean, 2004; Queensland Herbarium, 2012).	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent. The record is located approximately 19km to the south east.	Although the Study Area contained Brigalow, it was only young woody regrowth and did not provide suitable habitat for this species. Furthermore, the species was not recorded during the March 2025 ecological assessment. Therefore, the species is unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur

1. CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; and V = Vulnerable.

2. CR = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; and NT = Near Threatened.



Table 5. Threatened fauna

Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
Birds							
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> Common Sandpiper	Ma, Mi	SLC	PMST,	The species has been recorded from a wide range of wetland habitats, of varying levels of salinity. The species typically forages in shallow water and on bare soft mud at the edges of wetlands (DCCEEW, 2026). The common sandpiper is found along all coastlines of Australia, including several areas inland, but is concentrated to northern and western Australia. In Queensland, areas of national importance occur in southeastern Gulf of Carpentaria and the Cairns foreshore. The south-eastern Gulf of Carpentaria is also a site of international importance (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Vagrant individuals have the potential to occur but are unlikely due to absence of suitable habitat. The water way located along the north west boundary of the Study Area is unlikely to retain sufficient water for long periods of time and therefore is unlikely to support the species.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Apus pacificus</i> Fork-tailed Swift	Mi	SLC	PMST,	The species is predominantly aerial and occurs over inland areas and occasionally above the foothills in coastal areas with dry and open habitat. The species can also occur over low scrub, heathland, saltmarsh and riparian woodlands and are associated with low pressure systems that favour the occurrence of insect prey (DCCEEW, 2026). The fork-tailed swift is a non-breeding visitor to all states and territories of Australia which consists of its core range. In Qld, scattered records occur in the Gulf Country, and a few records on Cape York Peninsula. There are many records east of the Great Divide, from near Cooktown and south to Townsville. They are also widespread but scattered in coastal areas from 20° S, south to Brisbane and in much of the south south-eastern region. They are more widespread west of the Great Divide and are commonly found west of the line joining Chinchilla and Hughenden. They are found to the west between Richmond and Winton, Longreach, Gowan Range, Maraila National Park and Dirranbandi. They are rarely found further west to Windorah and Thargomindah (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	This species is almost exclusively aerial, occurring over a variety of habitat. Vagrant individuals have the potential to occur within the Study Area.	Possibly occurring



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Calidris acuminata</i> Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V	V	PMST,	The species typically inhabits muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh, or other low vegetation. This includes lagoons, swamps, lakes and pools near the coast, and dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and bore swamps, saltpans and hypersaline salt lakes inland. The species may use flooded paddocks, sedgeland and other ephemeral wetlands, but vacate these habitats during dry conditions. Marine habitats for the species include intertidal mudflats in sheltered bays, inlets, estuaries, or seashores, and swamps and creeks lined with mangroves. They sometimes occur on rocky shores and rarely on exposed reefs (DCCEEW, 2026). In Queensland, they are recorded in most regions, being widespread along much of the coast and are very sparsely scattered inland, particularly in central and south-western regions (Higgins & Davies, 1996). There are 39 international important sites across Australia, four of which are in Queensland comprising south-east Gulf of Carpentaria, Lake Machattie, Lake Yamma Yamma, and Lake Numalla (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area does not contain the wetland habitats required by this species therefore the habitat is considered unsuitable. In addition, the species hasn't been recorded previously within the Study Area or surrounding landscape.	Unlikely to occur
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i> Curlew Sandpiper	CE, Ma, Mi	CE	PMST,	This species usually forages and roosts in intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms (DCCEEW, 2026). Curlew sandpipers commonly occur around the Australian coastline. Queensland records indicate that this species is more widespread in coastal areas south of Cairns, however scattered records occur in the Gulf of Carpentaria. There are sparsely scattered records inland (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area does not contain the wetland habitats required by this species therefore the habitat is considered unsuitable. In addition, the species hasn't been recorded previously within the Study Area or surrounding landscape.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Calidris melanotos</i> Pectoral Sandpiper	Ma, Mi	SLC	PMST,	Typical habitat for the species comprises shallow fresh to saline wetlands, including coastal lagoons, estuaries, bays, swamps, lakes, inundated grasslands, saltmarshes, river pools, creeks, floodplains and artificial wetlands. The species is usually found in coastal or near coastal habitat but occasionally further inland. Also recorded in swamp overgrown with lignum (DCCEEW, 2026). In Queensland, most records for the species occur around Cairns. There are scattered records elsewhere, mainly from east of the Great Divide between Townsville and Yeppoon. Records also exist in the south-east of the state as well as a few inland records at Mount Isa, Longreach and Oakey (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent. Further, the Study Area is located outside the expert, known distribution for the species.	The Study Area does not contain the wetland habitats required by this species therefore the habitat is considered unsuitable. In addition, the species hasn't been recorded previously within the Study Area or surrounding landscape.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Cuculus optatus</i> Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo	Mi	SLC	PMST,	Inhabits monsoon forest, rainforest edges, isolated trees in paddocks, river flats, roadsides, mangroves, islands (Pizzey & Knight, 2007). Also occurs in woodlands and open forest associated with riparian areas. The species frequents sheltered gullies, and slopes with a dense understorey of shrubs and ferns within wet sclerophyll forests (DotE, 2015b). Core non-breeding range in Queensland includes Northern QLD and the Gulf of Carpentaria and extends along eastern QLD (DotE, 2015b). The species is a regular nonbreeding migrant to coastal northern and eastern Australia. The species occurs in the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsular to the QLD-NSW border, including inland areas of eastern Queensland (Pizzey & Knight, 2007).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area does not contain the habitat including monsoon rainforest wet sclerophyll forests, open woodland or forest edges required by this species. Therefore, the habitat is considered unsuitable. In addition, the species hasn't been recorded previously within the Study Area or surrounding landscape.	Unlikely to occur



<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> Red Goshawk	E	E	PMST,	The species occurs over wooded and forested lands of tropical and warm-temperate Australia, coastal and sub-coastal (BirdLife Australia, 2023). It prefers tall open forest, woodland and rainforest edges with a mosaic of vegetation types, large population of birds (largely prey species) and permanent water; riverine vegetation much used (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Forests of intermediate density are favoured, as are ecotones between habitats of differing densities: e.g. between rainforest and eucalypt forest, between gallery forest and woodland, or on edges of woodland and forest where they meet grassland, cleared land, roads or watercourses (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Avoid very dense and very open habitats, although sometimes seen over open agricultural land or grassland. Rarely enter dense forest (rainforest, tall wet forest), except as drought refuge; but may occur on edges and in clearings, penetrate along roads or watercourses, or hunt over canopy (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Immature birds reported from mangroves, open river floodplains, low open woodland, agricultural land and pasture, but such habitats not used regularly (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Few detailed descriptions of structure and floristics of habitats. In eastern Australia rainforest, tall open forest, open forest in rugged terrain; mixed eucalypt woodland with scrubby understorey (Blue Gum - <i>E. saligna</i>, Lemon-scented Gum - <i>E. citriodora</i>); valley with subtropical rainforest, open forest of Spotted Gum - <i>E. maculata</i> and ironbarks, forest of Hoop Pine - <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> and vines, regrowth of eucalypt and <i>Acacia</i>, and farmland; mixed eucalypt woodland with thickets of <i>Melaleuca</i>; low <i>Melaleuca</i> lining watercourse through <i>Banksia</i> heath on dunes; tall forest of <i>E. pilularis</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i> fringing river; gallery forest of <i>Casuarina</i> along river, through partly cleared eucalypt open forest; <i>Melaleuca</i> swamp forest (BirdLife Australia, 2023). In NT: coastal and subcoastal tall open forests and woodlands, and savannas traversed by forested or wooded rivers; gallery forest along watercourses, eucalypt woodland and open forest to 15-40 m (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Nesting occurs in tall trees within one kilometre of permanent water, generally in open, biologically rich forest or woodlands (DCCEW, 2026). The range of the red goshawk has significantly retracted in recent years towards northern Australia and is now considered locally	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent. Scattered records are present on ALA throughout the broader landscape, with a record from 1992 present in Dipperu National Park, approximately 55km to the east.	Suitable habitat to support the species was not present within the Study Area, as the vegetation was non-remnant with young woody regrowth. Additionally, the most recent records of this species within the desktop search were over 30 years ago and 55 km eastwards. Therefore, this species is considered unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur
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Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
				extinct in southern Queensland and NSW (DCCEEW, 2026). Although the movement patterns are poorly known, they are generally considered sedentary with some dispersive individuals and no evidence for migration (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2026). One radio-telemetry study has been conducted on a pair of Red Goshawks in northern Australia which resulted in an estimated home range for the breeding female of 120 km², and 200 km² for the male with some indications that it might have been larger (DCCEEW, 2026). Five historic records of pairs of Red Goshawks in southeastern Queensland suggested home range may vary from 50-220 km² based on the available habitat surrounding the areas where the pairs were located (DCCEEW, 2026). It appears the species is no longer present or is present at critically low levels in Eastern Australian Temperate Forests and Brigalow Tropical Savannah ecoregions in coastal and sub-coastal eastern Australia. It is thought the species is no longer present in the Rockhampton and Eungella regions (MacColl et al., 2023). Recent records in Queensland suggest that the species is existing in National Parks or State forests with a stronghold in north-east Queensland and eastern Cape York Peninsula (DERM, 2012; MacColl et al., 2023).			



<i>Falco hypoleucos</i> Grey Falcon	V	V	PMST,	The grey falcon occurs over open country and wooded lands of tropical and temperate Australia (BirdLife Australia, 2023; TSSC, 2020). It mainly occurs on sandy and stony plains of inland drainage systems, lightly timbered with acacia scrublands and intersected by eucalypt-lined, wooded, watercourses (BirdLife Australia, 2023). They hunt far into open areas, over spinifex (<i>Triodia</i>), tussock grassland (<i>Astrebla</i>), and low shrubland (e.g. bluebush), as well as near and over swamps, bores and waterholes, where surface water attracts prey, similarly occurring in tussock grasslands and open woodlands during winter (BirdLife Australia, 2023; TSSC, 2020). Occasionally they are found near the coast in open woodlands (e.g. mallee), lightly timbered plains and grasslands of lowlands and foothills, as well as occasionally entering country towns (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Nesting occurs on usually slender, sloping, or vertical fork in top part of tallest tree in area, usually near water or dry watercourses. Height of nests: from 6 m to over 25 m (BirdLife Australia, 2023). The grey falcon is poorly understood and is considered to be Australia's rarest falcon and the rarest <i>Falco</i> species in the world (Schoenjahn, 2013). It occurs in arid and semi-arid Australia, with a stronghold in arid and semi-arid zones with a mean annual rainfall <500 mm but seldom in waterless desert, with the exception of drought conditions following wet years where the species may become marginally more widespread (BirdLife Australia, 2023; TSSC, 2020). This includes the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, central Australia and Western Australia (TSSC, 2020). It is a highly mobile species travelling hundreds of kilometres dispersing during periods of drought to coastal areas, with wintering occurring within northern Australia (mostly immature birds) (NSW Scientific Committee, 2009). It is a resident or nomadic visitor to inland parts of all mainland states, recorded from most of Australia except Cape York Peninsula and areas east of the Great Dividing Range in QLD and NSW (S. Garnett et al., 2021; TSSC, 2020). Their home range size is not specified however they are likely to be larger than 100 km² (NSW Scientific Committee, 2009).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent. One historical record is present in the broader landscape, located approximately 70km to the west.	Suitable habitat to support the species was not present within the Study Area, as the vegetation was non-remnant with young woody regrowth Brigalow. The species had not been previously recorded within the desktop search extent and the closest record was approximately 70km west. Therefore, this species is considered unlikely to occur within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur
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Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> Latham's Snipe	V	V	PMST,	In Australia the species typically occurs in permanent and ephemeral wetlands up to 2000 m above sea-level. They generally occupy flooded meadows, seasonal or semi-permanent swamps, or open waters, but various other freshwater habitats can be used including bogs, waterholes, billabongs, lagoons, lakes, creek or river margins, river pools and floodplains. However, they can also occur in habitats with saline or brackish water, in modified or artificial habitats, and in habitats located close to humans or human activity (DCCEEW, 2026). Known from all east coast areas. Extends inland over the eastern tablelands in south-eastern Queensland (and occasionally from Rockhampton in the north), and to west of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. Occasionally recorded in south-western Queensland (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the Study Area. One contemporary record is in the surrounding region, approximately 57 km north of the Study Area.	Suitable habitat for the species including permanent or ephemeral wetlands were not present within the Study Area. In addition, the species has not been recorded previously within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



							Possible occurrence
Geophaps scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	PMST, ALA, WO	This species' habitat occurs in tropical, open, dry sclerophyll woodlands and savannahs of north-east Australia (DCCEEW, 2026; TSSC, 2015). The species is generally found in areas mostly dominated in the overstorey by <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Acacia</i> and <i>Callitris</i> species, in remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetated communities and within 3km of water bodies or water courses (DCCEEW, 2026). Water bodies suitable for the species include permanent or seasonal rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds and waterholes (BirdLife Australia, 2023; TSSC, 2015). The species drinks daily and prefers to drink where there is gently sloping, bare ground on which to approach and stand at the water's edge. A small patch (less than a square metre) of bare ground at the water's edge is what the bird requires (DCCEEW, 2026). Squatter Pigeon (southern) foraging and breeding habitat is known to occur on well-draining, sandy or loamy soils on low, gently sloping, flat to undulating plains and foothills (LZ 5) and lateritic (duplex) soils on low 'jump-ups' and escarpments (LZ 7). Mainly forages on seeds which have fallen to the ground from low vegetation, such as grasses, herbs and shrubs (Chrome 1976b; Chrome and Shields 1992). The patchy, ground layer of vegetation rarely exceeds 33% of the ground area. The species is locally abundant within the northern part of its range (i.e. Brigalow Belt (North) and Desert Uplands Bioregions). It is considered to be common in grazing country north of the Tropic of Capricorn. The squatter pigeon (southern) occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range. Its current distribution extends from the Burdekin-Lynd Divide in central Queensland, west to Longreach and Charleville, east to the coast between Port Curtis and Proserpine, and south to NSW north of 29°S (Cooper et al., 2015). There is a broad zone of hybridisation with the northern subspecies along the Burdekin-Lynd Divide (S. T. Garnett & Crowley, 2000; Higgins & Davies, 1996). It is known to occur within the following natural resource management regions: Desert Channels, Burdekin, Mackay Whitsunday, Fitzroy, Burnett Mary, South East Queensland, Condamine, Border Rivers and Maranoa-Balonne, and South West Queensland (DCCEEW, 2026). The species is considered sedentary or locally nomadic (Squatter Pigeon Workshop, 2011). They are likely to be sedentary where both food and water resources are reliable however, when these resources become unavailable, they may disperse along vegetated	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent. The closest record is located 4.6km to the north of the Study Area.	The Study Area contains potentially suitable habitat to support this species which is known to occur in non-remnant and regrowth habitats near a permanent water source. In addition, there is a record of the species 4.6km north of the Study Area. However, microhabitat within the Study Area is less suitable for this species which prefers patchy ground cover and sandy or gravelly soils which were not observed.	



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
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corridors to areas where there is access to permanent water
(Squatter Pigeon Workshop, 2011)



<i>Grantiella picta</i> Painted Honeyeater	V	V	PMST,	Painted honeyeater habitat mostly comprises a strong association with mistletoes, occurring in eucalypt forests, woodlands, riparian woodlands of <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> and <i>E. camaldulensis</i>, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia dominated woodlands, paperbarks, <i>Casuarina</i> spp., <i>Callitris</i> spp. and trees on farmland or in gardens (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DoE, 2015a). The species prefer woodlands that with a higher number of mature trees which generally contain more mistletoes, and are more common in wider areas of woodland than in narrower strips (DCCEEW, 2026). Mainly in box-ironbark woodlands and forests on inland foothills of Great Divide, dominated by species such as Red Ironbark, Mugga, Yellow Box, Broad-leaved Peppermint <i>E. dives</i> or Red Stringybark <i>E. macrorhyncha</i> with Drooping <i>Amyema pendulum</i> and Box <i>A. miquelii</i> Mistletoes; also in box-casuarina woodlands, especially those dominated by Yellow Gum with Buloke, and Belah (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Also common in riparian forests of River Sheoak with Needle-leaf Mistletoe <i>Amyema cambagei</i> (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Often found on plains with scattered eucalypts, and remnant trees on farmland, sometimes in stands of acacia, such as Myall, Prickly Wattle <i>A. victoriae</i>, Mulga, Brigalow and Silver Wattle with mistletoes, including Grey <i>Amyema quandang</i> and Wire-Leaf <i>A. preissii</i> Mistletoes (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Also occurs in woodlands dominated by native pine <i>Callitris</i>; or River Red Gum and Black Box, with Box and Drooping Mistletoes (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Sometimes observed in urban parks and gardens, especially those with large eucalypts (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Widespread and sparsely distributed from southeastern Australia to northwestern Queensland and eastern Northern Territory (S. T. Garnett & Crowley, 2000). The greatest concentrations and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland (DCCEEW, 2026). Painted honeyeater follows a seasonal north-south movement dictated by mistletoe fruiting (DoE, 2015a). After breeding, the species then moves to semi-arid areas such as central and western Queensland (DAWE, 2021). Given this, the species is considered to be highly dispersive and nomadic, and thus can occur across a wide variety of land tenures (DAWE, 2021).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Marginal habitat to support the species is limited to the regrowth vegetation located along the northern extent of the Study Area. However, the isolated nature of the habitat patch and lack of mistletoe observed suggests it is unlikely to be utilised by the species.	Unlikely to occur
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Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> White-throated Needletail	V, Ma, Mi	V	ALA	The species is almost exclusively aerial in Australia. It breeds in Siberia from April to August and in the non-breeding season, can occur over most habitat types. The species is most often recorded above wooded areas including open forest, closed forest and rainforest. In coastal areas, they are sometimes seen flying over sandy beaches or mudflats, and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes. The species is commonly observed high on storm fronts feeding exclusively on insects. It has been recorded from ground level up to 1000m. The species has been recorded roosting in hollows in Australia. Roosting habitat has been recorded as hollow-bearing trees on cliffs, ridges, edges of clearing areas and emergents (DCCEEW, 2026). The species Core non breeding range is widespread in eastern and south-eastern Australia, recorded in all coastal regions of Queensland and NSW. Their range extends to the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range and are occasionally seen over the adjacent inland plains (TSSC, 2019).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Despite the species aerial nature and the potential for vagrants, the closest occurrence record was over 20 km from the Study Area and suitable foraging habitat is limited.	Unlikely to occur
<i>Motacilla flava</i> Yellow Wagtail	Ma, Mi	SLC	PMST,	The species typically inhabits short grass and bare ground; swamp margins, sewage ponds, saltmarshes, playing fields, airfields, ploughed land and town lawns (Pizzey & Knight, 2007). The species is regularly recorded as a regular summer migrant to coastal northern Australia, or as a vagrant to southern states (DotE, 2015; Pizzey & Knight, 2007).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Suitable habitat for the species such as meadows and damp marches is not present within the Study Area. In addition, there are no records of the species within the Study Area or greater region.	Unlikely to occur



<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i> Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern)	E	E	PMST,	The star finch mainly inhabit grassy open (savanna) woodland, tall, rank grassland, rushes with woodland, mixed-forest woodland, and riparian woodland, damp grassland, and sedgeland all intrinsically associated with permanent surface water and regularly (seasonally) inundated areas (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DEWHA, 2010; DEWHA, 2008b). Grassy woodlands are typically interspersed with shrubs or small trees which has previously been eucalypt woodland with vine forest that had been cleared (Holmes, 1998). It often occurs among rank grass, reeds, rushes, or canegrass (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Frequently associated woodland tree species include <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i>, <i>E. tereticornis</i>, <i>E. tessellaris</i>, <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>, <i>E. camaldulensis</i> and <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> (Holmes, 1998). Woodland tree species may also be dominated by <i>Pandanus</i>, paperbarks, such as Weeping paperbarks, eucalypts including Coolibah, Forest Red Gum, River Red Gum Moreton Bay Ash, casuarinas such as River Sheoak or combinations of these (BirdLife Australia, 2023). This species avoids expansive open lands without trees or shrubs (Holmes, 1998). In Lakefield NP, QLD, they disperse to nearby saltmarsh during wet season and return to grasslands at the end of the wet season to breed (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Sometimes occurring in farmland, such as irrigated pasture or rice fields, or cane fields, around stockyards and sewage ponds (BirdLife Australia, 2023). On Cape York, the species is known from the following vegetation types: • woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus chlorophylla</i>, <i>E. microtheca</i> and <i>E. acroleuca</i> • woodlands and open woodlands dominated by <i>E. clarksoniana</i>, <i>E. novoguineensis</i> or <i>E. polycarpa</i> • low open woodlands and low woodlands dominated by broad-leaved paperbarks <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> on depositional plains • tussock grasslands on marine and alluvial plains or on longitudinal drainage depressions	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent. Limited records of the species occur within the greater landscape, with the closest, albeit historical record is located approximately 87km to the east.	The Study Area is dominated by non-remnant with young woody regrowth Brigalow which does not constitute suitable habitat to support the species. Additionally, the species is likely regionally extinct.	Unlikely to occur
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Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
				- woodlands and herblands on beach ridges and at the littoral margins; and - sedgelands, lakes and lagoons (Holmes, 1998). Most records from Cape York Peninsula come from grasslands or open woodlands, and in the east, near Princess Charlotte Bay, the dominant grasses are <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>, <i>Dichanthium sp.</i>, <i>Panicum maximum</i>, <i>Xerochloa imberbis</i> and <i>Oryza australiensis</i>, with the sedge <i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i> (Holmes, 1998). The distribution of star finch is poorly known but it is thought to only occur in central Queensland from Bowen in the north, to Winton in the west and Wowan in the south (DCCEEW, 2026). It is possible that the distribution extends farther north to Mount Surprise and the Cloncurry-Mount Isa region, but records from these locations could relate to the subspecies <i>N. r. subclarescens</i> (DCCEEW, 2026). Recent studies estimate the total population at 50 individuals or as being possibly extinct (DEWHA, 2008b). Species movements are poorly known though generally considered sedentary or resident with some localised movements (BirdLife Australia, 2023; Holmes, 1998). During a banding study of star finches in Western Australia, it was found that the average distance star finches moved within the one study area was 4.05 km. Average movements between separate study areas was 10.2 km and of the banded birds, only 6% were making these larger movements (Lewis, & Leyrer, Jutta, 2015).			



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Osprey	Ma, Mi	SLC	PMST,	The species inhabits littoral and coastal habitats and terrestrial wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia and offshore islands. The species has been recorded within a variety of wetland habitats including swamps and marshes; margins of rivers and lakes; damp or flooded grasslands, pastures or agricultural lands; reservoirs; sewage treatment ponds; drainage channels; salt pans and salt lakes; salt marshes; estuarine mudflats, tidal streams; mangrove swamps; coastal lagoons; and offshore reefs (DCCEEW, 2026). The species occurs along the coast around the entirety of Australia, with the breeding range extending from the south-west coast of Western Australia, up and around through Queensland and south to Lake Macquarie in NSW. They occasionally travel inland along major rivers, particularly in northern Australia. They can occur in central Australia between May and December during years of average or above-average rainfall, when fish are abundant in inland waterways (DCCEEW, 2026).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area lacks the large waterbodies or riparian areas required to support this species as such the habitat is considered unsuitable.	Unlikely to occur



<i>Poephila cincta</i> Southern Black-throated Finch	E	E	PMST,	Occurs mainly in dry, open, grassy woodlands and forests, typically dominated by <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Corymbia</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i>, and occasionally in tussock grasslands of the tropics and subtropics with seeding grasses and free water (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2026). They mainly inhabit dry, open to very open (savanna) eucalypt woodlands, often along or near watercourses, or in the vicinity of water but also woodlands dominated by paperbarks or acacias (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2026). Almost all recent records of the finch from south of the tropics have been in riparian habitat (Black-throated Finch Recovery Team, 2007). Some of the more common species of eucalypts in woodlands and forests frequented by the subspecies include <i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>, <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>, <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>, <i>E. melanophloia</i>, <i>E. brownii</i>, <i>E. similis</i>, <i>E. crebra</i>, <i>E. tereticornis</i> and <i>E. camaldulensis</i>. (DAWE, 2023). Areas with a high diversity of grass species, particularly native grass species are likely to be favoured by the species as they are a specialist granivore requiring year-round access to grass seed (DAWE, 2023). On Atherton Tableland, ne. Qld, recorded in grassy grevillea-paperbark woodland dominated by Fern-leaved Grevillea <i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>, Bushman's Clothes Pegs <i>G. glauca</i>, Yellow-barked Paperbark <i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> and <i>M. stenostachya</i>, with ground-cover of grasses <i>Setaria</i>, <i>Rhynchelytrum</i>, <i>Schizachyrium</i>, <i>Panicum</i> and <i>Aristida</i>, and with several dams and an irrigation channel nearby; and also recorded in open mixed forests of eucalypts, casuarinas, <i>Tristania</i> and acacias, with <i>Callistemon</i> along streams (BirdLife Australia, 2023). In se. Qld, formerly recorded in dry open forest on ridges, grassy hillsides and 'mountain flats'; and, round Inverell, northern NSW, in riparian vegetation of thickets of Yellow Tea-tree <i>Leptospermum flavescens</i> and <i>Melaleuca</i>, and dense River Sheoaks surrounded by grassy open woodland (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Also, often on grassy plains; and on C. York Pen. and near coast, on grassy flats with <i>Pandanus</i>. Recorded in cultivation surrounded by woodland, and grazed paddocks. Said usually to avoid settled areas (Immelmann), though recorded on mown lawn near Ashford, NSW, once recorded in suburban garden in Townsville and formerly said to have been found in towns and cities in se. Qld (BirdLife Australia, 2023). This subspecies historically contacted the northern subspecies near Mareeba where the current distribution of the black-throated finch	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area is dominated non-remnant with young woody regrowth Brigalow with a ground layer dominated by introduced species. This does not constitute suitable habitat to support the species which requires a high diversity of native grasses for foraging. In addition, the species has not been recorded within the Study Area or surrounding region.	Unlikely to occur
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Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
				(southern) has now largely contracted and is only locally common in Queensland at sites near Townsville and Charters Towers, with small flocks scattered throughout the Brigalow Belt North and Desert Uplands bioregions (Black-throated Finch Recovery Team, 2007). Very few records occur south of Rockhampton after the 1970s and no populations are known to occur on conservation reserves (DCCEEW, 2026). There are no modern records (since 2000) in the northern Bowen Basin (DAWE, 2023). Although movements are poorly known they are probably sedentary or resident around Charters Towers, Innisfail, Townsville and Rockhampton in QLD (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Some movement may be triggered by drought: gather in large mobile flocks around waterholes during drought (BirdLife Australia, 2023).			



<i>Rostratula australis</i> Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	PMST,	This species inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater (occasionally brackish) wetlands (ephemeral and permanent) (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2026). This primarily includes temporary and permanent lakes, swamps, claypans, inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2025). Vegetation in these habitat areas typically include emergent tussocks of grass, sedges, rushes, reeds or samphire, often with lignum <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> sp. (lignum), cane grass or tea-tree <i>Melaleuca</i>; sometimes tree-lined, with some scattered fallen or washed-up timber (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2025). The structure of vegetation is important for the species, with patchy to continuous low vegetation in and/or surrounding the wetland being essential (Rogers et al., 2003). Extensive reed-beds (or similar) are avoided (Rogers et al., 2003). Breeding occurs in shallow wetlands with areas of bare wet mud and both upper and canopy cover nearby, typically from or near small islands in freshwater wetlands (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2025). Use modified habitats, such as low-lying woodlands converted to grazing pasture, sewage farms, dams, bores and irrigation schemes (BirdLife Australia, 2023). This species occurs in all states of Australia but is most common in eastern Australia being well-known from the Murray-Darling basin (BirdLife Australia, 2023; DCCEEW, 2025). Other sightings include the Channel Country and the Fitzroy basin, and recently from the floodwater plains of coastal central and north Qld (DCCEEW, 2025d). The migratory patterns of the Australian painted snipe is poorly known, however, they are possibly dispersive or migratory due to evidence of irregular and infrequent occurrence and breeding at various locations (DCCEEW, 2025d). Dispersive moments have been attributed to local conditions as the species seeks flooded and wetland areas to avoid areas affected by drought (DCCEEW, 2025d). There have been claims of regular seasonal influxes, for example species numbers increasing in spring-summer or summer in Cunnamulla and Minden in Queensland (DCCEEW, 2025d). Suspected to be regular migrants to coastal floodwater plains, in autumn and winter (DCCEEW, 2025d).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Suitable habitat for the species including permanent or ephemeral wetlands were not present within the Study Area. In addition, the species has not been recorded previously within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur
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Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> Diamond Firetail	V	V	PMST,	Habitat critical to the survival of the diamond firetail includes areas of eucalypt, acacia or casuarina woodlands, open forests and other lightly timbered habitats including farmlands and grasslands scattered with trees; habitat with low tree density, few large logs, and little litter cover but high grass cover for foraging, roosting and breeding; and drooping she-oak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) within the Mt Lofty Ranges (DCCEEW, 2023). Often inhabit open woodlands and forests, usually dominated by eucalypts such as red gums (particularly River Red Gum and Blakely's Red Gum) and other gums (e.g. Yellow Gum, Spotted Gum, Manna Gum), stringybarks (especially Broad-leaved Stringybark), ironbarks and box eucalypts (especially Yellow, Grey and White Box) and other species such as Moreton Bay Ash, and typically with open or sparse (though occasionally dense) understorey of shrubs, small trees or regrowth, and grass ground-cover (e.g. of Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda australis</i>. and including mallee woodlands (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Sometimes also in woodlands dominated by casuarinas, such as Buloke or Belah, and cypress-pines <i>Callitris</i>, such as White Cypress-pine <i>Callitris columellaris</i>, sometimes in mixed associations with eucalypts (BirdLife Australia, 2023). The species is found on the south-east mainland of Australia from south-east Queensland to Eyre Peninsula, South Australia and 300km inland from coastal areas. In Qld, their range previously extended to north Queensland, however it has greatly retracted and they now only occur in the very south of the state (DCCEEW, 2023). Movements are apparently mainly resident or sedentary throughout its range, but short-distance migrant in parts of western Victorian (<200km), and seasonal occurrence or movements reported elsewhere in Victoria and SA (BirdLife Australia, 2023). Described as resident or present throughout year in many areas throughout range: e.g. Rockhampton, QLD; various sites and regions in NSW; round Caniambo, northern Victoria; and in Scott CP on Fleurieu Peninsula, SA (BirdLife Australia, 2023). At Boree, NSW, vacated garden in winter, and suggested to have moved into nearby bushland (BirdLife Australia, 2023).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	The Study Area is dominated by non-remnant with young woody regrowth Brigalow which does not constitute suitable habitat to support the species which generally consists of open woodlands and forests. Additionally, the species is likely extinct in the region.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Common Greenshank, Greenshank	E	E	PMST,	The species occurs in all types of wetlands. Typical habitat for this species includes a wide variety of inland wetlands and sheltered coastal habitats of varying salinity, including sheltered coastal habitats, typically with large mudflats and saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass, both permanent and ephemeral terrestrial wetlands, including swamps, lakes, dams, rivers, creeks, billabongs, waterholes and inundated floodplains, claypans and salt flats (DCCEEW, 2025d). The species has the widest distribution of any shorebird in Australia and is found along all coastlines of Australia, including several wetland areas inland. It does not breed in Australia. It is widespread in the Gulf country and eastern Gulf of Carpentaria. It has been recorded in most coastal regions, possibly with a gap between north Cape York Peninsula and Cooktown. Inland, there have been a few records south of a line from near Dalby to Mt Guide, and sparsely scattered records elsewhere. Sites of international importance in Queensland include South East Gulf of Carpentaria and Great Sandy Strait (DCCEEW, 2025d).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Suitable wetland habitat for the species was not present within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
Mammals							
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i> Northern Quoll, Digul	E	-	PMST,	The species inhabits a diverse range of habitats including eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert. The species is also known to occupy non-rocky lowland habitats such as beach scrub communities in central Queensland. Their habitat generally encompasses some form of rocky area for denning purposes with surrounding vegetated habitats used for foraging and dispersal. Rocky habitats are usually of high relief, often rugged and dissected but can also include tor fields or caves in low lying areas. Eucalypt forest or woodland habitats usually have a high structural diversity containing large diameter trees, termite mounds or hollow logs for denning purposes. Dens are made in rock crevices, tree holes or occasionally termite mounds (DCCEEW, 2025d). The northern quoll occurs in five regional populations across northern Australia, including Queensland, the Northern Territory, Western Australia and offshore islands. In Queensland, they are known to occur as far south as Gracemere and Mt Morgan, south of Rockhampton; as far north as Weipa; and as far west in central Queensland to the vicinity of Carnarvon Range National Park (McGoldrick, 2013; Woinarski et al., 2008). There are occasionally records as far south as Maleny on the Sunshine Coast hinterland. Recent records in central Queensland are from around Proserpine, Midge Point, Eungella and Cape Upstart. In northern Queensland recent records exist from Mareeba, Mount Carbine, Tolga, Weipa and around Cooktown (DCCEEW, 2025d).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Suitable habitat to support the species was not present within the Study Area, as the vegetation was non-remnant with young woody regrowth. This species requires complex rocky or vegetated habitats to support breeding and foraging. In addition, the species has not been recorded previously within the desktop search extent.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Macroderma gigas</i> Ghost Bat	V	E	PMST,	The species occurs across a range of habitats, from arid Pilbara to tropical savanna woodlands and rainforests. During the daytime they roost in caves, rock crevices and old mines. Roost sites used permanently are generally deep natural caves or disused mines with a relatively stable temperature of 23°–28°C and a moderate to high relative humidity of 50–100 percent. The average foraging distance is approximately 2 km from the daytime roost (TSSC, 2016). The species' current range is discontinuous, with geographically disjunct colonies occurring in the Pilbara, Kimberley (including several islands), northern Northern Territory (including Groote Eylandt), the Gulf of Carpentaria, coastal and near coastal eastern Queensland from Cape York to near Rockhampton, and western Queensland (including Riversleigh and Cammowear districts (TSSC, 2016).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent.	This species requires caves, rock crevices or abandoned mine shafts for roosting which were not present within the Study Area. Vegetation within the Study Area was largely non-remnant and unlikely to support the species foraging requirements. Additionally, the species has not been recorded previously within the desktop search extent.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i> Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	V	PMST,	This species inhabits inland woodland vegetation types, including woodlands of <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>, <i>Acacia harpophylla</i>, <i>Casuarina cristata</i>, <i>Angophora costata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>, <i>E. largiflorens</i> and various types of tree mallee, however, the most common is box, ironbark and cypress pine vegetation (TSSC, 2016). The species is most abundant in more extensive stands of vegetation and habitats with a distinct tree canopy and dense, cluttered understorey (TSSC, 2016). It also appears to prefer old-growth forest where it roosts in dead trees or dead spouts of live trees (TSSC, 2016). The species has also been found to nest in exfoliating bark (DEWHA, 2010). It generally forages in concentrated tree patches within the landscape (TSSC, 2016). The species is found in southern central Queensland, central western New South Wales, north-western Victoria and eastern South Australia, where it is patchily distributed, with most of its range in the Murray Darling Basin. Most records are from inland of the Great Dividing Range. The species is uncommon within this distribution and is rarely recorded, except in some areas including the Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South bioregions in New South Wales and Queensland (TSSC, 2015).	The species has not been recorded within the desktop search extent. The Study Area is located outside of the likely distribution for the species. The closest, recent record of the species is located approximately 300km to the south of the site within the Carnarvon National Park.	The Study Area was dominated by non-remnant vegetation which is unlikely to fulfill the foraging and breeding requirements of this species which requires complex woodland vegetation. In addition, the species has not been recorded previously within the desktop search extent and the Study Area is outside of the species known distribution.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Petauroides armillatus</i> / <i>Petauroides volans volans</i> Greater Glider (south-eastern)	E	E	PMST, ALA, WO	This species is largely restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands of eastern Australia, typically found in highest abundance in taller, montane, moist eucalypt forest on fertile soils, with relatively old trees and abundant hollows. Six species were identified as dominant or co-dominant species to the majority of greater glider habitat: <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>, <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>, <i>E. tereticornis</i>, <i>E. crebra</i>, <i>C. intermedia</i> and <i>E. portuensis</i>. Size of trees is also important for Greater Gliders, with trees >30cm DBH preferentially selected for foraging and >50cm DBH for denning as they are more likely to contain suitable hollows for sheltering. Greater glider shelters in tree hollows, with a preference for large hollows in large old trees that are both dead and alive. In SE QLD, the species shows a strong preference for three den-tree species; broad-leaved white mahogany, red ironbark, and forest red gum. The species requires at least two-four live den trees for every 2 ha of suitable forest habitat. The species also prefers a cool microclimate and favours protected gullies, sheltered high elevation areas, coastal lowland areas and southern slopes (DAWE, 2022a). The species occurs in eastern Australia, where it has a broad distribution from around Proserpine in Qld, south through NSW and the ACT, to Wombat State Forest in central Victoria. It occurs across an elevational range of 0–1200 m above sea level (DAWE, 2022a).	Three records of the species are present within the desktop search extent. The closest record is located approximately 4.76km to the south west of the Study Area.	This species requires connected tracts of large <i>Eucalyptus</i> species for foraging and denning which were not present within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> Koala	E	E	PMST, ALA, WO	In Queensland, koalas inhabit moist coastal forests, southern and central western subhumid woodlands, and several eucalypt woodlands adjacent to waterbodies in semi-arid western parts of the state. Surveys in north-western Qld found koalas were patchily distributed and associated with creek-lines and areas of higher tree species richness, with higher abundance correlating with leaf-moisture content. Koalas are reported to utilise more than 400 different tree species for their food and habitat requirements, with tree species varying by habitat type and location across their range. Primary food species differ across habitats and may be as few as two at a particular location (DAWE, 2022b). Koalas feed on approximately 120 species of <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Corymbia</i> and <i>Angophora</i>. The listed population of the koala has a wide but patchy distribution that spans the coastal and inland areas of QLD north to the Herberton area and westwards into hotter and dryer semi-arid climates of central QLD, NSW and the ACT. Koalas are widespread across QLD, occurring in patchy and often low-density populations across the different bioregions. They occur as far north as the Einasleigh Uplands and Wet Tropics bioregions, and to the south and west in the Desert Uplands, Central Mackay Coast, Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga Lands, Brigalow Belt North, Brigalow Belt South, and South Eastern QLD bioregions, where they are most frequently sighted (DAWE, 2022b).	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent. The closest record is approximately 5km north of the Study Area.	The Study Area consisted of cleared pastureland with young regrowth brigalow and non-remnant riparian vegetation along an unmapped ephemeral drainage feature. The vegetation associated with the Study Area does not meet koala foraging or habitat requirements due to the lack of feed tree species and the isolation of the Study Area relative to suitable habitat.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> Echidna	-	SLC	ALA	The species occurs throughout Australia in a wide variety of habitats including mountains, tropics, open woodlands, grasslands, arid zones and coastal environments; wherever there is a supply of ants and termites, upon which it feeds. They prefer to inhabit areas with vegetation that provides cover such as gaps under rocks, hollow logs, hollows at the base of trees, piles of leaves or bunched grasses (Nicol et al., 2011). The species also enters a period of torpor or deep hibernation during autumn and winter, during which time it also requires these forms of cover (Atlas of Living Australia (ALA), 2022). The short-beaked echidna is found throughout Australia including Tasmania (Van Dyck & Strahan, 2008).	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Given the species generalist habitat preferences and the presence of scattered hollow logs for shelter and breeding, the entire Study Area may be utilised by the species.	Likely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Taphozous australis</i> Coastal sheath-tail bat	-	NT	WO	<i>Taphozous australis</i> depends on coastal roosts, preferring sea caves and rocky clefts. They are also known to roost in disused mines, boulder piles, rock fissures, concrete bunkers, and occasionally in buildings. Roost conditions vary from warm (26-28°C) and humid (84-92%) in the north, to cool and airy with cave temperatures below outside air temperatures in the south. In the Central QLD Coast Bioregion <i>T. australis</i> utilises airy boulder sea caves with multiple openings located on the rocky foreshore of peninsulas, <50m of the Highest Astronomical Tide. They forage above the canopy in areas of coastal dune scrubland, melaleuca swamps, open eucalypt forest, grasslands, coastal heathland, monsoon forests, and mangroves on lowlands and foothills. It has also been recorded foraging around lights in urban areas adjacent to native vegetation (Hourigan, 2011). This species occurs along a very narrow coastal zone in Queensland from Shoalwater Bay, through Cape York Peninsula, to Moa Island in the Torres Strait. <i>Taphozous australis</i> also occurs on numerous coastal islands off Queensland throughout its range. The range of this species extends no more than a few kilometres inland (Hourigan, 2011).	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent.	Suitable habitat for the species including caves for roosting and associated vegetation for foraging was not present within the Study Area. The single record of the species within the desktop search extent is likely a vagrant.	Unlikely to occur

Reptiles



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i> common death adder	-	V	WO	The species is strongly associated with deep leaf litter and therefore, wooded ecosystems. The species is found in a wide variety of habitats including rainforests, wet sclerophyll forests, woodland, grasslands, chenopod dominated shrublands, and coastal heathlands (ALA, 2020; DESI, 2024). Disturbed areas are unlikely to provide suitable habitat for this species. The common death adder has a widespread distribution in two disjunct populations: in Eastern Australia from the Northern Territory side of the Gulf of Carpentaria to eastern Victoria; and in southern Australia from the Eyre peninsular almost to Perth. This species was once abundant, but has experienced a dramatic reduction in numbers across its range (DESI, 2024).	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent. The closest record is approximately 23km southeast of the Study Area.	The Study Area consists largely of disturbed non-remnant vegetation which is generally considered unsuitable habitat for this species. In addition, suitable microhabitat features for species were not identified within the Study Area.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Denisonia maculata</i> Ornamental Snake	V	V	PMST, ALA, WO	Ornamental snake prefer moist areas in woodlands and open forests, particularly in depressions located in QLD Regional Ecosystem (RE) Land Zone 4 and in gilgai mounds occurring in areas of deep cracking alluvial soils with high clay content (DCCEEW, 2025d). The species habitat is generally found in <i>Acacia harpophylla</i>, <i>A. cambagei</i>, <i>A. argyrodendron</i> or <i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> dominated communities including primarily REs 11.4.3, 11.4.6, 11.4.8 and 11.4.9 (DCCEEW, 2025d). Habitat is also found in grasslands that contain gilgai (DCCEEW, 2025d). Ornamental snake shelter under logs, leaf litter, bark, rocks and coarse woody debris on the ground, and during dry periods they will seek refuge within clay cracks in gilgai (Brigalow Belt Reptiles Workshop, 2010). Habitat characteristics that are shared across locations in which ornamental snake have been recorded include; • located in the lowest part of the catchment • have a diversity of gilgai size and depth • contain soils of high clay content and deep cracking characteristics • the presence of ground timber is usually common (especially piles) • burrowing frogs are abundant; and, • habitat patches are greater than 10 ha and are within, or connected, to larger areas of remnant vegetation (DCCEEW, 2025d). The ornamental snake is only known from the Brigalow Belt North, and parts of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregions. The stronghold of this species is within the Fitzroy and Dawson River catchments, particularly in the area surrounding Moranbah (DCCEEW, 2025d).	The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent. The closest record of the species is approximately 10km south of the Study Area.	The Study Area lacked the microhabitat required by species including gilgai and deep cracking alluvial soils, therefore it is considered unlikely to provide suitable habitat.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Egernia rugosa</i> Yakka Skink	V	V	PMST,	The species is known to occur in open dry sclerophyll forest, woodland and scrub, including on Land Zones 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10. Common woodland and open forest types include <i>Acacia harpophylla</i>, <i>A. aneura</i>, <i>A. catenulata</i>, <i>A. shirleyi</i>, <i>Casuarina cristata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. and <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>. This species will often take refuge among dense ground vegetation, large hollow logs, cavities in soil-bound root systems of fallen trees and beneath rocks. The species also utilises coarse woody debris and rabbit warrens (DCCEE, 2025d). It is commonly found in cavities under and between partly buried rocks, logs or tree stumps, root cavities and abandoned animal burrows. The species often takes refuge in large hollow logs and has been known to excavate deep burrow systems, sometimes under dense ground vegetation. In cleared habitat, this species can persist where there are shelter sites such as raked log piles, deep gullies, tunnel erosion/sinkholes and rabbit warrens. This species is not generally found in trees or rocky habitats (DoE, 2025). Yakka skink is endemic to Queensland where its distribution is patchy. Isolated populations occur throughout subhumid areas in the interior of Queensland from St George in the south, to Coen and Cape York in the north. In the southern half of the Brigalow Belt it occurs near Rockhampton, south to St George and west to Chesterton Range National Park (DoE, 2014).	The species has not been observed within the desktop search extent.	This species is capable of utilising non-remnant habitats like those observed within the Study Area, however given the lack of suitable microhabitat such as root cavities, abandoned animal burrows or rabbit warrens the Study Area is considered unsuitable. Furthermore, the species has not been observed previously within the Study Area or surrounding landscape.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Elseyia albagula</i> Southern Snapping Turtle	CR	CE	PMST,	The white-throated snapping turtle is recognised as a habitat specialist. Within the river system the white-throated snapping turtle prefers clear, flowing, well-oxygenated waters. This preference appears to be associated with their physiological adaption to extract oxygen from water via cloacal respiration. White throated snapping turtles do occur in non-flowing waters, but typically at much reduced densities (DCCEEW, 2025d). Found only in QLD in the Fitzroy, Mary and Burnett Rivers and associated smaller drainages in south eastern QLD. The Fitzroy catchment population has been separated from the Mary and Burnett catchments for an extended period (TSSC, 2014).	The species has not been observed within the desktop search extent.	This species is a habitat specialist requiring permanent, clear flowing and well oxygenated waters. This type of habitat was not present within the Study Area; therefore, the habitat is considered unsuitable.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Furina dunmalli</i> Dunmall's Snake	V	V	PMST,	The species inhabits a range of habitats including forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by <i>Acacia harpophylla</i>, other wattles (<i>A. burowii</i>, <i>A. deanii</i>, <i>A. leiocalyx</i>), <i>Callitris</i> spp. or <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>; and <i>Corymbia citriodora</i>, <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>, <i>E. melanophloia</i>, <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> and <i>A. luehmannii</i> open forest and woodland associations on sandstone derived soils (DCCEEW, 2025d). The species has been found sheltering under fallen timber and ground litter and may use cracks in alluvial clay soils. Records indicate the species prefers habitats between 200 to 500 m above sea level (DSEWPC, 2011). Dunmall's snake is found from near the Queensland border throughout the Brigalow Belt South and Nandewar bioregions, and as far south as Ashford in NSW. In QLD, it occurs primarily in the Brigalow Belt region in the south-eastern interior. The snake is very rare or secretive with limited records existing. It has been recorded at Archokoora, Oakey, Miles, Glenmorgan, Wallaville, Gladstone, Lake Broadwater, Mount Archer, Tarong Power Station, Exhibition Range National Park, roadside reserves between Inglewood and Texas, Rosedale, Yeppoon and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park (DCCEEW, 2025d).	The species has not been observed within the desktop search extent. The Study Area is also located outside the expected distribution for the species. The closest records of the species are located approximately 105km to the south west near Clermont.	The Study Area does not contain forest or woodland habitat preferred by this species nor does it contain suitable microhabitat such as fallen timber, ground litter or deep soil cracks. Therefore, the Study Area is not considered to contain suitable habitat for the species. In addition, the Study Area is outside of the species known distribution.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Hemiaspis damelii</i> Grey Snake	E	E	PMST,	The grey snake favours woodlands (typically <i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and <i>Casuarina cristata</i>), usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies or in areas with small gullies and ditches (gilgai). It shelters under rocks, logs, other debris in soil cracks and abandoned burrows (DCCEEW, 2022, DCCEEW, 2025). The grey snake distribution extends from central inland NSW, north to several isolated populations near Rockhampton in QLD. Within QLD, records are known from near Goondiwindi and the adjacent Darling-Riverine Plain, from the Darling Downs and from the Lockyer Valley. The species core area is in the Brigalow Belt south of the Great Dividing Range, between Dalby and Glenmorgan. A single reliable record (captured, no specimen collected) is known from Currawinya National Park in western QLD (DCCEEW, 2022, DCCEEW, 2025).	The species has not been observed within the desktop search extent. The closest, contemporary record is located approximately 270km to the south east.	The Study Area does not contain woodland habitat preferred by this species nor does it contain suitable microhabitat including deep soil cracks and gilgai. Therefore, the Study Area is not considered to contain suitable habitat for the species. In addition, the Study Area is outside of the species known distribution.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Lerista allanae</i> Allan's Lerista,	E	E	PMST,	Found in association with <i>Eucalyptus orgadophila</i>/<i>E. erythrophloia</i> open woodlands and <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>. It is currently associated with altered landscapes that have areas with leaf litter and friable surface soils beneath trees and shrubs. These sites were characterised by dark chocolate non-cracking clay-based soils which are mapped as Regional Ecosystem 11.8.5 and 11.8.11 (DCCEEW, 2025d). Soil types associated with records were described as 'fairly friable (clay content 30-64%), alkaline and rich, chocolate brown in colour' (Borsboom et al., 2010). Specimens have been collected in leaf litter and friable soil under <i>Geijera parviflora</i> and <i>Acacia salicina</i> with an adjacent grassy understory composed of <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> and native species (Borsboom et al., 2010). Allan's lerista is only known from black soil downs in the Brigalow Belt North Bioregion in Queensland, between Clermont and Capella (DCCEEW, 2025d).	The species has not been observed within the desktop search extent.	This species has specific habitat requirements including the presence of dark chocolate non-cracking clay-based soils. This soil type was not observed within the Study Area; therefore, the habitat is considered unsuitable for the species. In addition, the Study Area is outside of the species known distribution.	Unlikely to occur



Species	EPBC Act Status ¹	NC Act Status ²	Desktop Source	Habitat requirements	Occurrence within Study Area and surrounds	Habitat within Study Area	Likelihood of occurrence
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i> Fitzroy River Turtle	E	E	PMST,	Fitzroy River turtle occurs in flowing rivers with large deep pools with rocky, gravelly or sandy substrates, connected by shallow riffles. Preferred areas have high water clarity and are often associated with Ribbonweed (<i>Vallisneria</i> sp.) beds. Common riparian vegetation includes Blue Gums (<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>), River Oaks (<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>), Weeping Bottlebrushes (<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>) and paperbarks (<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>) (DCCEEW, 2025d; DEWHA, 2008). The species is restricted to the Fitzroy River and its tributaries. Known sites include Boolburra, Gainsford, Glenroy Crossing, Theodore, Baralba, the Mackenzie River, the Connors River, Duaringa, Marlborough Ck, and Gogango (DCCEEW, 2025d; DEWHA, 2008).	The species has not been observed within the desktop search extent.	This species requires flowing rivers with large deep pools with rocky, gravelly or sandy substrates, connected by shallow riffle. This type of habitat was not present within the Study Area; therefore, the habitat is considered unsuitable.	Unlikely to occur

1. CE = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable, Ma = Marine , Mi = Migratory

2. CR = Critically Endangered; E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; NT = Near Threatened; and SLC = Special Least Concern





Appendix C Significant residual impact assessment



Appendix C. Significant residual impact assessment



Table 6. Significant residual impact assessment

MSES	NC Act status ¹	Likelihood of occurrence	Significant impact assessment summary
Squatter pigeon (southern)	V	Possibly occurring The Disturbance Footprint contains potentially suitable habitat for the species, comprising non-remnant vegetation and a nearby permanent water source outside the Disturbance Area. However, habitat present was of marginal quality due to dominant exotic buffel grass in the ground layer with few bare patches, as well as the absence of sandy or gravelly soils preferred by the species. The species was recorded approximately 4.6 km north of the Disturbance Area.	Significant impact unlikely Direct impacts to squatter pigeon (southern) habitat associated with the Project include vegetation clearing, temporary disturbance during construction, potential mortality risk from increased vehicle movements, and indirect effects such as weed spread or increased activity by feral animals. The management of these potential impacts is addressed through mitigation measures outlined in Section 5. A significant residual impact to squatter pigeon (southern) as defined under the SRI Guideline is unlikely for the following reasons: • The Project would not lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a local population. The Disturbance Footprint does not support an important population of squatter pigeon (southern), with important populations identified as occurring south of the Carnarvon Range (DotE, 2026). Vegetation proposed for clearing comprises marginal, highly modified dispersal habitat only and represents a very small proportion of habitat available within the local and regional landscape. • The Project would not reduce the extent of occurrence of the species. The extent of occurrence of squatter pigeon (southern) has been estimated at approximately 1,684,230 km², with an area of occupancy of 2,888 km² (Queensland Resources Council, 2015). Given the species' mobility and broad habitat tolerance, clearing of 18.43 ha of non-remnant pasture would not alter its known distribution or overall geographic range. • The Project would not fragment an existing population. The Disturbance Footprint does not constitute a critical movement corridor linking core habitat areas. Squatter pigeons are capable of moving through modified agricultural landscapes, and extensive dispersal habitat remains available in the surrounding region. Clearing associated with the Project would not isolate habitat or restrict movement between populations. Squatter pigeon (southern) will be able to disperse throughout this type of disturbed area because it is a highly mobile avian species. As a result, habitat removal is not likely to fragment the population. • The Project would not result in genetically distinct populations forming as a result of habitat isolation. Given the small scale of clearing, the absence of population centres



MSES	NC Act status ¹	Likelihood of occurrence	Significant impact assessment summary
			within the Disturbance Footprint Area, and the connectivity of habitat at a broader landscape scale, gene flow would not be impeded and population isolation would not occur. • The Project would not result in invasive species becoming established in habitat important to squatter pigeon (southern). The Disturbance Footprint is already dominated by introduced pasture species, including buffel grass. Weed and pest management measures implemented as part of the Project (Section 5.3) are expected to reduce the risk of further degradation and may improve habitat condition in adjacent areas. • The Project would not introduce disease that may cause the population to decline. Disease is not currently recognised as a key threatening process for squatter pigeon (southern), and no activities associated with the Project would introduce novel disease vectors. • The Project would not interfere with recovery objectives for the species. The low-quality and highly modified nature of habitat to be cleared, its limited extent, and the availability of higher quality habitat within the surrounding landscape mean the Project would not compromise conservation or recovery outcomes. • The Project would not disrupt ecologically significant locations such as breeding, feeding, nesting or refuge sites. No breeding, nesting or refuge habitat was identified within the Disturbance Footprint. Habitat present is widespread and abundant in the surrounding region, and no permanent water sources required for breeding would be impacted by the Project.
Short-beaked echidna	SLC	Likely to occur Given the species generalist habitat preferences and the presence of scattered hollow logs for shelter and breeding, the entire Study Area may be utilised by the species.	Significant impact unlikely Direct impacts to the species associated with the Project include the removal of marginal shelter and potential breeding habitat, as well as a low risk of mortality during vegetation clearing and construction activities. There is also potential for indirect impacts such as disturbance, temporary displacement, or increased exposure to vehicles and feral animals. These risks are considered manageable and would be addressed through industry-standard mitigation measures outlined in Section 5.



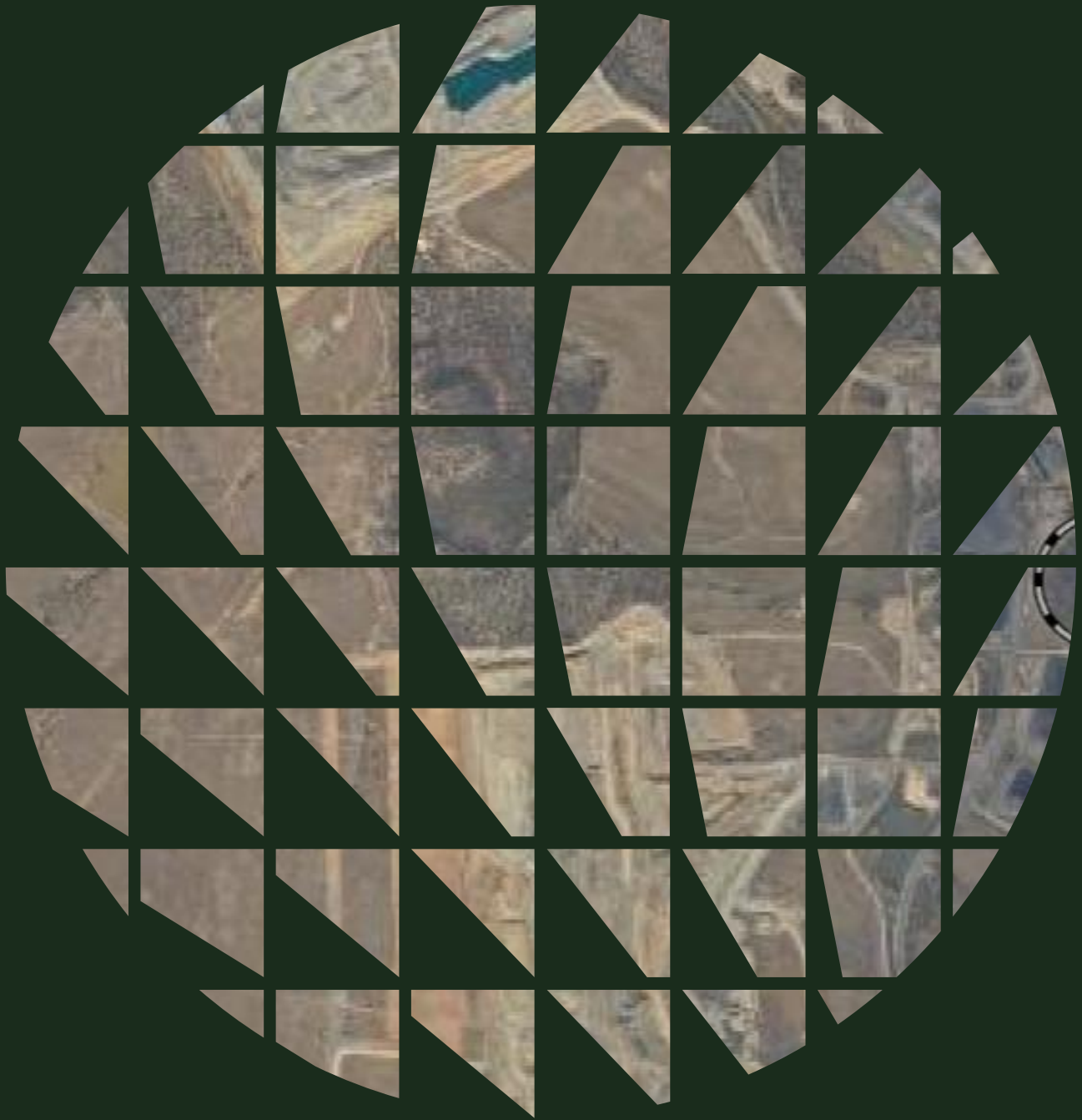
MSES	NC Act status ¹	Likelihood of occurrence	Significant impact assessment summary
			A significant residual impact to short-beaked echidna as defined under the SRI Guideline is unlikely for the following reasons: • The Project would not result in a long-term decrease in the size of a local population. The short-beaked echidna is widespread and common across a broad range of habitat types, including modified agricultural landscapes. The Disturbance Footprint comprises a small area of non-remnant pasture and does not support a local population that is dependent on the Disturbance Footprint for survival. Measures will be implemented to mitigate mortality or injury of animals during clearing and construction works (see Section 5.2) • The Project would not reduce the extent of occurrence of the species. The extent of occurrence of short-beaked echidna extends across most of Australia. The clearing of 18.43 ha of highly modified pasture would not alter the distribution or overall geographic range of the species. • The Project would not fragment an existing population. The Disturbance Footprint does not function as a critical movement corridor or connectivity linkage between higher quality habitat areas. Extensive areas of suitable habitat remain available in the surrounding landscape, and echidnas are capable of moving through disturbed and open environments. • The Project would not result in genetically distinct populations forming as a result of habitat isolation. Given the small scale of clearing, the absence of barriers to movement, and the widespread and continuous availability of habitat in the region, the Project would not impede gene flow between echidna populations. • The Project would not disrupt ecologically significant locations such as breeding, feeding or nesting sites. Consistent with the species' generalist habitat preferences, the Study Area may be utilised by short-beaked echidna for shelter and breeding, including the opportunistic use of scattered hollow logs and ground debris. However, these features are not unique, are widely distributed throughout the surrounding landscape, and do not represent ecologically significant or locally important habitat for the species. The foraging habitat within the Disturbance Footprint is highly modified pasture and is not considered limiting or critical to the species' lifecycle. The small scale of clearing would



MSES	NC Act status ¹	Likelihood of occurrence	Significant impact assessment summary
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not reduce the availability of these habitat features at a level that would affect the species locally or regionally.





Report

Millennium Mine - Surface water impact assessment for an out of pit dump

Prepared for
Stanmore Resources Limited
March 2026





Alluvium Consulting recognises and acknowledges the unique relationship and deep connection to Country shared by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, as First Peoples and Traditional Owners of Australia. We pay our respects to their Cultures, Country and Elders past and present.

Artwork by Melissa Barton. This piece was commissioned by the Alluvium Group, and tells our story of caring for Country, through different forms of waterbodies, from creeklines to coastlines. The artwork depicts people linked by journey lines, sharing stories, understanding and learning to care for country and the waterways within.

This report has been prepared by Alluvium Consulting Australia Pty Ltd for Stanmore Resources Limited under the contract titled Millennium Mine - Surface water impact assessment for an out of pit dump.

Date issued:	11 March 2026
Issued to:	Stanmore Resources Limited
Authors:	Rohan Lucas, Jason Carter, Tim Ferguson, Bryce Davies, Greg Ellett, Tracey Walker
Citation:	Alluvium, 2026, Report Millennium Mine - Surface water impact assessment for an out of pit dump, report prepared by Alluvium Consulting Australia for Stanmore Resources Limited, Poitrel Mine
Cover image:	Aerial image of Poitrel and Millennium Mines
Developed for:	



Version	Date	Review	Approval	Description
1.	13/02/26	Greg Ellett	Greg Ellett	Draft
2.	11/03/26	Jason Carter / Tim Ferguson	Greg Ellett	Issue for submission

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1. Introduction

Alluvium Consulting has been commissioned to undertake a surface water impact assessment (SWIA) of the potential impacts of a proposed out of pit dump (OOPD) extension at Poitrel Mine into the adjacent Millennium Mining Lease (ML) subject to an environmental authority (EA) and progressive rehabilitation and closure plan (PRCP) schedule amendment application.

The aim of the SWIA is to:

- 1) Avoid potential impacts to the environment by influencing the final design of the OOPD.
- 2) Mitigate remaining unavoidable impacts to the environment by informing the development of a site-specific erosion and sediment control design.
- 3) Assess the flood interactions with the relevant final landforms in the closure setting.

Background

The proponent, Stanmore Resources Limited (Stanmore), proposes to amend the EA and PRCP Schedule for the Millennium Mine to enable extension of the existing Poitrel OOPD associated with the Ramp 10 (R10) mining area, also operated by Stanmore, into Mining Lease (ML) 70313 (Millennium), along the north-western edge of ML4749 at Poitrel (Figure 1). This location was selected over southern Poitrel areas due to constraints from Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Millennium Mine is owned by MetRes Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Stanmore) and is an open cut and underground metallurgical mine located in the Bowen Basin in central Queensland, approximately 160 km south-west of Mackay. No mine activity (either open cut or underground) has occurred at Millennium Mine since August 2024. When Millennium Mine is operational, Run of Mine (ROM) product is transported to ML70312 (Red Mountain Infrastructure) Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) for washing and transport to port. Red Mountain Infrastructure is owned by Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd and subject to separate approvals.

Poitrel Mine, owned by Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd, is an operational open cut strip mine located directly to the south (adjacent) of Millennium Mine. ROM product extracted from Poitrel Mine is also transported to Red Mountain Infrastructure for washing and transport to port. Rejects (coarse and fine) from the CHPP are deposited within Poitrel's overburden dumps and pits in compliance with associated EA conditions.

The proposed amendment applies only to ML70313 under Millennium Mine's EA EPML00819213 and relevant PRCP (P-PRCP-100987739) and excludes other Millennium tenures (ML70344, ML70457, ML70485, ML70401 and ML70483). The extension will result in disturbance of approximately 18.4 ha on ML70313 (Millennium), comprising 9.6 ha for the final dump landform, 4.2 ha for a sediment dam and drain as part of erosion and sediment control measures, and 4.6 ha for the topsoil stockpile and realignment of the access road. Design parameters will match the existing Poitrel OOPD, including:

- Maximum overall slope of 15%
- Factor of Safety ≥ 1.5 (including flood stress considerations)

- Final Relative Level (RL) of 260 m and maximum relative height of 20 m
 - Post-mining land use (PMLU) of cattle grazing (Rehabilitation Area 5 of Poitrel PRCP).
- a) Construction will occur in two phases over 6-12 months, subject to mine scheduling:
- Phase 1: Strip and stockpile topsoil for later rehabilitation
 - Phase 2: Place spoil using Poitrel's existing truck fleet, forming a 20 m ramp before filling the footprint. Dozers will then reshape outer batters to achieve the final rehabilitated profile.

The final landform design has iteratively considered the proximity to nearby waterways and drainage features as a part of the SWIA development.

The extension will accommodate approximately two million bank cubic metres (Mbcm) of spoil, primarily weathered tertiary material sourced from the upper dig benches at the Poitrel Mine. Rehabilitation will be progressive to ensure landform stability and facilitate early development of ecological features.

The extension will be constructed, operated and rehabilitated by the Poitrel team, ensuring consistency with existing operational and closure practices.

A closer view of the proposed R10 OOPD area (located on the adjacent Millenium Mine lease) is provided as Figure 2.

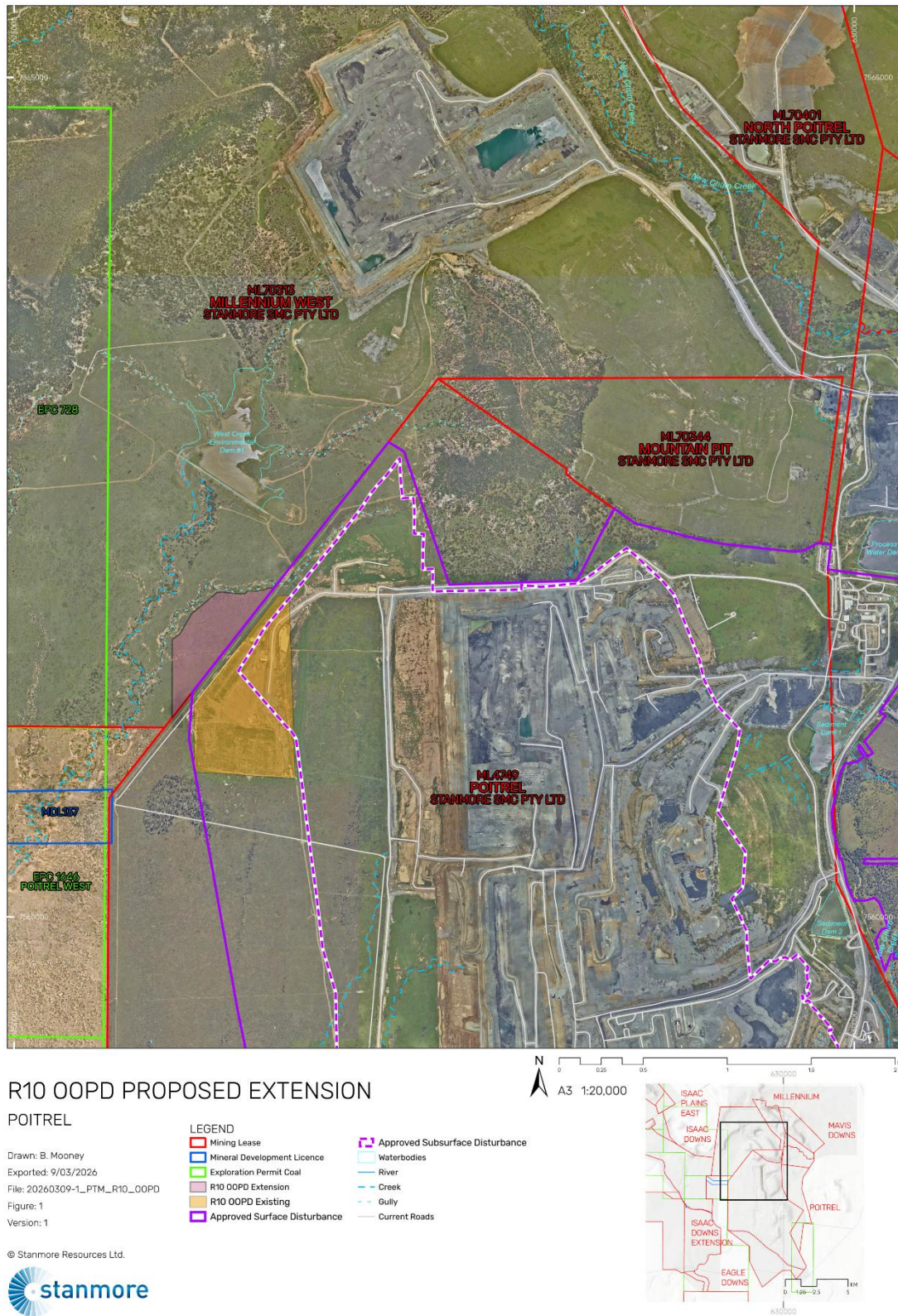


Figure 1. R10 OOPD Proposed Extension (Stanmore).

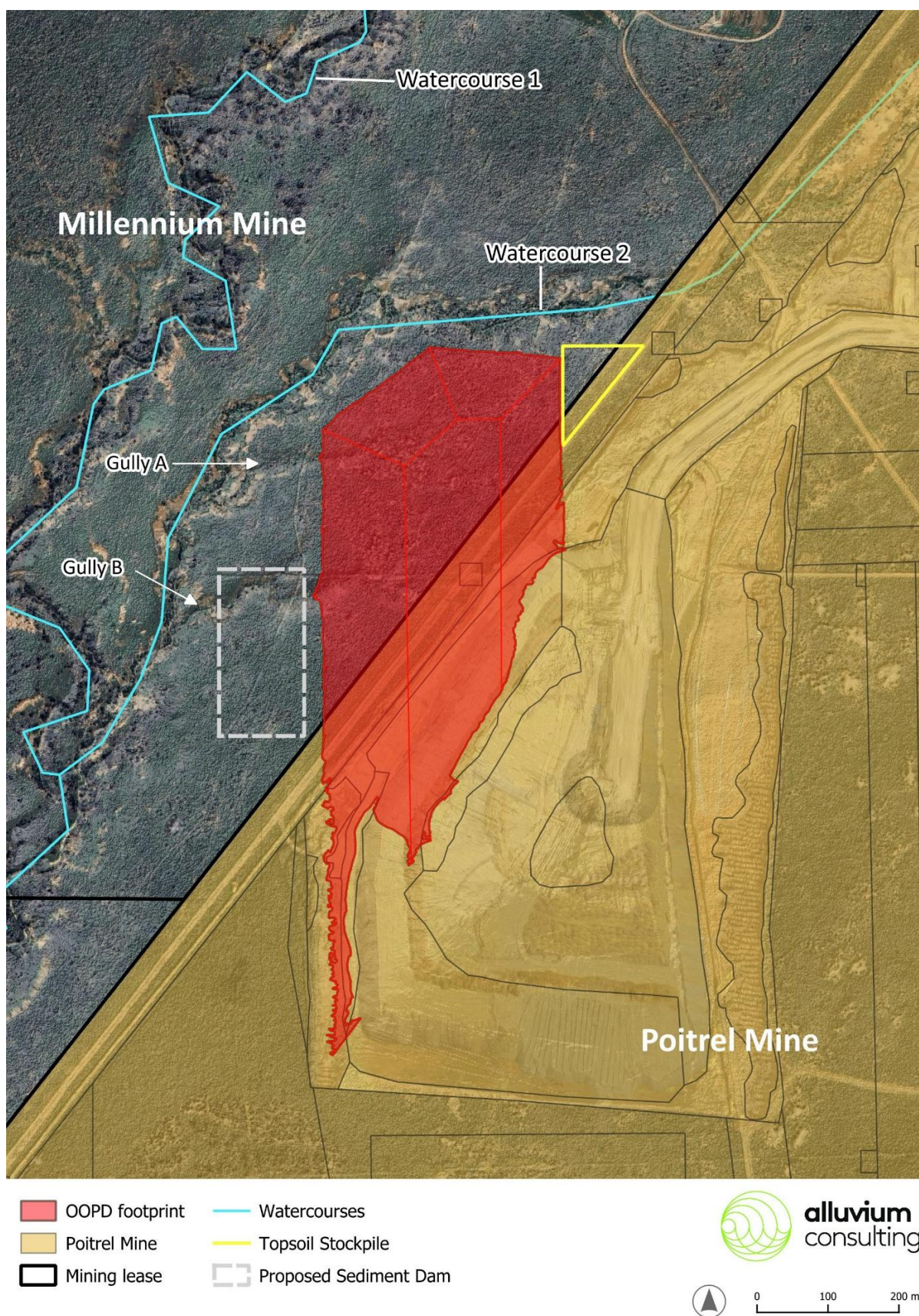


Figure 2. R10 OOPD area.

Report scope

This surface water impact assessment is limited to evaluation of surface water interactions with the proposed OOPD extension, including associated mitigation works recommended as part of the assessment. This assessment has considered impacts to the environment, impacts to the dump extension, including a topsoil stockpile, and recommends mitigation activities to inform development of an erosion sediment control plan. This SWIA report is comprised of:

1: Surface Water Assessment

- Qualitative assessment of potential impacts, including disturbance to ephemeral drainage lines, proximity to higher-order waterways, and risks associated with surface runoff and ponding from dump extension design.
- Consideration of Condition C29 in the Millennium Environmental Authority (EPML00819213), with regards to temporary interference with waterways and confirmation that disturbed ephemeral drainage is not a waterway under the Department of Resources Guideline¹ – *Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations*.
- Desktop-level review of potential interactions and constraints (during operations and at closure), in consideration of existing flood outputs identified within the Poitrel Mine and Millennium Mine Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans (PRCPs).
- Conceptual overland flow and runoff modelling, including flow paths, accumulation zones, and recommended management of any flow related risks.

2: Waterway Barrier Works (WWBW)

- Identification of any WWBW approval considerations under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (or other relevant legislation and policy) based on predicted impacts to any watercourses during pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases.
- Recommendations for avoidance and minimisation of impacts if WWBW approvals are required in line with the above.

¹ This guideline is no longer publicly available as it has been replaced through amendments to the Water Regulation 2002 (Queensland Government 2012). The Department of Resources is now known as the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development.

2. Surface water impact assessment

This is a qualitative assessment of potential impacts, including disturbance to ephemeral drainage lines, proximity to higher-order waterways, and risks associated with surface runoff and ponding from dump extension design. The assessment identified potential impacts to the environment and risks to the proposed dump in the operational and closure setting. Mitigation measures to minimise are proposed in Section 4 based on the outcome of the SWIA.

Desktop-level review

This review looked at the Millennium and Poitrel Mine PRCPs (Stanmore 2025, 2025b), and PRCP schedules (Queensland Government 2025, 2025b), to identify any potential constraints that could influence the assessment of flooding characteristics and environmental risk associated with the proposed OOPD. This required determining the extents of the contributing catchment, identifying the main flow paths that potentially interact with the area of interest and the downstream waterways.

The proposed OOPD extension will expand an existing dump on the Poitrel ML in a northerly direction, crossing into the Millennium ML. Overbank flows from two nearby ephemeral streams to the north and west have been assessed for possible interactions with the extension. Watercourse 1 (unnamed), the larger stream, is a tributary of the Isaac River with flows controlled by Western Dam, north of the OOPD. Watercourse 2 (unnamed), a short tributary of Watercourse 1, is near to the northern edge of the proposed extension. The proposed extension will cross an existing mine road and bring the footprint to within approximately 20 m of Watercourse 2. A topsoil stockpile will also be formed adjacent to the northeast corner of the OOPD. The mine road will need to be realigned to maintain access and accommodate formation of the OOPD and topsoil stockpile. The expanded dump will also cover two ephemeral drainage lines that connect into Watercourse 2 via gullies A and B (Figure 2).

We reviewed previous modelling that informed the two PRCPs and found no interaction with or influence on the area of interest around the proposed OOPD. The flood assessment undertaken for the Poitrel PRCP includes a point inflow at Western Dam, with flow conveyed down Watercourse 1. The model does not capture any flow in Watercourse 2 and was not suitable for the assessment of the OOPD (Figure 3). Stage storage curves (Millennium 2025) and design drawings for Western Dam were provided to inform the hydrological component of this assessment with the key information summarised in Figure 4.

For the Waterway Barrier Works (WWBW) assessment, waterways were assessed using the Queensland Globe WWBW layer, which shows that Watercourse 1 is a medium category waterway and Watercourse 2 is a minor category waterway. As neither watercourse will be intercepted by the OOPD there are no works relevant to WWBW. The assessment also included reference to the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

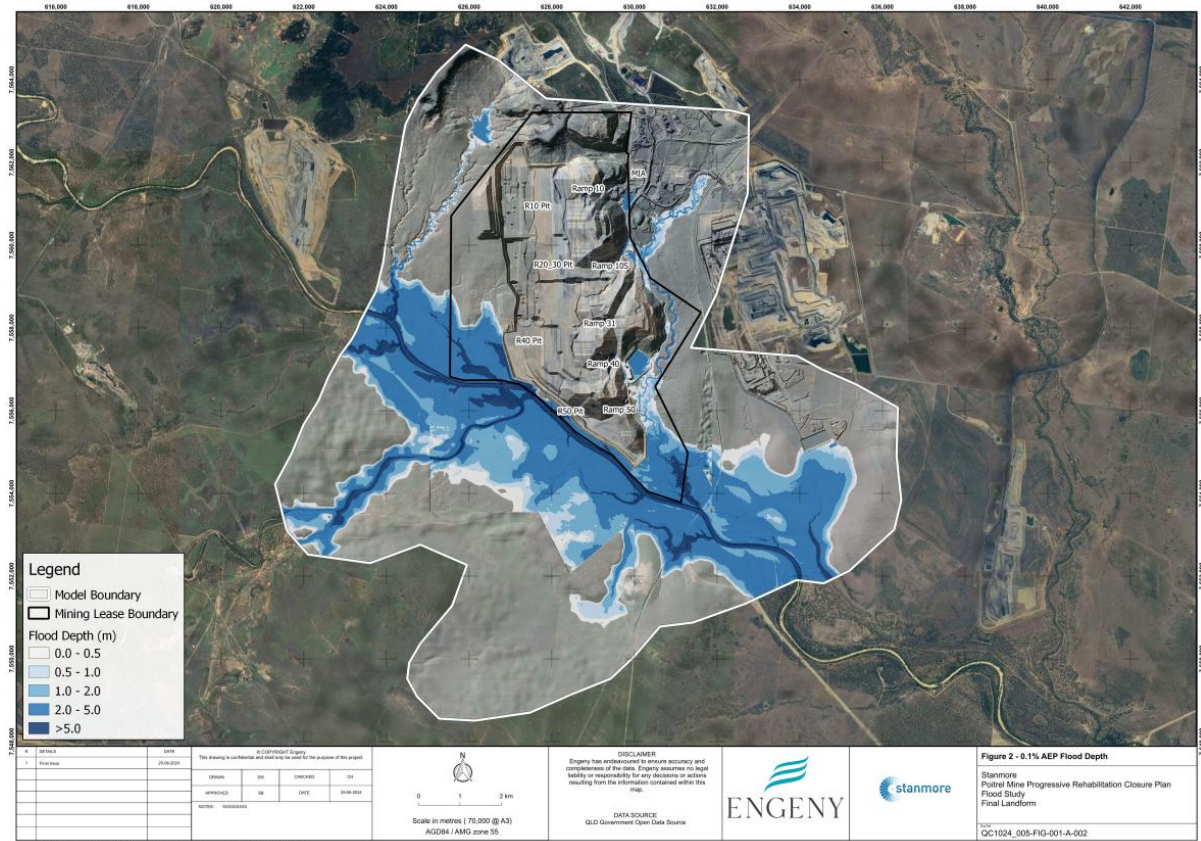


Figure 3. PRCP flood model results for the 0.1% AEP event from Engeny (2025)

Western Dam		Level (mRL)		Volume (ML)	
Floor level (m RL)	225.6	225.58		0.00	
Spillway level (m RL)	232.3	226.00		1.18	
Spillway volume (ML)	503.0	226.25		3.40	
Crest level (m RL)	232.3	226.50		6.72	
Crest volume (ML)	503.0	226.75		10.77	
Short top operating level (m RL)	231.0	227.00		15.30	
Short top operating volume (ML)	302.3	227.25		20.63	
Long top operating level (m RL)	231.0	227.50		26.89	
Long top operating volume (ML)	302.3	227.75		33.90	
		228.00		41.70	
		228.25		51.81	
		228.50		63.63	
		228.75		76.87	
		229.00		91.28	
		229.25		109.07	
		229.50		129.00	
		229.75		150.73	
		230.00		174.17	
		230.25		202.08	
		230.50		232.77	
		230.75		266.15	
		231.00		302.27	
		231.25		343.44	
		231.50		387.65	
		231.75		434.86	
		232.00		485.00	
		232.25		503.00	
Dead storage volume (ML)	27.0				
Max operating level (m RL)	232.3				
Max operating volume (ML)	503.0				
First date water level (mRL)	230.9				
First date volume (ML)	282.0				
Second date water level (m RL)	230.9				
Second date volume (ML)	282.0				

Figure 4. Stage storage information for Western Dam as provided by Stanmore

Consideration of Condition C29 in the Millennium EA

Condition C29 of the Millennium EA states *temporarily destroying native vegetation, excavating, or placing fill in a watercourse, lake or spring necessary for and associated with mining operations must be undertaken in accordance with the latest version of the Department of Resources' 'Guideline - Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.'*

The explanatory notes for the *Water and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2012* (still current) states that *"there is currently a guideline prescribed under the Water Regulation called 'Guideline-Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with mining operations' which allows holders of a mineral development licence or mining lease under the Mineral Resources Act 1989 to undertake certain activities without a riverine protection permit. The guideline also permits activities to be undertaken that are necessary for, or associated with, mining operations authorised under the holder's mineral development licence or mining lease. This guideline is being replaced to expand its application to holders of an environmental authority for a chapter 5A activity (greenhouse gas storage activities, geothermal activities or petroleum activities) or mining activity issued under the Environmental Protection Act 1994. This will ensure an equitable and consistent approach is taken in the Water Regulation to all of the abovementioned activities that require an environmental authority under the Environmental Protection Act 1994."*

The assessment presented here has been undertaken with regards to temporary interference with waterways, which suggests that the two ephemeral drainage lines (gullies) in the footprint of the OOPD (Figure 12) are not waterways, as defined under the Department of Resources' *"Guideline - Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations"*. That document describes a watercourse as:

"a river, creek or other stream, including a stream in the form of an anabranch or a tributary, in which water flows permanently or intermittently, regardless of the frequency of flow events, in a natural channel, whether artificially modified or not; or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream. It includes any in-stream islands, benches and bars located in it. Further, a watercourse is anywhere in a river, creek or other stream that is:

- 1. upstream of the downstream limit of the watercourse*
- 2. downstream of the upstream limit, if there is an upstream limit of the watercourse*
- 3. between the outer bank on one side of the watercourse and the outer bank on the other side of the watercourse.*

A watercourse does not include a drainage feature but does include in-stream islands, benches or bars."

See the WWBW assessment section regarding definition of watercourses and requirements for crossings.

Flooding impact assessment of the proposed OOPD

This assessment evaluates the potential flooding impacts of the proposed OOPD on the surrounding environment and risks to stability of the OOPD and topsoil stockpile. The assessment is based on the final footprint of the OOPD extension, which has the maximum disturbance area, and it will be present at closure. The assessment has also assumed the maximum footprint of the topsoil stockpile, though, in practice, it is unlikely that both the dump and stockpile will be formed to their maximum extents at the same time because the topsoil will be used for progressive rehabilitation. This represents the most conservative arrangement for impact and risk assessment. The assessment includes:

1. Catchment delineation to inform hydrological estimates
2. Hydrology assessment of the relevant catchment, including the impact of the upstream Western Dam
3. Hydraulic modelling using TUFLOW software to determine any flooding interaction between the OOPD and adjacent site drainage lines

Catchment delineation and model setup

The hydrologic model was developed for the catchment containing Watercourse 1 and Watercourse 2, adjacent the proposed OOPD, flowing from the north to the confluence with the Isaac River, southwest of the OOPD. There is limited available data about the hydrological parameters of the catchment, and the nearest gauge is at Deverill on the Isaac River, approximately 24 km downstream of the confluence with the study catchment. This gauge captures flow from a much larger, highly modified catchment and is not appropriate for estimating flows in this much smaller catchment. In lieu of detailed and measured data, the ARR4.2 guideline was followed to estimate catchment losses, rainfall totals and routing parameters. The model was verified using the Regional Flood Frequency Estimations tool (RFFE) and the Quantile Regression Technique (QRT).

The catchment was delineated using CatchSIM catchment mapping software using provided site 2025 LiDAR, as well as a small section of available SRTM terrain information, where LiDAR was not available (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Catchment delineation.

Hydrology

A RORB rainfall/runoff model was developed for the entire delineated catchment. The RORB model was run for all design storm events and flow results in the tributary to Watercourse 1 adjacent the OOPD were used to determine the critical duration for each storm event for existing conditions.

RORB was used to determine point inflows for catchments outside the TUFLOW model extent (refer *Hydraulics* below), and to generate rainfall excess hydrographs to apply within the TUFLOW model domain.

The RORB model was set up using the catchment delineation as described as well as inputs from ARR4.2 datahub online resource. The RORB model extent covers the whole catchment in its existing condition. The sub-catchments are defined by the catchment area and fraction impervious (5% fraction impervious adopted for all sub-catchments). The following sections detail the rainfall estimates and development of the RORB hydrologic model.

Table 1 summarises the RORB model input parameters adopted for this study. The Kc value was defined for the catchment using the equation recommended for QLD catchments (ARR4.2 Equation [7.6.8], Weeks 1986) and the 'm' parameter value of 0.8 was adopted. ARR4.2 datahub provides jurisdiction specific advice on adopting parameters presented within the tool.

Loss assumptions

ARR4.2 datahub losses were adopted for this study with an initial loss of 38 mm and a continuing loss of 2.1 mm/hr.

The hydrologic model simulations have been performed for the 50%, 10%, 2%, 1%, 1 in 1000-year AEP and Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) design events.

Table 1. RORB model input parameters - validation

Parameter	Values
Kc	4.08
m	0.8
Dav	5.00
Total catchment (km ²)	18.04
Initial Loss (mm)	38
Continuing Loss (mm/hr)	2.1
Catchment centroid (Lat, Long)	-22.0536, 148.2212
Pre-burst	Median pre-burst only

Verification of flows

The 1% AEP peak flow at the outfall of the RORB model has been compared to other peak flow estimation techniques to determine general appropriateness of the RORB model for estimating flows in the catchment. The modelled result returned a reasonable value, in between the lower estimation from the QRT and leaning conservatively towards the higher RFFE estimation (Table 2). The model demonstrated good correlation with the RFFE estimation technique and is within the expected confidence bounds.

Table 2. Kc Calibration in RORB model

Estimation method	Kc value	Flow rate (1% AEP)
RORB model - Kc selected Combined relationship for QLD (Weeks, 1986) where: $k_c = 0.88 \times A^{0.53}$	4.08	251.2 m ³ /s
Regional Flood Frequency Estimation 2021 (RFFE) tool	-	273.2 m ³ /s (95% Confidence Interval of 91-775 m ³ /s)
QRT	-	163 m ³ /s (95% Confidence Interval of 72-255 m ³ /s)

Catchment storage

The stage storage and design drawings for Western Dam were provided as part of the desktop review documents. The stage storage for Western Dam was applied within the RORB storage node, with additional stage storage above the spillway level taken from the topographic data available. The spillway applied to the storage in RORB was informed by the design drawings as per Figure 6 below.

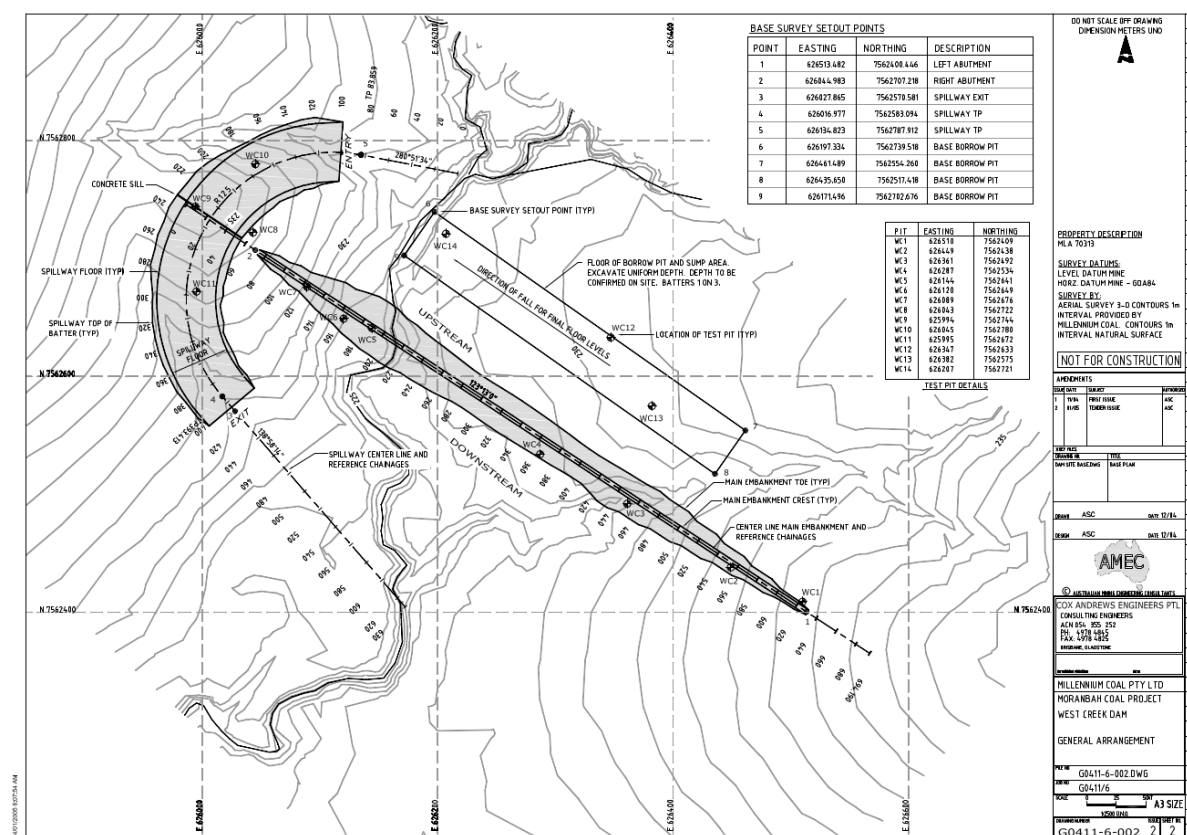


Figure 6. Western Dam design drawings (supplied)

PMP development

The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) hydrology was developed using the Generalised Short-Duration Method (GSDM) for short durations events. The study catchment (18.5 km²) was treated as fully rough ($R = 1.0$, $S = 0.0$), reflecting predominantly natural terrain. An elevation adjustment factor of 1.0 was adopted, consistent with the low mean catchment elevation (≈ 237 m), and a moisture adjustment factor of 0.9 was applied to reflect regional moisture conditions. PMP depths were calculated for storm durations up to 6 hours, with final values rounded to the nearest

10 mm for design application. The PMP depths were used to estimate the PMF runoff for assessment of PMF impact on the OOPD.

Selection of critical storm events

A single critical storm was selected for each AEP storm event. This is the storm with the largest flow from the ensemble of events that occurs in Watercourse 2, adjacent the OOPD. These events were applied to the hydraulic model (Table 3).

Table 3. Summary of storm events used in the hydraulic modelling

AEP event	Storm duration (temporal pattern)
50%	4.5 hour (tp10)
10%	2 hour (tp04)
2%	2 hour (tp04)
1%	2 hour (tp04)
1 in 1000	1.5 hour (tp04)
PMP	2 hour (tp01)

Hydraulics

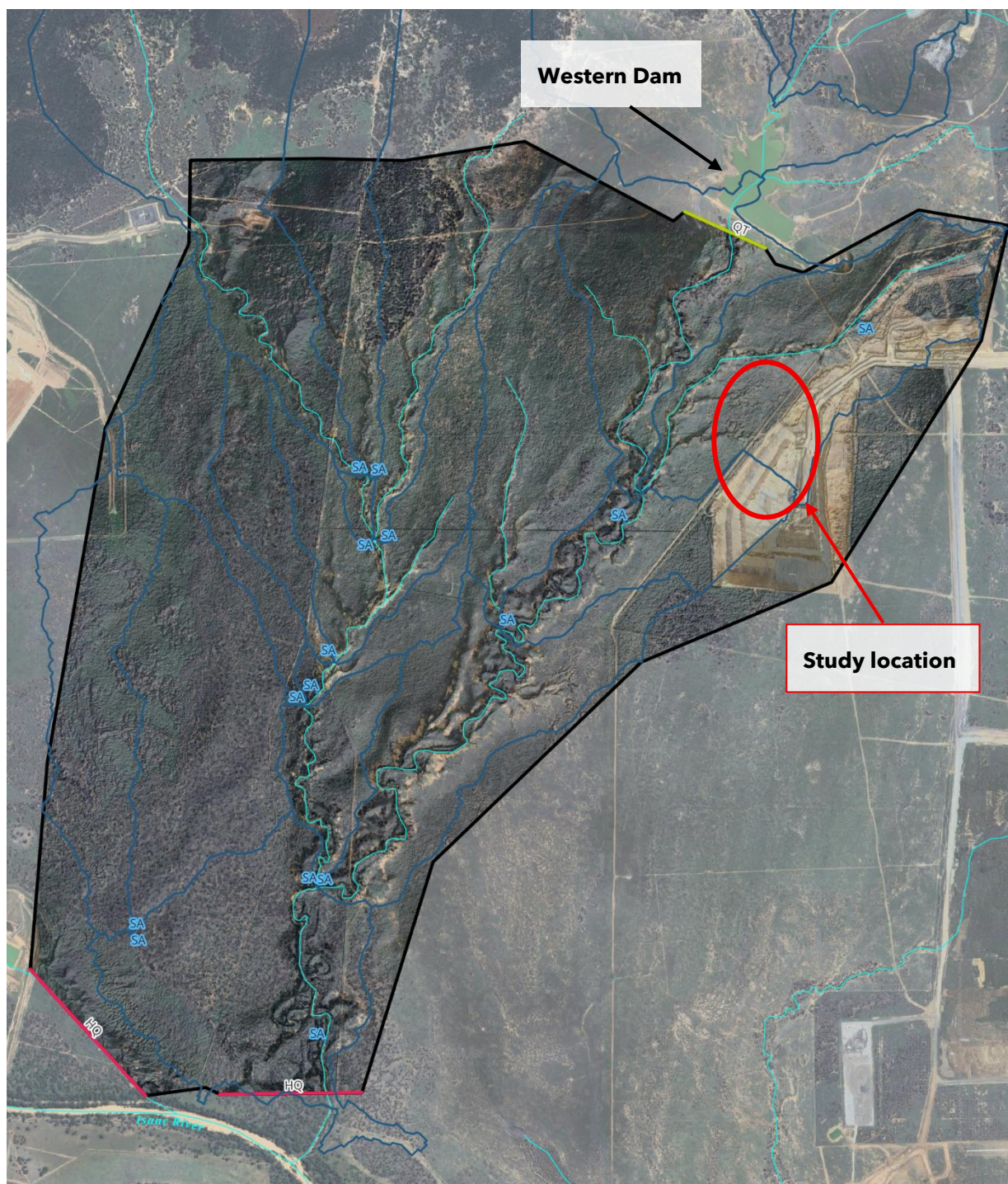
Two-dimensional (2D) hydraulic modelling was undertaken to identify interactions between the OOPD and any flood extents or hydraulic forces. A TUFLOW model was created to capture the movement of surface water through the catchment and highlight any areas of interaction.

Model setup

The model was created to cover the catchment downstream of the Western Dam, and down to the confluence of the Isaac River. The model inputs flow from the dam outlet as a point inflow downstream of the dam wall, and all other internal catchments as point inflows within their relevant drainage line. Source-area regions (SA region) are hydrological inputs applied to the hydraulic model. A summary of model inputs is provided in Table 4.

Table 4. TUFLOW model setup parameters

Parameter	Value	Notes
Inflow Boundaries	2d_bc inflow 2d_sa region	One inflow hydrograph applied for flows discharging from the Western Dam SA region to represent catchments within the model area (Figure 7)
Outflow Boundaries	HQ slope outfall (to Isaac River): 0.0045	Located ~4.1 km downstream of OOPD to minimise boundary impacts (Figure 7)
Model Topography	Original topography LiDAR from Stanmore (2025)	1m resolution for all input data (Figure 8)
Manning's 'n' Values	Grazing/open ground: 0.03 Woody vegetation: 0.05	Roughness assumption adopted based on aerial imagery (Figure 9)
Grid Cell Size	4 m	Sufficient resolution to capture width of the design waterway.
Time Step	NA	Adaptive timestep adopted with HPC solver.
Sub-grid method	SGS Method C, 1 m sampling	Used to retain fine-scale LiDAR topographic detail within the 4 m grid, improving hydraulic accuracy without added runtime.
Run Duration	Varied	Design storms with varying durations run. Typically, the model was run for more than 4 hours longer than the storm duration.



Model setup - Boundary conditions

Legend

Model Extent

Boundary conditions

HQ Outfall location

QT Inflow location

Subcatchments

SA inflow location

Watercourse lines



Figure 7. TUFLOW model inflow and outflow setup

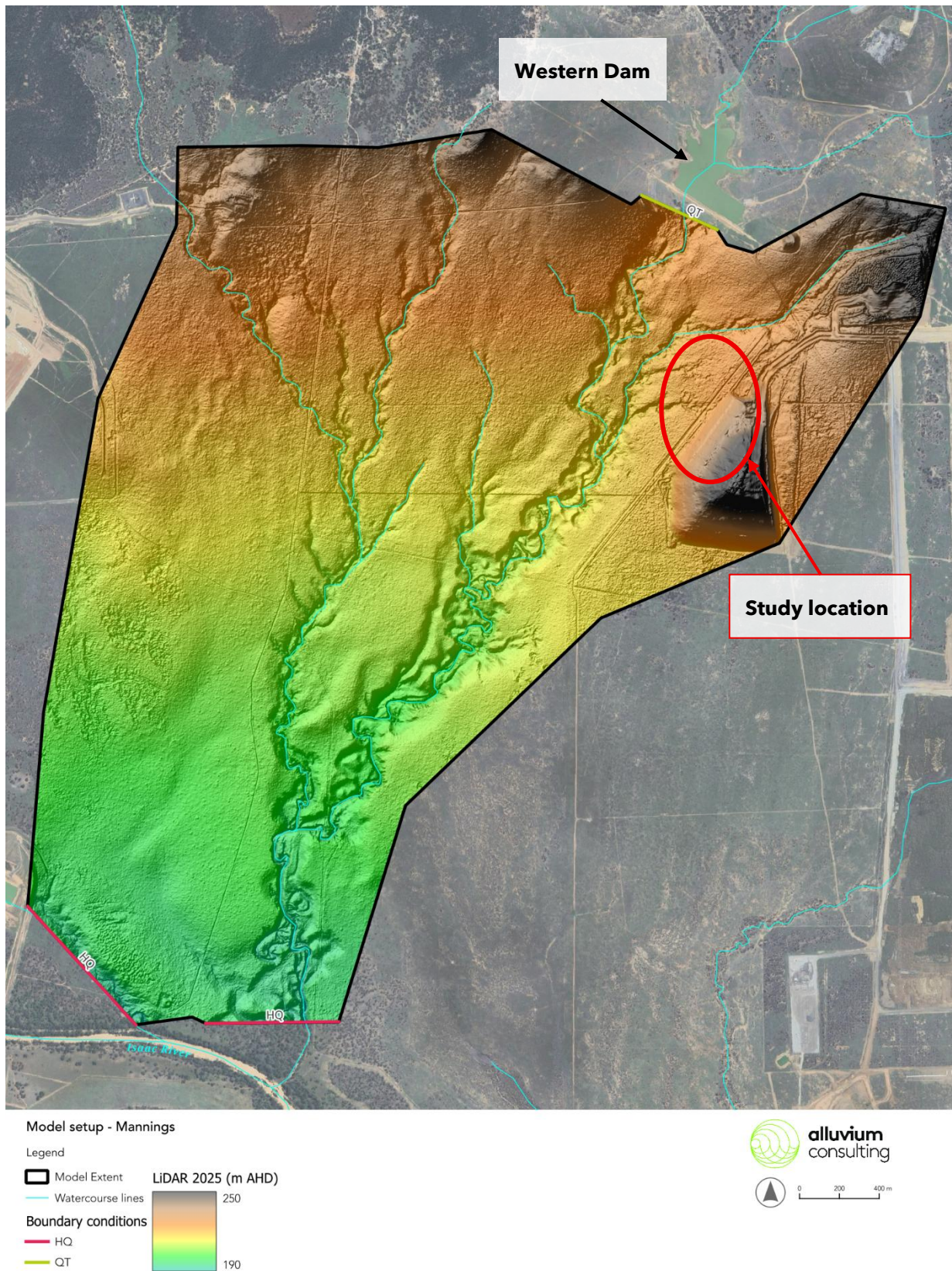
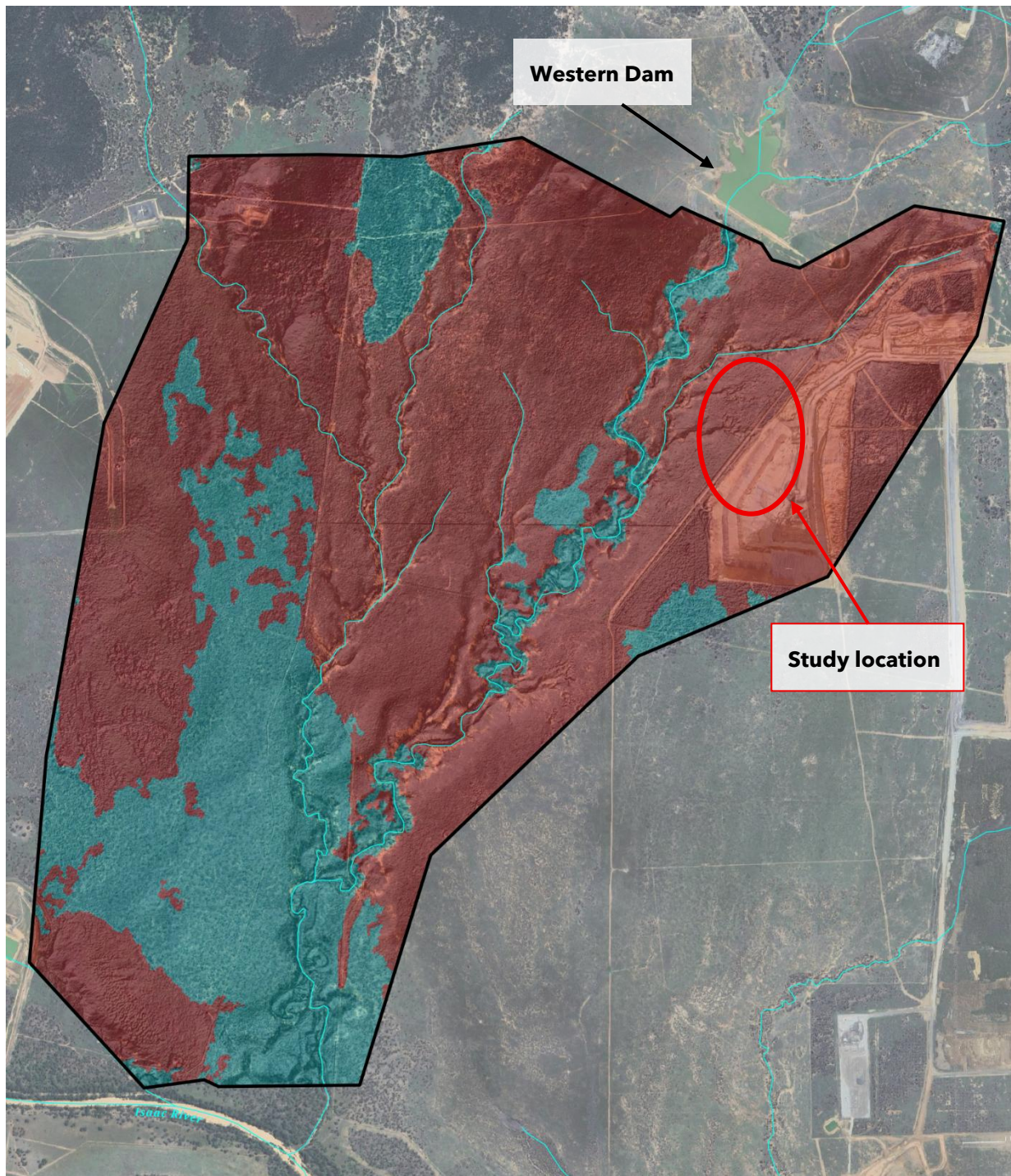


Figure 8. TUFLOW model terrain input



Model setup - Mannings

Legend

Model Extent

Watercourse lines

Manning's roughness

Grazing/open ground (n = 0.03)

Woody vegetation (n = 0.05)



Figure 9. TUFLOW model extent and Manning's 'n' assumptions

Results

As the largest operational design flood, mapping of the 1 in 1000 AEP flood depth shows there is a minimum offset from the flood extent to the toe of the dump of around 9 m (Figure 10). Modelling undertaken for more frequent events (50%, 10%, 2%, 1% AEP) demonstrates there is no impact on the OOPD.

The PMF modelling indicates a minor overlap of the flood extent with the footprint of the OOPD (Figure 11) however, flood velocities are less than 1 m/s and shear stress is below 20 N/m² which is manageable with a vegetated surface (Table 5). This indicates the OOPD will not be adversely affected by PMF flooding and can meet its closure requirements as a rehabilitated landform. Note, flood waters are depicted in gully B beneath the OOPD and proposed Sediment Dam in Figure 11 because modelling was undertaken without those features in the terrain. With the dump and dam in place, water would not flow in the gully.

Table 5. Maximum shear stress for various channel boundary materials (Fischenich, 2001).

Parameter	Shear stress (N/m ²)	Velocity (m/s)
Sand	1.4	0.5
Gravel	3.6	0.7
Grass	4.5	1.2
Clay	12.4	1.4
Cobble	32.1	1.8
Long native grasses	81.4	1.8
Jute matting	95	2.1
Structurally diverse hardwood and understory planting	120	N/A

Hydrology and flood modelling results have demonstrated that the final landform extent of the proposed OOPD can be formed without interaction with flood extents for operational design events, and minor flood interactions in the PMF closure scenario. However, all interactions are well below threshold values that could cause erosion of a rehabilitated and vegetated closure landform. Mapping of all modelling results for depth, velocity and shear stress is provided in Appendix B.

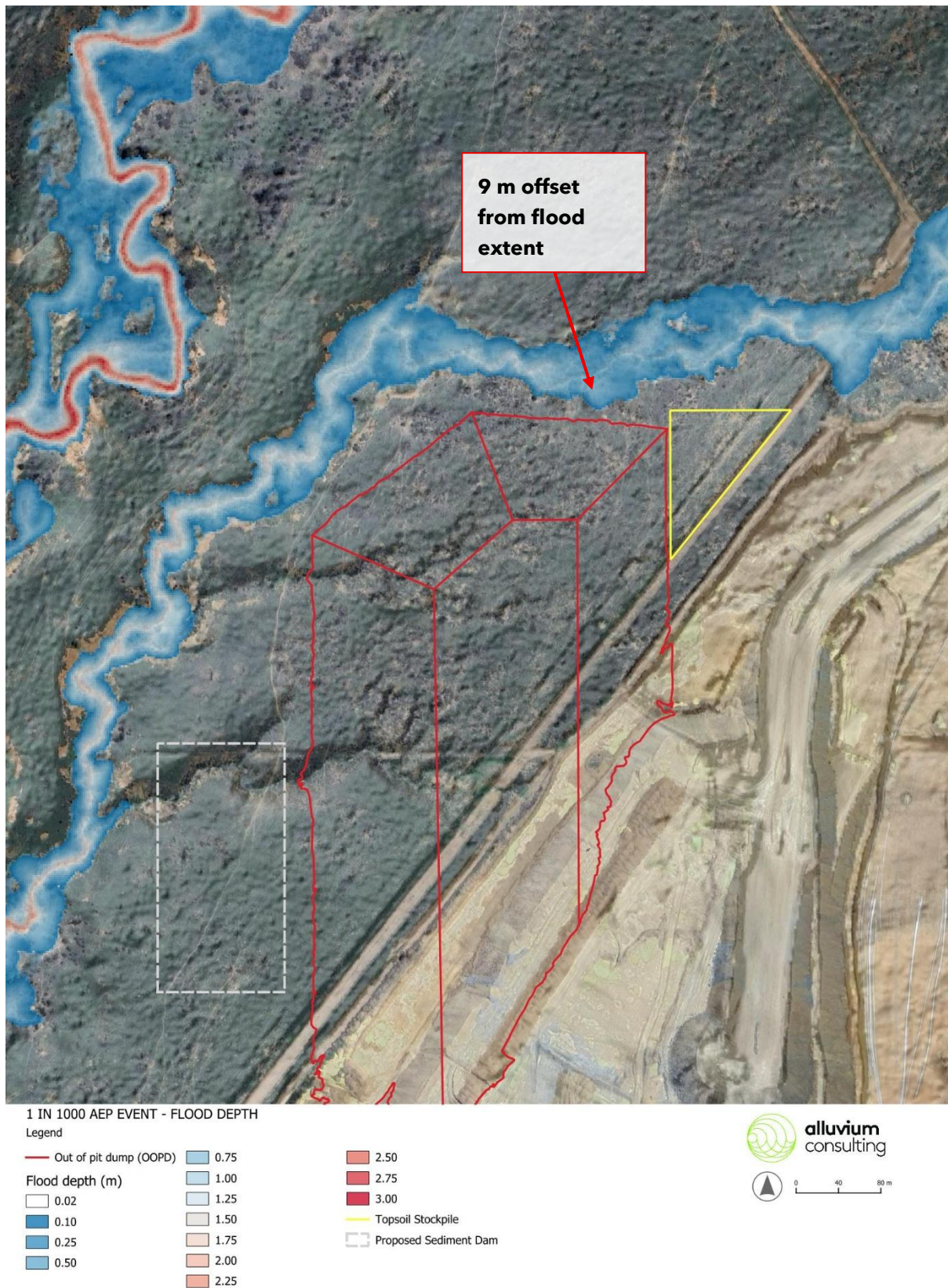


Figure 10. 1 in 1000 AEP flood depth offset from the OOPD

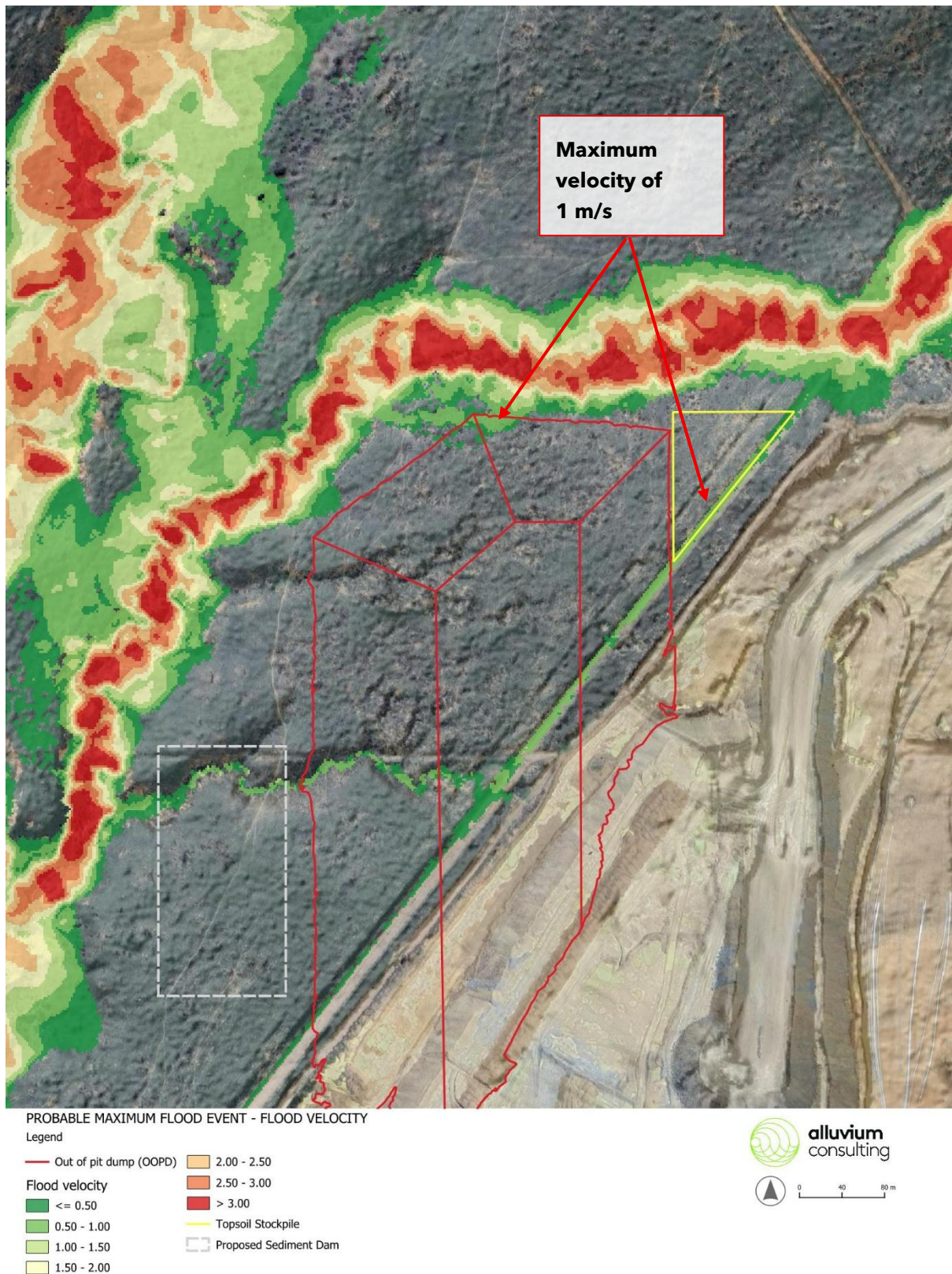


Figure 11. PMF flood velocity adjacent the OOPD

3. Waterway Barrier Works assessment

The Queensland Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works (WWBW) mapping (QLD Government, 2023) identifies waterways recognised under the *Fisheries Act 1994* and highlights waterways that support fish passage. Fish passage is considered a matter of State environmental significance under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* because it maintains connectivity between aquatic habitats and supports the movement of fish through river and creek systems.

Each mapped waterway is assigned a Fish Passage (FP) attribute (1-5). This classification is used to guide the planning and assessment of in-stream development by identifying locations where waterway barrier works (e.g. culverts, weirs, and crossings) may impede fish movement or degrade fish habitat. For WWBW assessments, waterways are colour coded based on their FP attribute (Table 6). Terminology from the Planning Regulation 2017 is used to provide a simplified risk scale; however, each situation must still consider the specific development work types and associated requirements. Red, amber and green waterways indicate lower-risk categories and may not require approvals under certain conditions. Waterways coloured purple or grey represents major risk waterways that require significant developmental approvals.

Table 6. Fish passage attribute and related mapping colours in the Queensland waterway mapping.

Planning regulation 2017 terminology	Fish Passage Attribute	Queensland waterways mapping colour
Low risk	1	Green
Moderate risk	2	Amber
High risk	3	Red
Major risk	4	Purple
Major risk (tidal)	5	Grey

An assessment was undertaken for WWBW approval considerations under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. This was based on predicted impacts to any watercourses during pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases.

The first task was to identify any drainage features that are considered relevant under the *Fisheries Act 1994*. The OOPD footprint was then overlain with those identified waterways (Figure 12) to assess any potential interactions.

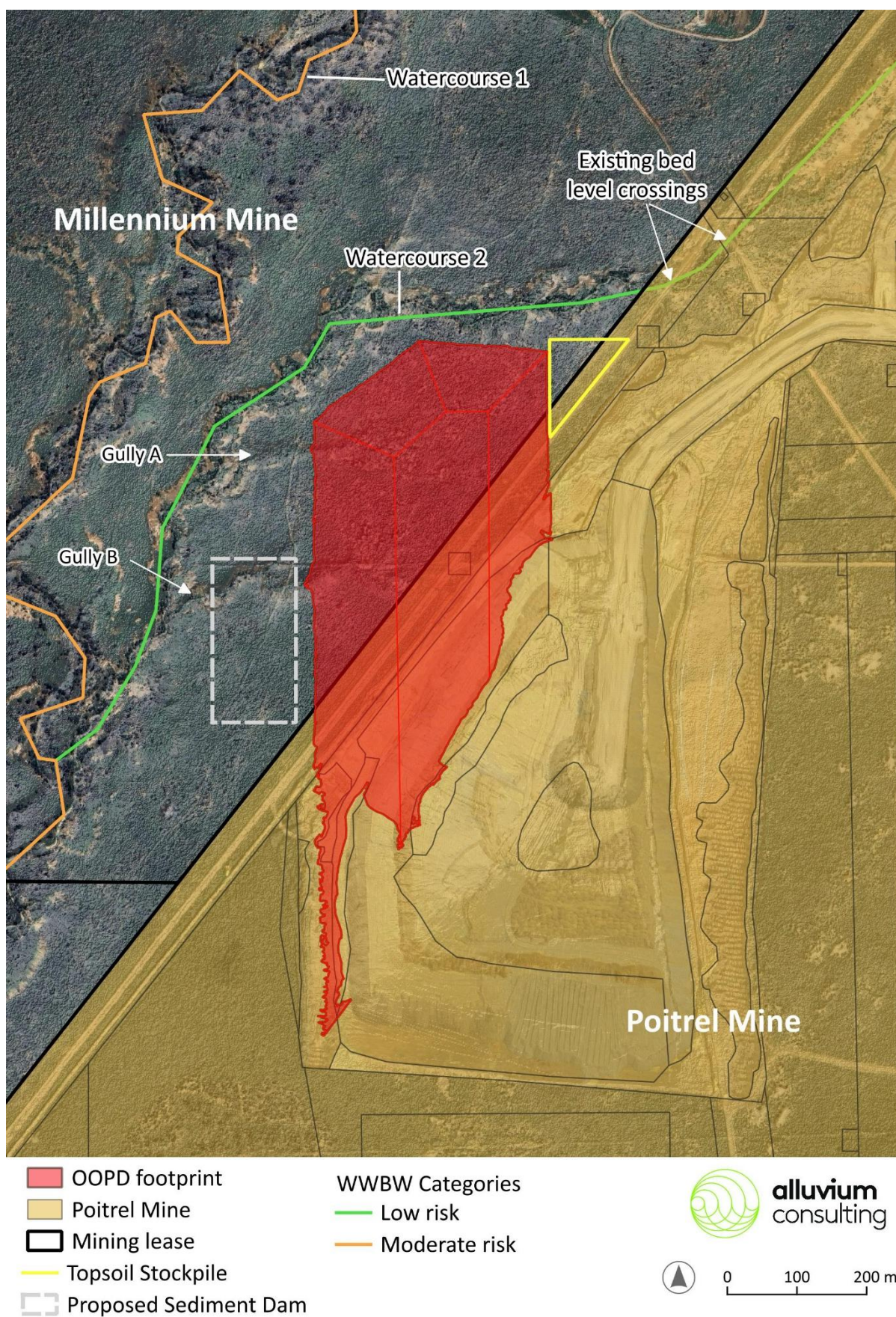


Figure 12. Mapped Waterway Barrier Works waterways and OOPD footprint.

As can be seen, the footprint of the OOPD does not intersect with any waterways mapped as WWBW. The Queensland waterways mapping helps identify waterways defined by the Fisheries Act. The definition of a waterway under the Fisheries Act still applies if the mapping is inconsistent with on-ground features. In this case, the two minor drainage lines (gullies A & B) that are intersected are not features significant enough to be classed as waterways for WWBW approvals. Existing bed level crossings on Watercourse 2 will not be altered as part of the dump extension or associated works. Therefore, no approvals for the OOPD works are required under the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

There are two existing track/road crossings on the Watercourse 1 tributary WWBW low priority waterway to the north of the OOPD (Figure 12). If those crossings are retained as bed level, approvals should not be required. If these crossings are to be upgraded/replaced with new bed level crossings then the provisions of *Section 5.2 (Table 2 - 2.2 Green Mapped waterways)* and *Section 7 - Temporary Waterway Barrier Works* apply: *"Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works. Date effective 1st October 2018"*. If the requirements of Table 2 (relevant item 2.2) and figures 20 & 21 and Section 7 (Appendix A) are adhered to, then it is deemed to be acceptable development and does not require approvals.

4. Recommendations

The surface water impact assessment indicates that the proposed OOPD extension and topsoil stockpile do not interact with surface water for flow events up to the 1 in 1000 AEP, however there are likely to be minor interactions during the PMF. Formation of the dump and stockpile will generate sediment from rainfall runoff during the formation period and before vegetative cover is established. A separate erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan is being developed to detail the management of runoff and minimise any impacts to the environment.

The ESC plan will incorporate a drain around the perimeter of the dump to collect runoff and deliver it to a sediment dam to capture sediment before discharging clean water to Watercourse 2, via gully B. Formation of the stockpile and dump will also require the realignment of a mine access road that runs along the mine lease boundary. It is possible that short sections of the drain and realigned road will interact with flood waters during the 1 in 1000 AEP, which may require erosion protection to maintain stability and function. Larger sections will be impacted during the PMF and will need to be considered in the ESC plan.

The ESC plan will also need to consider the management of runoff gathering between the dump and the topsoil stockpile, depicted abutting each other on the figures. The two landforms are not likely to ever be formed to their maximum footprints at the same time, but consideration should be given to retaining adequate space for a drain between them to manage runoff appropriately.

To manage erosion risks posed by rainfall and surface water flows, progressive rehabilitation of the dump and stockpile should be a key management focus. Increased vegetation cover will reduce erosion caused by direct rainfall and runoff by increasing interception and infiltration, combined with the soil binding properties of vegetation. As rehabilitation progresses, the amount of sediment generated, and maintenance requirements will be reduced.

During monitoring and evaluation of the dump, stockpile and ESC measures, assessments should look for other risks that may develop over time such as meander migration in the watercourses and drainage features adjacent to the OOPD.

5. References

Engeny (2025). Flooding Assessment.

Millennium Coal Mine (2025). 250521 Updated Survey MIL Site water inventory and rainfall tracking spreadsheet.

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Queensland Government (2025b). PRCP schedule P-PRCP-100680336 Poitrel Mine.

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State of Queensland, Department of Natural Resources and Mines (2012). Guideline-Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations. WAM/2008/3435 Version 3.

Appendix A : Excerpt from Development Approvals guidelines

Excerpts from Development Approvals guidelines

Below are the relevant excerpts from Section 5.2 (Table 2 – 2.2 Green mapped waterways) and Section 7 of “Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works. Date effective 1st October 2018”.

5.2 New or replacement bed level crossings

Table 2 lists the requirements for accepted development including the duration, dimensions and design for new or replacement waterway barrier works that are bed level crossings.

The construction of new or replacement bed level crossings on tidal (grey) waterways is not accepted development and is assessable development requiring a development approval under the Planning Act.

Table 2 – Accepted development requirements for new or replacement bed level crossings

Work type	Requirements for <u>accepted development</u>
2.1 Construction of new or replacement of an existing <u>bed level</u> crossing on a major impact (purple) or high impact (red) waterway	Duration Works must commence and finish within a maximum time of 180 calendar days. Instream temporary waterway barriers (which may include sediment control measures) must meet the requirements of section 7 of these accepted development requirements⁹. <u>Bed level crossing</u> dimensions and design In all <u>bed level crossing</u> constructions: • The <u>bed level crossing</u> must be no greater than 15 metres wide in an upstream/downstream direction (not including stream bed <u>scour</u> protection). • New <u>bed level crossings</u> must be aligned perpendicular (within 10°) to the water flow. • Where the <u>bed level crossing</u> is to be constructed from rocks, use clean rocks (minimal fine material) that are an equivalent or larger size than the natural bed material at the site, and at least 50 mm diameter. • The surface is to be left rough and not to be over compacted (e.g. track-rolled finish or rougher). <u>Bed level crossing</u> configurations <u>Bed level crossing</u> configurations must adhere to one of the following options: • Option 1 (Appendix 1, Figures 13 and 14) – The lowest point of the <u>bed level crossing</u> must be installed at the level of the lowest point of the natural stream bed (pre-construction), within the footprint of the proposed crossing. – There must be a height difference of at least 100 mm from the lowest point of the crossing to the edges of the <u>low flow</u> section of the crossing (Figure 13). – If the crossing is constructed from concrete or introduced rock: outside of the <u>low flow</u> channel, the level of the crossing must be

⁹ Where temporary waterway barrier works comply with section 7 and form part of the same works, additional notification is not required.

	at or below the level of the natural stream bed at any given point (Figure 14a and 14b). - If the crossing is constructed from natural bed material: outside of the <u>low flow</u> channel, the remainder of the crossing must be at or below the highest point of the natural stream bed at any given point (Figure 14c). • Option 2 (Figures 15 and 16) - The <u>deck height</u> (pavement surface) of the <u>bed level crossing</u> can be built up to a maximum of 300 mm above the lowest point of the natural stream bed (pre-construction), within the footprint of the proposed crossing. - Adjacent to the <u>low flow</u> section of the crossing (Figure 15) or in-line with the <u>low flow</u> channel of the waterway (Figure 16), construct a <u>rock chute</u> at a slope no greater than 1 in 30 slope (3.3% grade). - The width of the <u>low flow rock chute</u> is a minimum of 100% of the <u>low flow</u> channel width. - Rock chutes are constructed on the downstream side of the crossing. - Adjacent to each bank, construct a <u>rock chute</u> at a slope no greater than 1 in 30 slope (3.3% grade). - The width of each <u>bankside rock chute</u> is a minimum of 3 m or 100% of the <u>main channel</u> width. - Where concrete is the construction material for the crossing, then the surface of the crossing must be roughened for the width of each <u>rock chute</u>, e.g. using a rough broom finish, exposed aggregate etc. <u>Stream bed scour protection</u> Where <u>scour protection</u> is incorporated (see Figure 17): • <u>Scour protection</u> must abut the surface edge of the crossing at the same level (this is to ensure that there is no drop in elevation at the join). If the crossing is set below <u>bed level</u> then the surface of the <u>scour protection</u> must also be below <u>bed level</u>. • The stream bed must abut the <u>scour protection</u> at the same level (this is to ensure that there is no drop in elevation at the join). • The <u>scour protection</u> is installed at a gradient no steeper than 1 in 20 or the natural channel gradient, whichever is steeper. • <u>Scour protection</u> must incorporate a <u>low flow</u> channel. • Use clean rocks (minimal fine material), at least 100 mm diameter. • Ensure the rock armouring is not over compacted but left proud and uneven (track-rolled finish or rougher). All <u>bed level crossings</u> constructed or replaced must be inspected at least annually and reinstated to original design specifications if required, in order to maintain fish passage.
--	--

	For the life of the crossing, relative elevation levels of the crossing <u>invert</u> and stream bed scour protection and the stream bed must be retained so that there are no drops in elevation at their respective joins.
2.2 Construction of new or replacement of an existing <u>bed level crossing</u> on a moderate impact (amber) or low impact (green) waterway	Duration Works must commence and finish within a maximum time of 360 calendar days. Instream temporary waterway barriers (which may include sediment control measures) must meet the requirements of section 7 of these accepted development requirements¹⁰. <u>Bed level crossing</u> dimensions and design In all <u>bed level crossing</u> constructions: • The <u>bed level crossing</u> must be no greater than 15 metres wide in an upstream/downstream direction (not including stream bed <u>scour protection</u>). • New <u>bed level crossings</u> must be aligned perpendicular (within 10°) to the water flow. • Where the <u>bed level crossing</u> is to be constructed from rocks, use clean rocks (minimal fine material) that are an equivalent or larger size than the natural bed material at the site, and at least 50 mm diameter. • The surface is to be left rough and not to be over compacted (e.g. track-rolled finish or rougher). <u>Bed level crossing</u> configurations <u>Bed level crossing</u> configurations must adhere to one of the following options: • Option 1 (Figures 13 and 14) – The lowest point of the <u>bed level crossing</u> must be installed at the level of the lowest point of the natural stream bed (pre-construction), within the footprint of the proposed crossing. – There must be a height difference of at least 100 mm from the lowest point of the crossing to the edges of the <u>low flow</u> section of the crossing (see Figure 13). – If the crossing is constructed from concrete or introduced rock: outside of the <u>low flow</u> channel, the level of the crossing must be at or below the level of the natural stream bed at any given point (Figure 14a and 14b). – If the crossing is constructed from natural bed material: outside of the <u>low flow</u> channel, the remainder of the crossing must be at or below the highest point of the natural stream bed at any given point (Figure 14c).

¹⁰ Where temporary waterway barrier works comply with section 7 and form part of the same works, additional notification is not required.

	- Option 2 (Figures 18-19 (amber mapped waterways) and 20-21 (green mapped waterways)) - The <u>deck height</u> (pavement surface) of the <u>bed level crossing</u> can be built up to a maximum of 300 mm above the lowest point of the natural stream bed (pre-construction), within the footprint of the proposed crossing. - Adjacent to the <u>low flow</u> section of the crossing (Figures 19-21) or in-line with the <u>low flow</u> channel of the waterway (Figures 18 and 20), construct a <u>rock chute</u> at a slope no greater than 1 in 30 slope (3.3% grade). - The width of the <u>low flow rock chute</u> is a minimum of 100% of the <u>low flow</u> channel width. - Rock chutes are constructed on the downstream side of the crossing. - Adjacent to one bank, construct a <u>rock chute</u> at a slope no greater than 1 in 30 slope (3.3% grade)¹¹. - The width of the <u>bankside rock chute</u> is a minimum of 3 m or 100% of the <u>main channel</u> width⁵. - Where concrete is the construction material for the crossing, the surface of the crossing is roughened for the width of each <u>rock chute</u>, e.g. using a rough broom finish, exposed aggregate etc. <u>Stream bed scour protection</u> Where <u>scour protection</u> is incorporated (Figure 17): <u>Scour protection</u> must abut the surface edge of the crossing at the same level (this is to ensure that there is no drop in elevation at the join). If the crossing is set below <u>bed level</u> then the surface of the <u>scour protection</u> must also be below <u>bed level</u>. - The stream bed must abut the <u>scour protection</u> at the same level (this is to ensure that there is no drop in elevation at the join). - The <u>scour protection</u> is installed at a gradient no steeper than 1 in 20 or the natural channel gradient, whichever is steeper. <u>Scour protection</u> must incorporate a <u>low flow</u> channel. - Use clean rocks (minimal fine material), at least 100 mm diameter. - Ensure the rock armouring is not over compacted but left proud and uneven (track-rolled finish or rougher). All <u>bed level crossings</u> constructed or replaced must be inspected at least annually and reinstated to original design specifications if required, in order to maintain fish passage. For the life of the crossing, relative elevation levels of the crossing <u>invert</u> and stream bed scour protection and the stream bed must be retained so that there are no drops in elevation at their respective joins.
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¹¹ This requirement does not apply for low impact (green) waterways. Refer to Figures 20 and 21.

Figure 20 – Low impact (green) waterway Option 2 with no low flow section incorporated—cross section and plan view

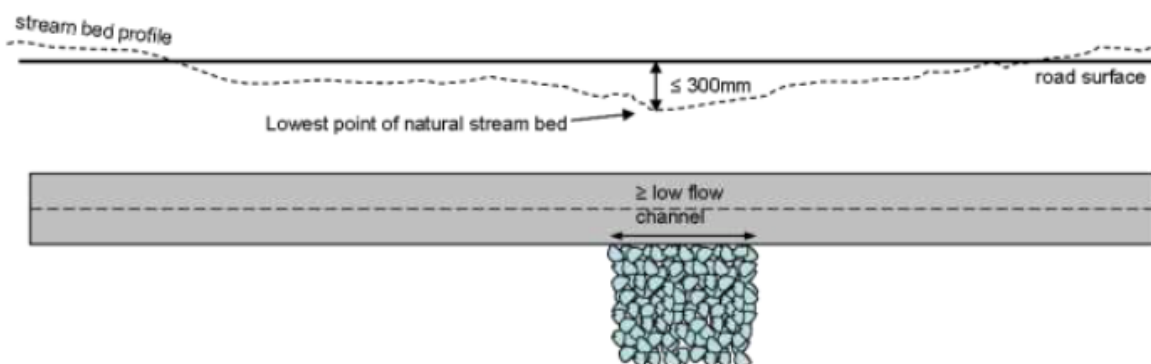
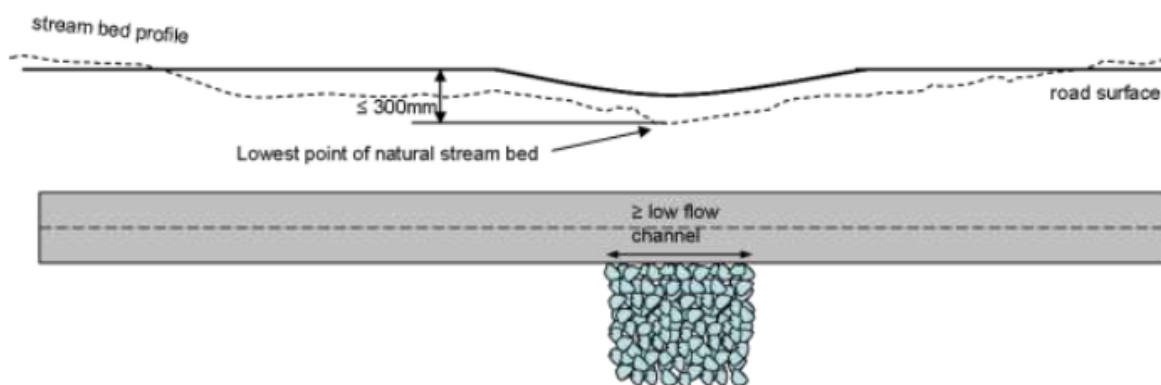


Figure 21 – Low impact (green) waterway Option 2 with low flow section incorporated—cross section and plan view



7 Temporary waterway barrier works

Table 7 lists the requirements for accepted development including the duration, dimensions and design for waterway barrier works that are temporary, including but not limited to: bunds, culvert crossings, bed level crossings, floodways, coffer dams etc. Works are temporary if they comply with the maximum duration specified in the table.

Table 7 – Accepted development requirements for temporary waterway barrier works

Work type	Requirements for <u>accepted development</u>
7.1 Constructing or raising temporary <u>waterway barrier works</u> within a tidal (grey) <u>waterway</u>	Duration <u>Works</u> must commence and finish within a maximum time of 180 calendar days. Instream sediment control measures associated with the <u>works</u> must be removed within this period. Works within tidal waterways must adhere to the work standards in section 4.3. <u>Waterway barrier work</u> construction and design - The dimensions of the temporary barrier are limited to the minimum practicable for the site and purpose - Areas containing marine plants must be kept free of ponded water to prevent stress and possible mortality of marine plants. - The method of draining the water must not cause fish to become trapped or stranded or have detrimental impacts on the wellbeing of fish.¹⁸ Removal of temporary waterway barrier - If there is more than one temporary waterway barrier in the location, the most downstream waterway barrier must be removed first. - All <u>waterway barrier material</u> must be removed from within the waterway and disposed of at least 50m away from the <u>waterway</u>.
7.2 Temporary <u>waterway barrier works</u> within a major impact (purple), high impact (red), moderate impact (amber) or low impact (green) <u>waterway</u>	Duration <u>For works</u> in purple and red waterways, works must commence and finish within a maximum time of 180 calendar days. For works in amber and green waterways, works must commence and finish within a maximum timeframe of 360 days. Instream sediment control measures associated with the <u>works</u> must be removed within these periods.

¹⁸ Refer to the State of Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries *Guidelines for Fish Salvage* (2018).

	Waterway barrier work construction and design • The dimensions of the temporary barrier are limited to the minimum practicable for the site and purpose. Removal of temporary waterway barrier • If there is more than one temporary waterway barrier in the location, the most downstream waterway barrier must be removed first. • All waterway <u>barrier material</u> must be removed from within the <u>waterway</u> and disposed of at least 50m away from the <u>waterway</u>.
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Appendix B : Flood modelling results



50% AEP EVENT - FLOOD DEPTH
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.25
Flood depth (m)	1.50
0.02	1.75
0.10	2.00
0.25	2.25
0.50	2.50
0.75	2.75
1.00	3.00



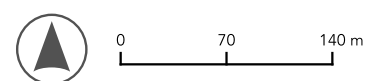
0 70 140 m

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Modeller: TFF

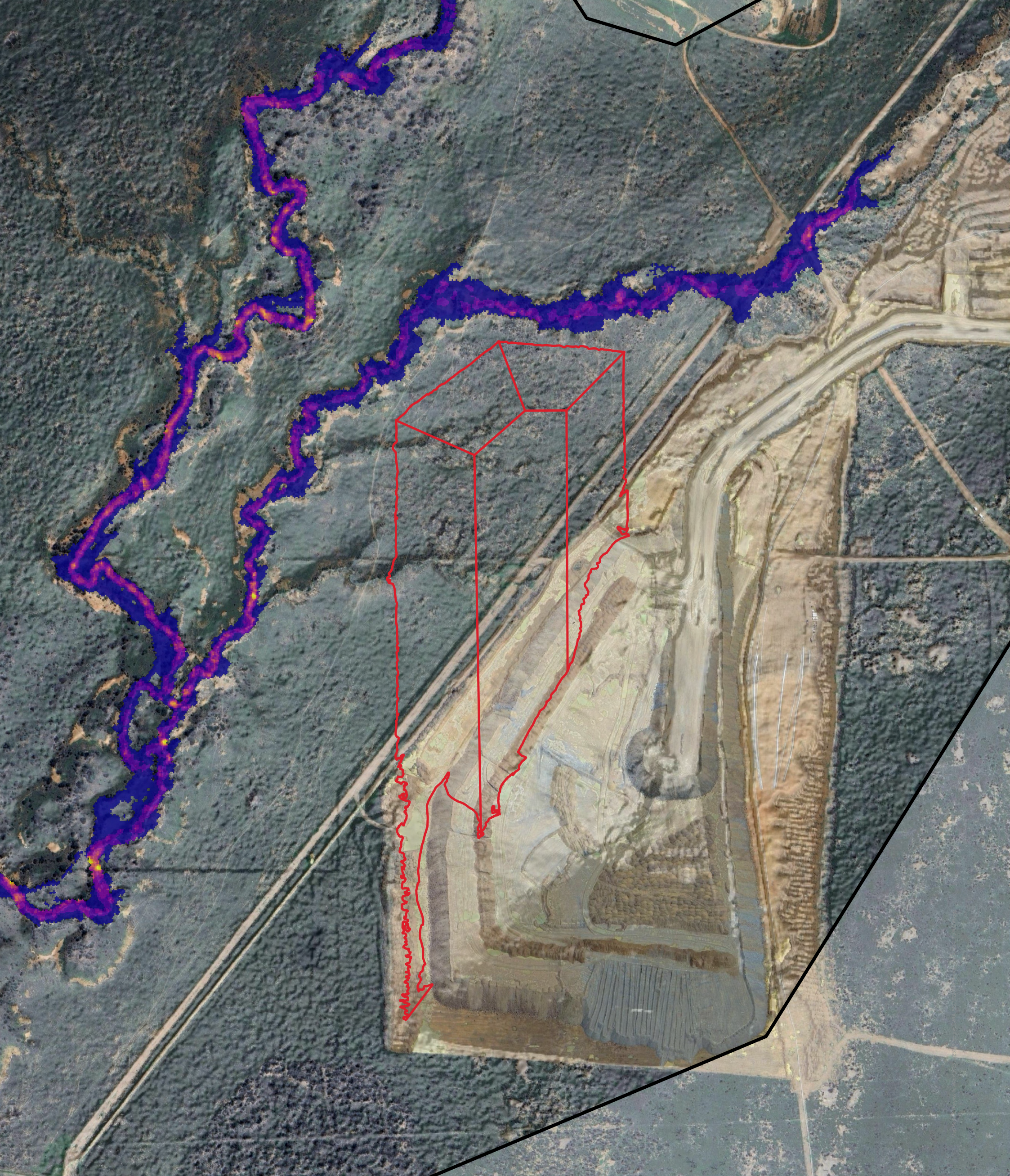


50% AEP EVENT - FLOOD VELOCITY
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.50 - 2.00
Flood velocity (m/s)	2.00 - 2.50
≤ 0.50	2.50 - 3.00
0.50 - 1.00	> 3.00
1.00 - 1.50	



Source: POITREL_50.0p_04.5h_tp10_02_V_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



50% AEP EVENT - BED SHEAR STRESS
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	80 - 100
Bed shear stress (N/m ²)	100 - 120
≤ 20	120 - 140
20 - 40	140 - 160
40 - 60	160 - 180
60 - 80	> 180



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_10.0p_02.0h_tp08_02_BSS_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



10% AEP EVENT - FLOOD DEPTH
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.25
Flood depth (m)	1.50
0.02	1.75
0.10	2.00
0.25	2.25
0.50	2.50
0.75	2.75
1.00	3.00



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_10.0p_02.0h_tp08_02_d_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



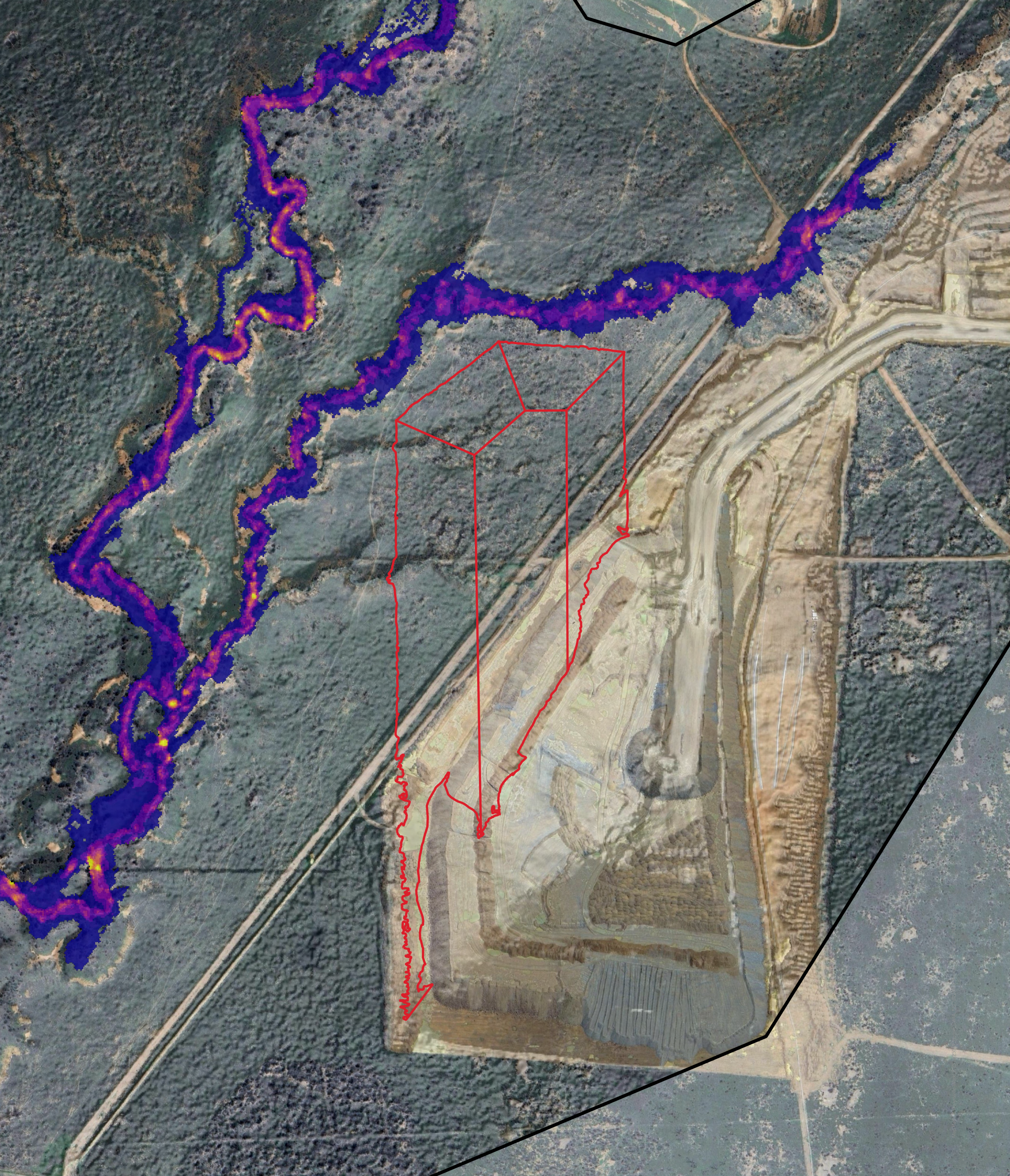
10% AEP EVENT - FLOOD VELOCITY
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.50 - 2.00
Flood velocity (m/s)	2.00 - 2.50
≤ 0.50	2.50 - 3.00
0.50 - 1.00	> 3.00
1.00 - 1.50	



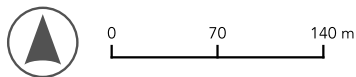
0 70 140 m

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Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



10% AEP EVENT - BED SHEAR STRESS
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	80 - 100
Bed shear stress (N/m ²)	100 - 120
≤ 20	120 - 140
20 - 40	140 - 160
40 - 60	160 - 180
60 - 80	> 180



Source: POITREL_02.0p_02.0h_tp04_02_BSS_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



2% AEP EVENT - FLOOD DEPTH
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.25
Flood depth (m)	1.50
0.02	1.75
0.10	2.00
0.25	2.25
0.50	2.50
0.75	2.75
1.00	3.00

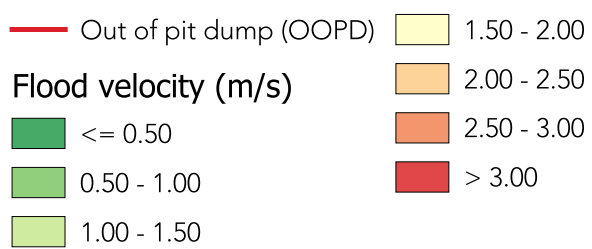


0 70 140 m

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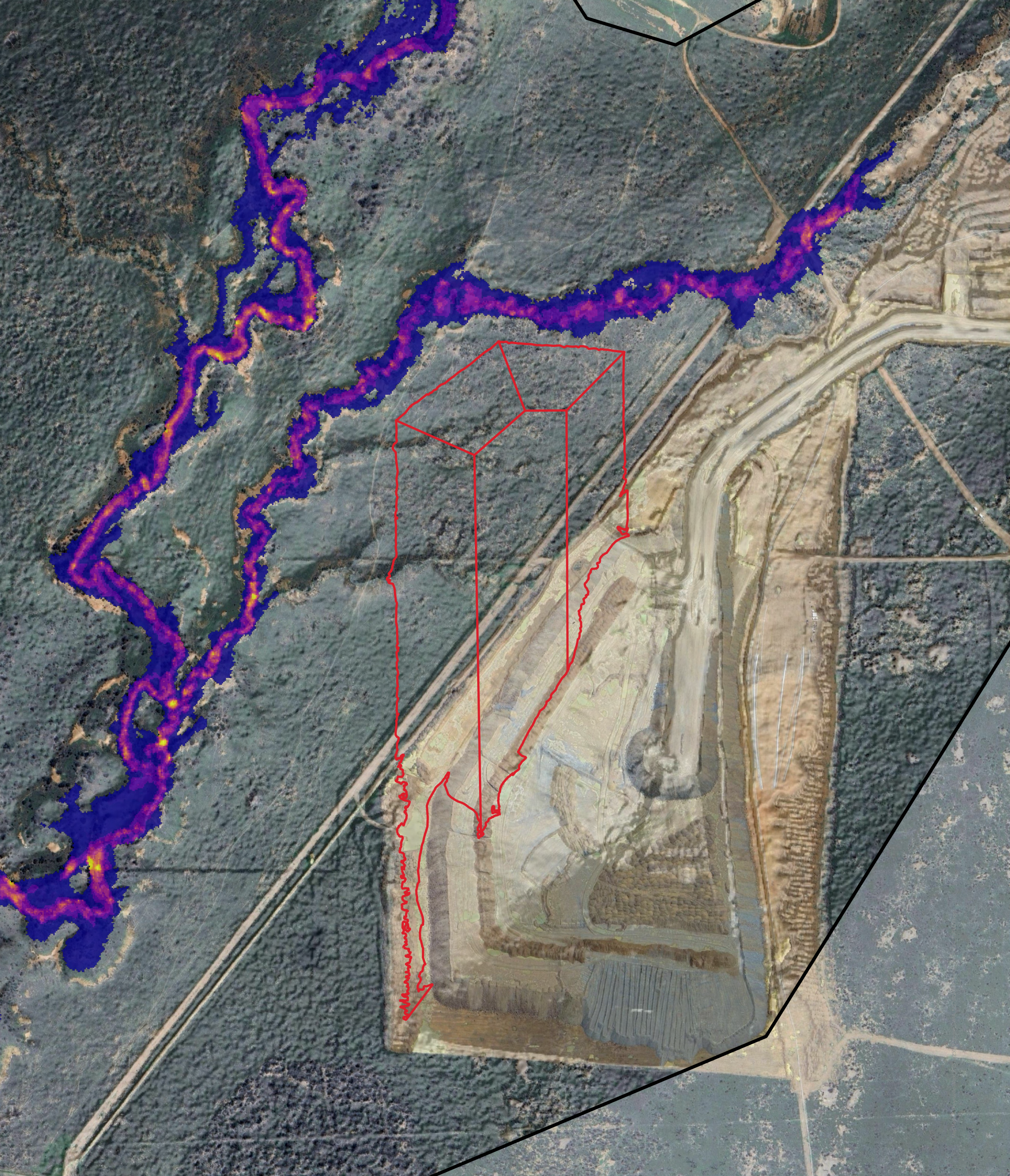


2% AEP EVENT - FLOOD VELOCITY
Legend



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_02.0p_02.0h_tp04_02_V_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



2% AEP EVENT - BED SHEAR STRESS
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	80 - 100
Bed shear stress (N/m ²)	100 - 120
≤ 20	120 - 140
20 - 40	140 - 160
40 - 60	160 - 180
60 - 80	> 180



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_01.0p_02.0h_tp04_02_BSS_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



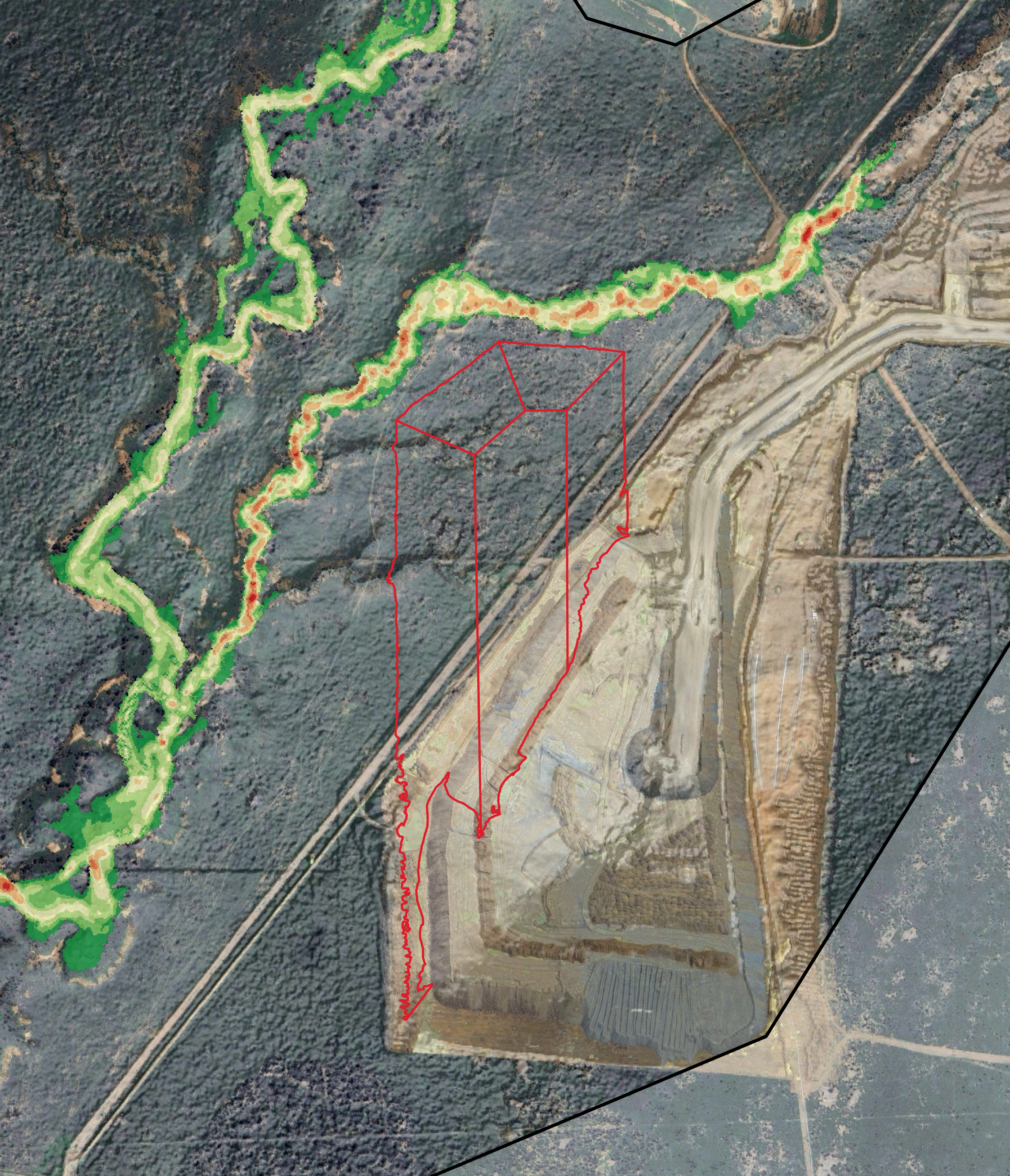
1% AEP EVENT - FLOOD DEPTH
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.25
Flood depth (m)	1.50
0.02	1.75
0.10	2.00
0.25	2.25
0.50	2.50
0.75	2.75
1.00	3.00

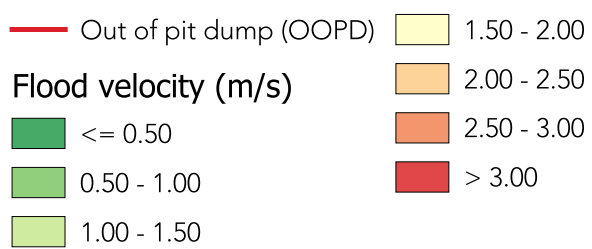


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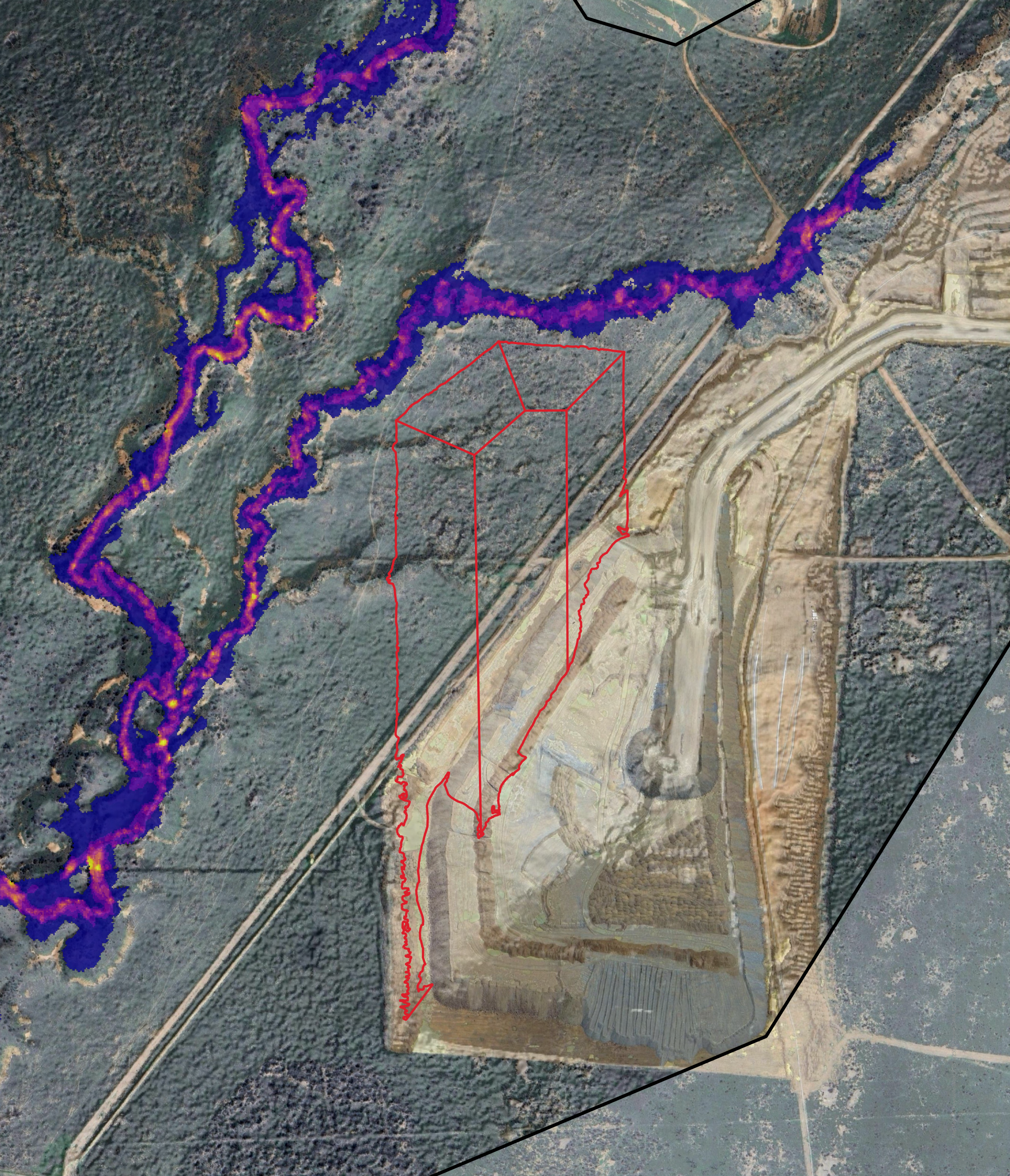


1% AEP EVENT - FLOOD VELOCITY
Legend



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_01.0p_02.0h_tp04_02_V_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



1% AEP EVENT - BED SHEAR STRESS
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	80 - 100
Bed shear stress (N/m ²)	100 - 120
≤ 20	120 - 140
20 - 40	140 - 160
40 - 60	160 - 180
60 - 80	> 180



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_01.0p_02.0h_tp04_02_BSS_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



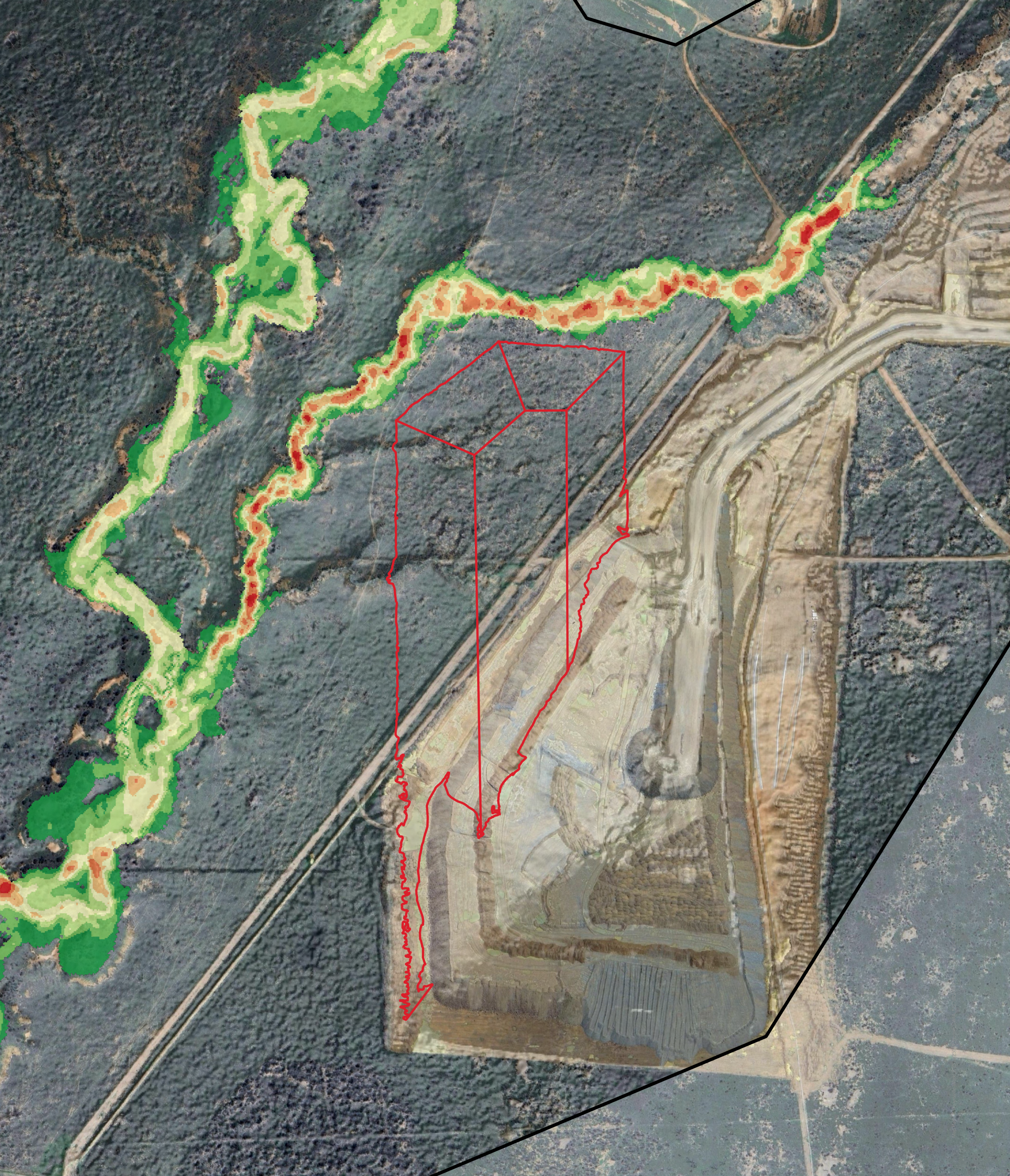
1 IN 1000 AEP EVENT - FLOOD DEPTH
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.25
Flood depth (m)	1.50
0.02	1.75
0.10	2.00
0.25	2.25
0.50	2.50
0.75	2.75
1.00	3.00



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_0.10p_01.5h_tp04_02_d_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



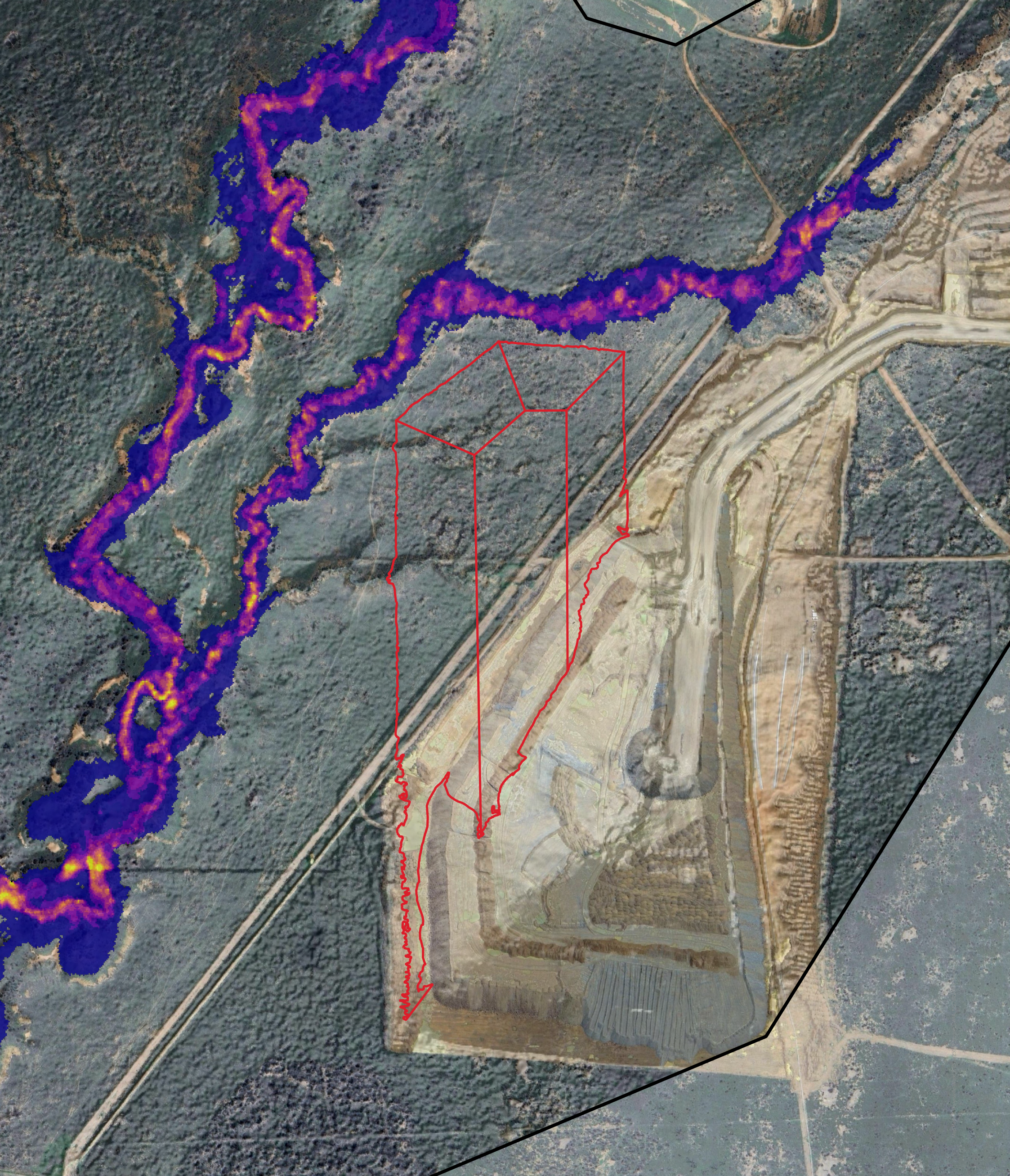
1 IN 1000 AEP EVENT - FLOOD VELOCITY
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.50 - 2.00
Flood velocity (m/s)	2.00 - 2.50
≤ 0.50	2.50 - 3.00
0.50 - 1.00	> 3.00
1.00 - 1.50	



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_0.10p_01.5h_tp04_02_V_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



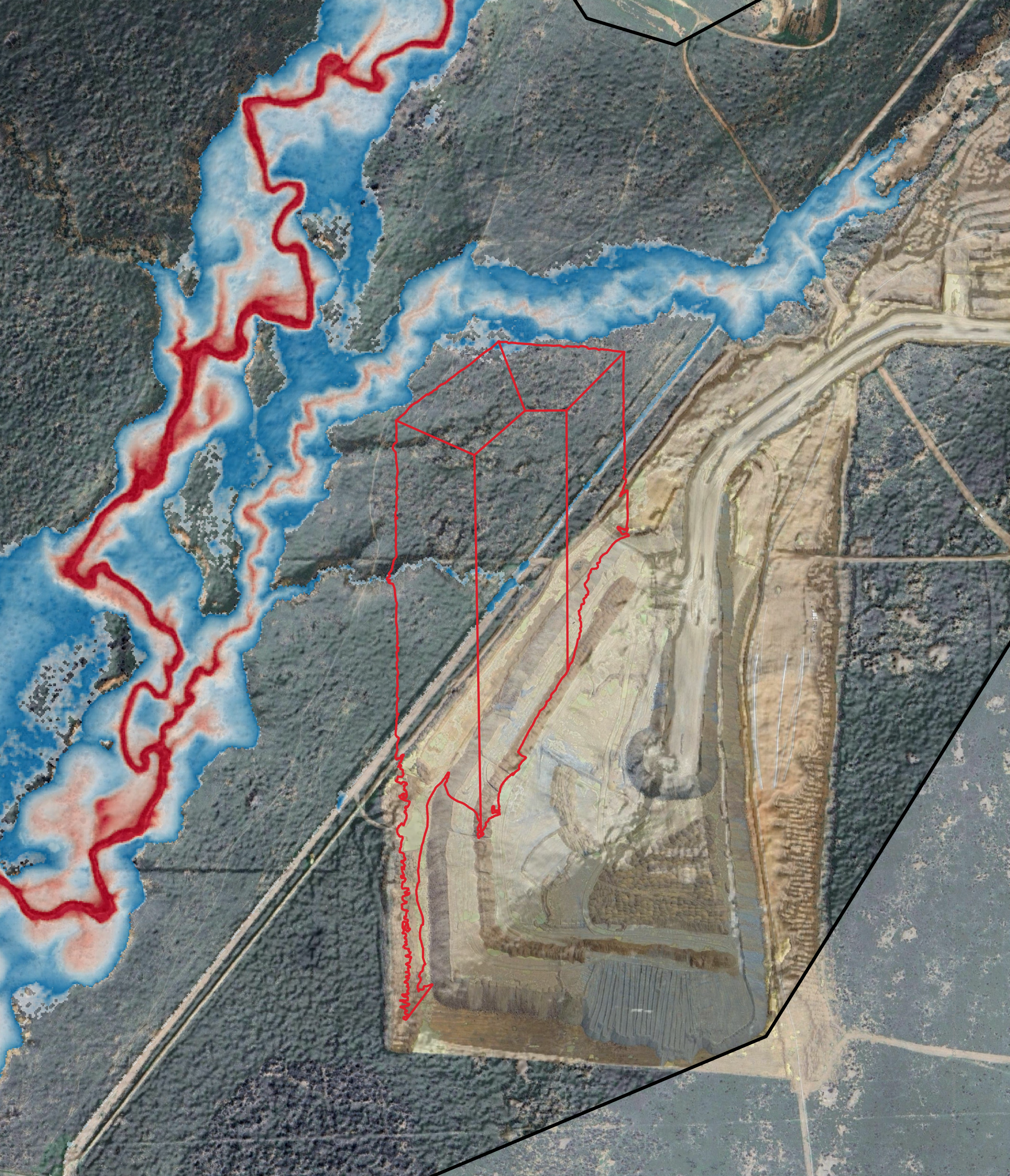
1 IN 1000 AEP EVENT - BED SHEAR STRESS
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	80 - 100
Bed shear stress (N/m ²)	100 - 120
≤ 20	120 - 140
20 - 40	140 - 160
40 - 60	160 - 180
60 - 80	> 180



0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_0.10p_01.5h_tp04_02_BSS_Max
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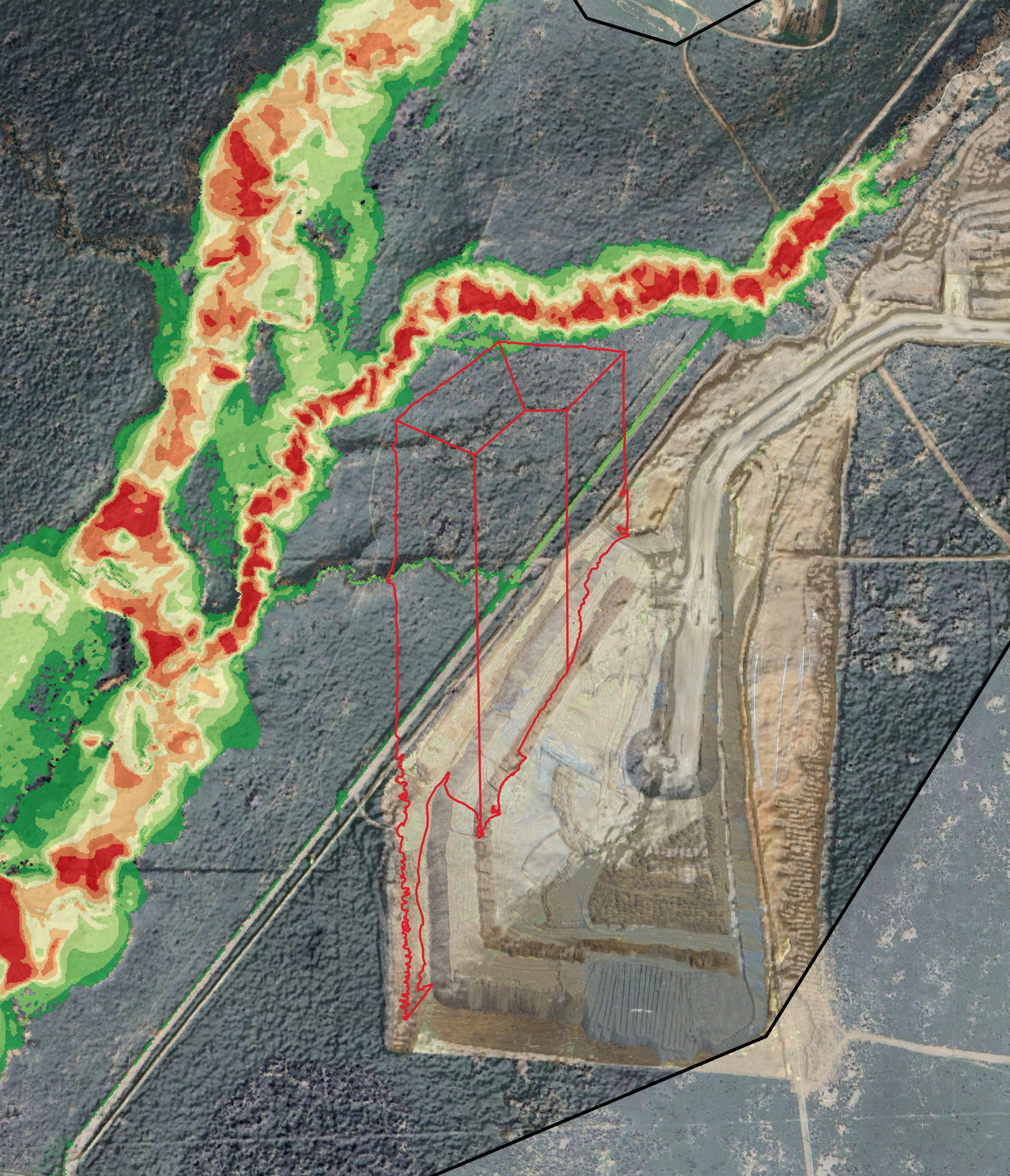
PMF EVENT - FLOOD DEPTH
Legend

— Out of pit dump (OOPD)	1.25
Flood depth (m)	1.50
0.02	1.75
0.10	2.00
0.25	2.25
0.50	2.50
0.75	2.75
1.00	3.00

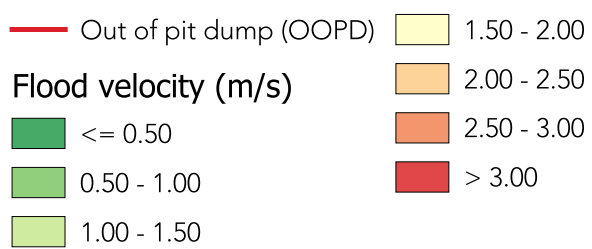


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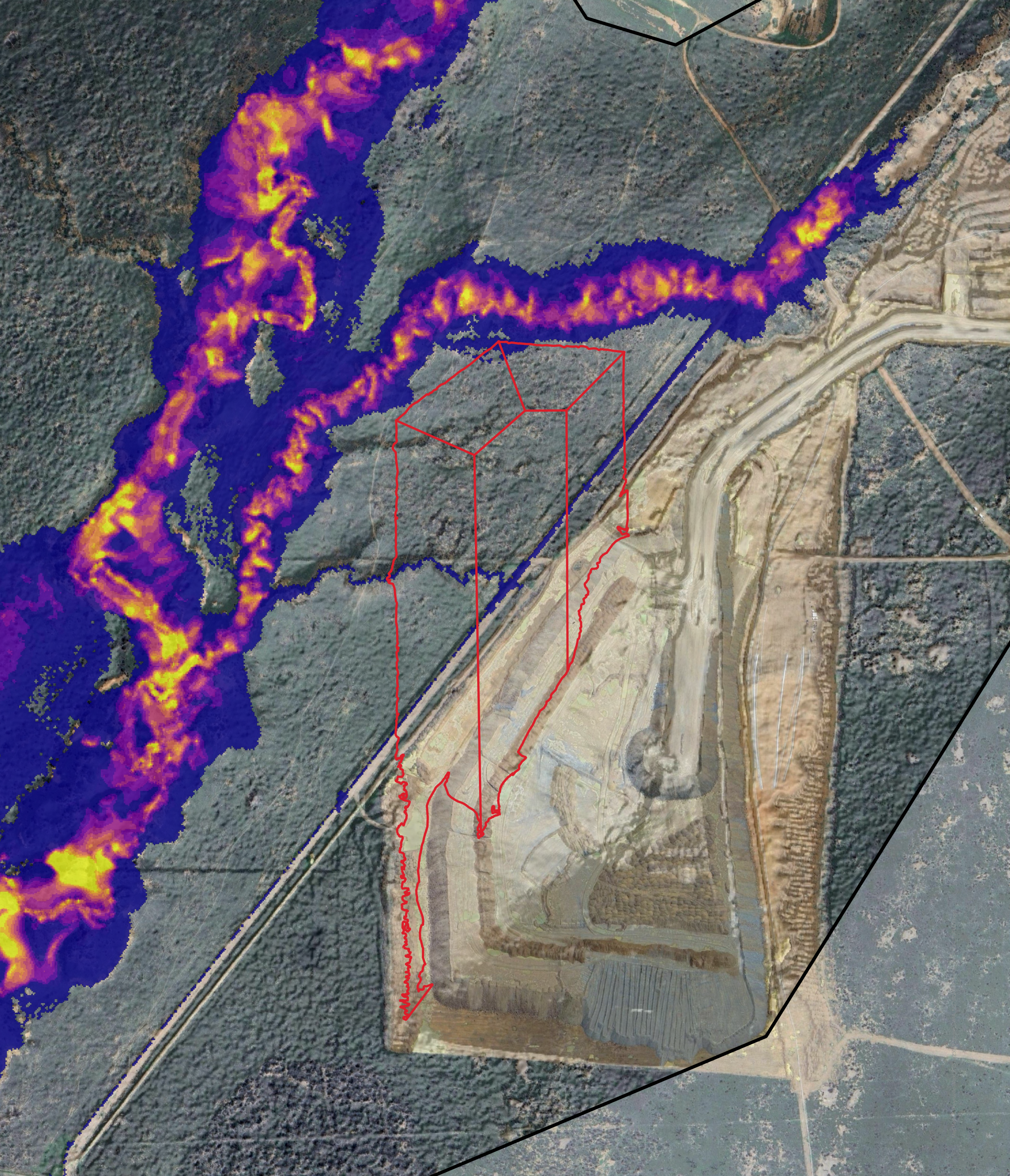


PMF EVENT - FLOOD VELOCITY
Legend

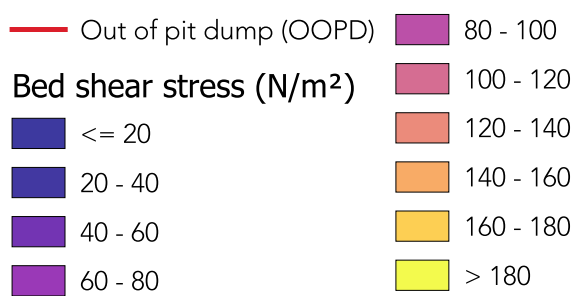


0 70 140 m

Source: POITREL_PMF_GSDM_02.0h_tp01_04_V_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF



PMF EVENT - BED SHEAR STRESS
Legend



0 70 140 m

Source:
POITREL_PMF_GSDM_02.0h_tp01_04_BSS_Max
Date: 02/12/2025
Modeller: TFF

Millennium Mine - Environmental Authority and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan Amendment

Supporting Document

Tenures: Mining Lease (ML)70344, ML70457, ML70313, ML70485, ML70401, ML70483

Environmental Authority (EA): EPML00819213 (18 March 2026)

Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure (PRCP) schedule: P-PRCP-100987739 (11 December 2025)

EA Holder: MetRes PTY LTD

EA Contact Details: Level 32, 12 Creek Street, Brisbane City QLD 4000

2 April 2026



Document control record

Document Title	Millennium Mine – Environmental Authority and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan Amendment, Supporting Document
Document Version	0.2
Revision Date	2 April 2026
Document Status	Final
Prepared By	Principal Environmental Approvals
Reviewed By	Environment Approvals Manager

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Stanmore Resources Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary MetRes Pty Ltd have prepared this supporting information report for the submission of an Environmental Authority (EA) and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) amendment application for the Millennium Mine (the Project). This document has been prepared in accordance with sections 224 to 226B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) for submission to the administering authority.

The Project is authorised under EA EPML00819213, last approved on 18 March 2026, for Mining Leases (MLs) 70344, ML70457, ML70313, ML70485, ML70401 and ML70483. The Project is located approximately 17 kilometres (km) south-east of Moranbah in Central Queensland's Bowen Basin region (refer **Figure 1-1**).

The PRCP (including PRC Plan and PRCP Schedule) was developed in accordance with the transition notice issued to MetRes Pty Ltd under section 754 of the EP Act and prepared in line with the requirements of the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018* (MERFP Act). The PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739) for the Project was approved on 11 December 2025.

1.2 Proponent

The Proponent is MetRes Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Limited (Stanmore).

MetRes Pty Ltd was previously a joint venture between Marmilu Pty Ltd as trustee for the Marmilu Trust and Kerlong Coking Coal Pty Ltd (a 100% subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Limited). In December 2023, Stanmore acquired the remaining 50% interest in MetRes. Stanmore took full control of the Project in July 2024 and ceased all operations including the Mavis Underground which was subsequently sealed and closed.

The registered address is:

Level 32, 12 Creek Street,
Brisbane City, QLD, 4000
ABN: 75 621 089 030

Stanmore is a resources company with operations and exploration projects in the Bowen and Surat basins. It is an Australian Public Company trading on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) as 'SMR'. Further information regarding Stanmore Resources Limited can be obtained from: <https://www.stanmore.au/>

1.3 Proposed amendment

An amendment is proposed to the EA and PRCP Schedule for the Project to add a new surface disturbance area along the eastern boundary of ML70313 for a spoil dump (being an extension of the Poitrel Mine Out-of-Pit Dump (OOPD)), also identified as 'Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint' throughout this document, in line with the terminology in the application form.

The spoil dump on ML70313 will be an extension of the existing Poitrel OOPD, which is also operated by Stanmore, along the western edge of ML4749 at Poitrel (refer **Figure 1-2**) associated with a mining area called Ramp 10 (R10). The proposal to extend the existing R10 OOPD into ML70313 (the Project). This design has been chosen to avoid and minimise environmental harm to areas extending south and east into ML4749 (Poitrel).

The amendment does not change any tenure or EA boundaries, alter the approved mining scale, or introduce significant environmental risk.

The Project is an open cut and underground metallurgical mine located in the Bowen Basin in central Queensland, approximately 160 km south-west of Mackay. No mine activity (either open cut or underground) has occurred at the Project since August 2024. When the Project is operational, Run of Mine (ROM) product is transported to ML70312 (Red Mountain Infrastructure), which includes a Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP), for washing and transport to port. Red Mountain Infrastructure (RMI) is owned by Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd and subject to separate approvals.

The proposed amendment applies only to ML70313 under the Project's EA (EPML00819213) and relevant PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739) and excludes other Millennium tenures (being ML70344, ML70457, ML70485, ML70401 and ML70483). The extension will create a Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint of 18.43 ha on ML70313 (refer **Figure 1-2**).¹

Design parameters will align with the existing Poitrel OOPD including:

- Maximum overall slope of 15%
- Factor of Safety ≥ 1.5 (including flood stress considerations)
- Final Relative Level (RL) of 260 and maximum relative height of 20 m
- Post-mining land use (PMLU) of cattle grazing (Rehabilitation Area (RA) 5 of Poitrel PRCP)².

Construction will occur in two phases over approximately 6–12 months, subject to mine scheduling:

- Phase 1: Strip and stockpile topsoil for later rehabilitation
- Phase 2: Place spoil using Poitrel's existing truck fleet, forming a 20 m ramp before filling the footprint. Dozers will then reshape outer batters to achieve the final rehabilitated profile.

The extension will accommodate approximately 2 million bank cubic metres (Mbcm) of spoil, primarily weathered tertiary material sourced from the upper dig benches at the Poitrel Mine. It will be constructed, operated and rehabilitated using existing operational and closure practices, undertaken by the Poitrel Mine team, to ensure consistency in rehabilitation outcomes. Rehabilitation will be progressive to ensure landform stability and ecological outcomes.

For further details and justification for the proposed amendment, refer to Section 3. The proposed amendment is understood to constitute a minor EA and PRCP amendment under the EP Act, as demonstrated in Section 4.3.

¹ EA EPML00963013 for Poitrel authorises surface disturbance to the tenure border (refer Figure 1 in EA) and therefore no EA amendment to Poitrel Mine's environmental approvals are required.

² Note, the PMLU description of grazing will align with the Project PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739), being 'Light Grazing'.



Figure 1-1 Location of Project

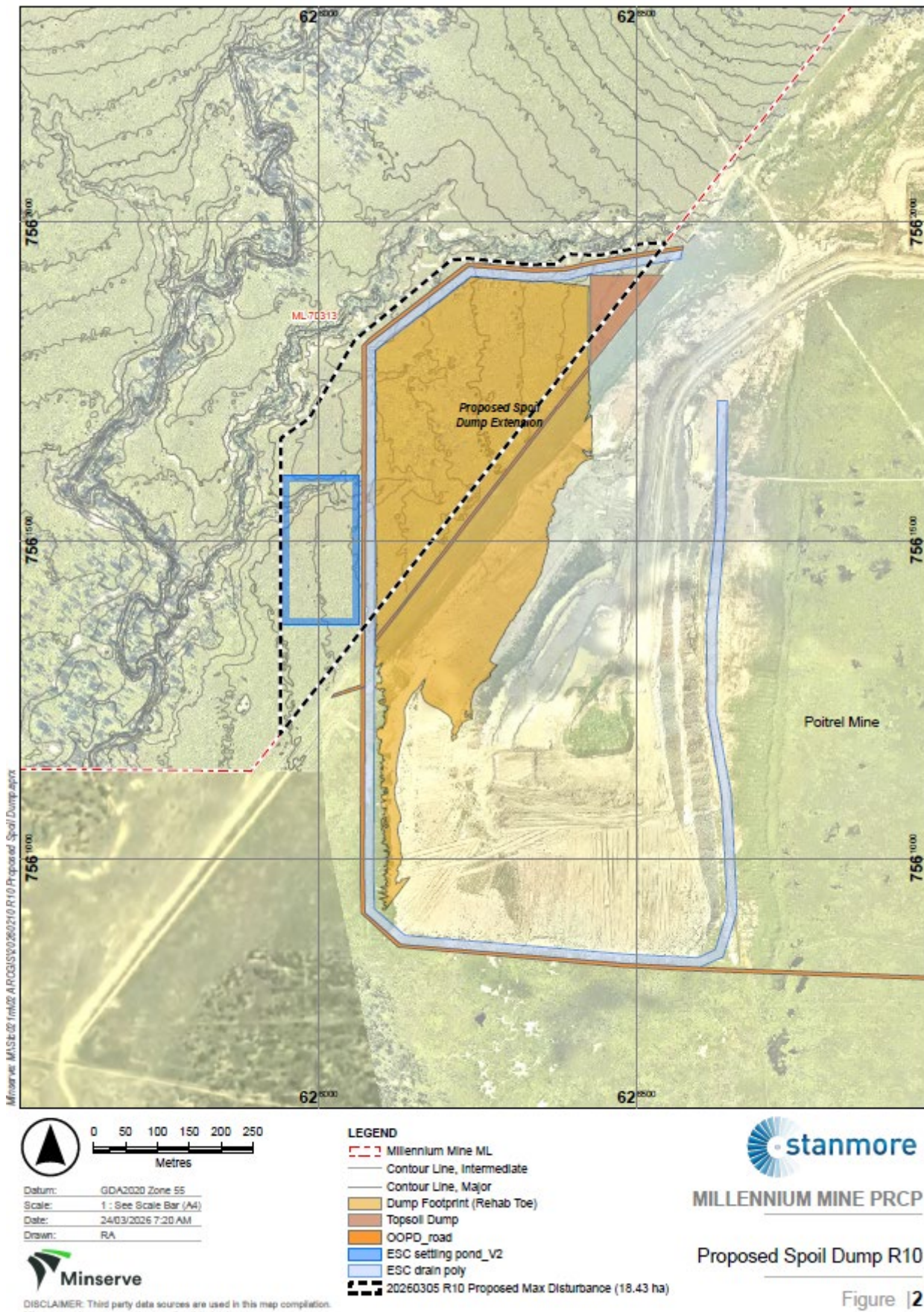


Figure 1-2 Proposed Out of Pit Dump Extension

1.3.1 Relationship with Poitrel

Poitrel Mine is owned by Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd and located directly to the south (adjacent) of the Project. Poitrel Mine is authorised by EA EPML00963013 under the EP Act. Rejects (coarse and fine) from the CHPP are currently authorised under Conditions H6 to H7 to be deposited within the overburden dumps and pits on the Poitrel site. Tailings from the CHPP are also occasionally deposited in the Millennium D pit in line with relevant EA conditions.

The R10 Pit is located in the north of Poitrel. The associated R10 OOPD is located to the west of R10 Pit, near the western boundary of ML4749 (refer **Figure 1-3**). EA EPML00963013 approved surface disturbance of Poitrel is up to the boundary of the tenure/EA in accordance with Figure 1 (Authorised Surface and Sub-Surface Disturbance Areas). Therefore, the Poitrel EA does not need to be amended in order for the OOPD to progress disturbance to the tenure/EA boundary.

It is proposed to extend the OOPD (referred to as a 'spoil dump' in the Project area) into ML70313 (the Project). This design minimises environmental harm by avoiding areas south and east into ML4749 (Poitrel).

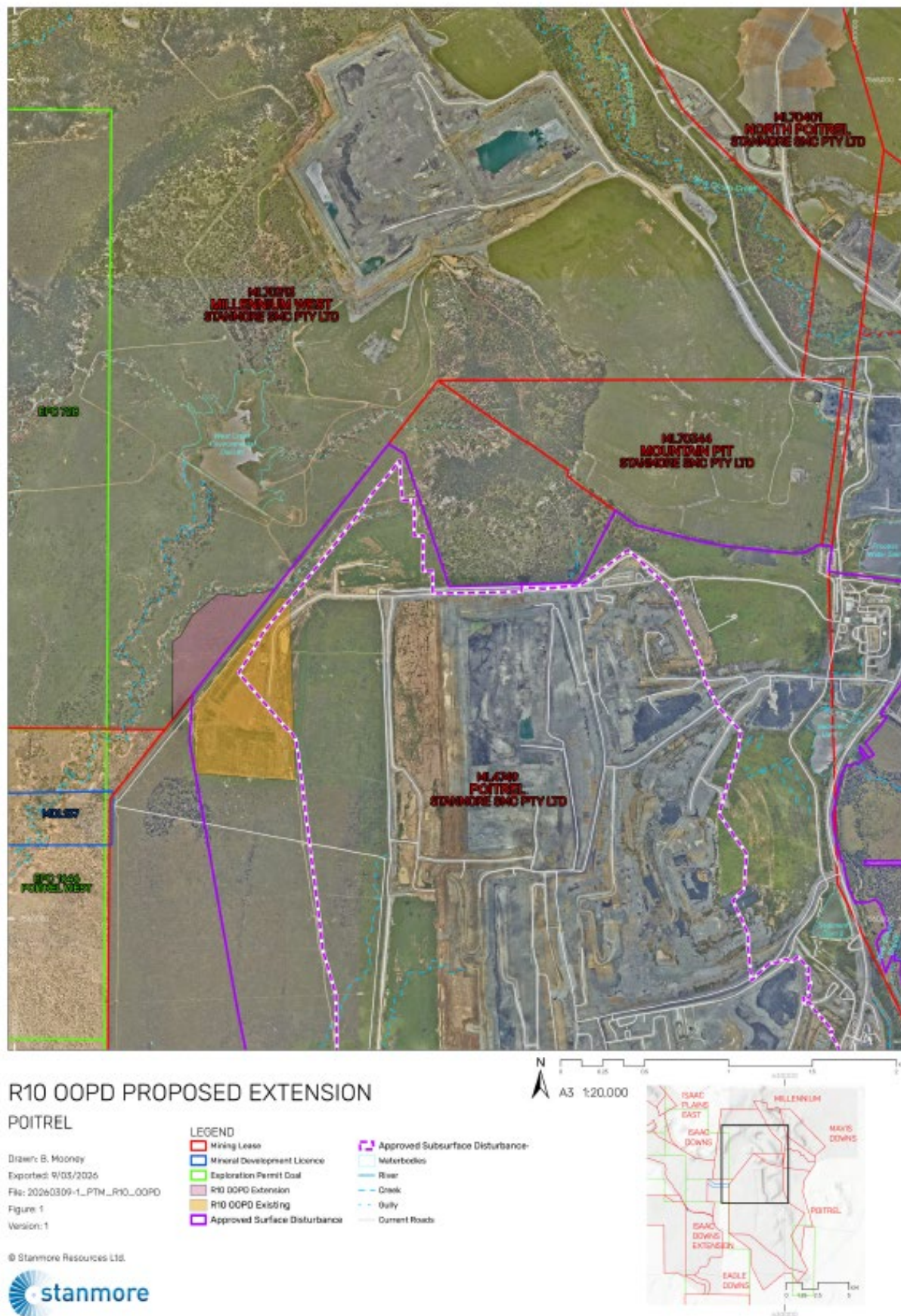


Figure 1-3 Proposed amendment in relation to Poitrel

2 Project description

2.1 Current operations

The Project is authorised by EA EPML00819213 and consists of two mining areas with six contiguous MLs. The areas are divided into the following:

- Mavis Underground – ML70457, ML70483, and ML70485. The underground portal, now sealed, was previously accessed via E Pit.
- Millennium Open Pits – ML70313, ML70401, and ML70344. A Pit and B Pit are located to the west, while M Pit, D Pit, and E Pit are located to the east.

The location of each ML is shown in **Figure 2-1**.

No mining activity (open cut or underground) has occurred at the Project since August 2024. All mining operations have ceased, except for rehabilitation activities and the storage of tailings and rejects processed at RMI in M Pit and D Pit North³.

The approved features within the EA for the Project are summarised in **Table 2-1** (shown in **Figure 2-2**). The current authorised disturbance footprint from EA EPML00819213 is shown in **Figure 2-3**.

Table 2-1 Approved Features

Features	Name
Pits	• Millennium Pits - Pit A, Pit B, Pit C, Pit D (North and South), Pit M, Pit E. • Mavis Underground – Now sealed portal previously accessed via Pit E, includes nearby areas of potential subsidence.
Stockpiles and Dumps	• Legacy Rehabilitated Spoil Dumps - Mavis Pit Dump South, Mountain Dump, B Pit Levee • Topsoil Stockpiles
Water Infrastructure / Dams	• Western Dam • Mavis ROM Dam • Carborough ROM Dam • Tailings Dam • Build Pad Dam • Sediment Dam 3 • Dam 4 • Sediment Dam 5 • Sediment Dam 8 • E1 and E3 Sumps
Infrastructure	• ROM • MIA– including chemical and fuel storage areas • Explosives Compound / Reload Facility and Access • Poitrel Mine Road
Existing Rehabilitation	• Rehabilitation progressively undertaken since 2009, including backfill of Pit C, Mountain Dump East, M Trench and northern part of Pit E.

³ Resumption of steady state mining, above authorised activities as outlined in EPML00819213, will be subject to separate approval requirements and subsequent adjustments to the PRCP.

Features	Name
Undisturbed Area	Land that has not been impacted by mining operations, including ungrazed pasture areas.



Figure 2-1 Project layout



Figure 2-2 General Site Area

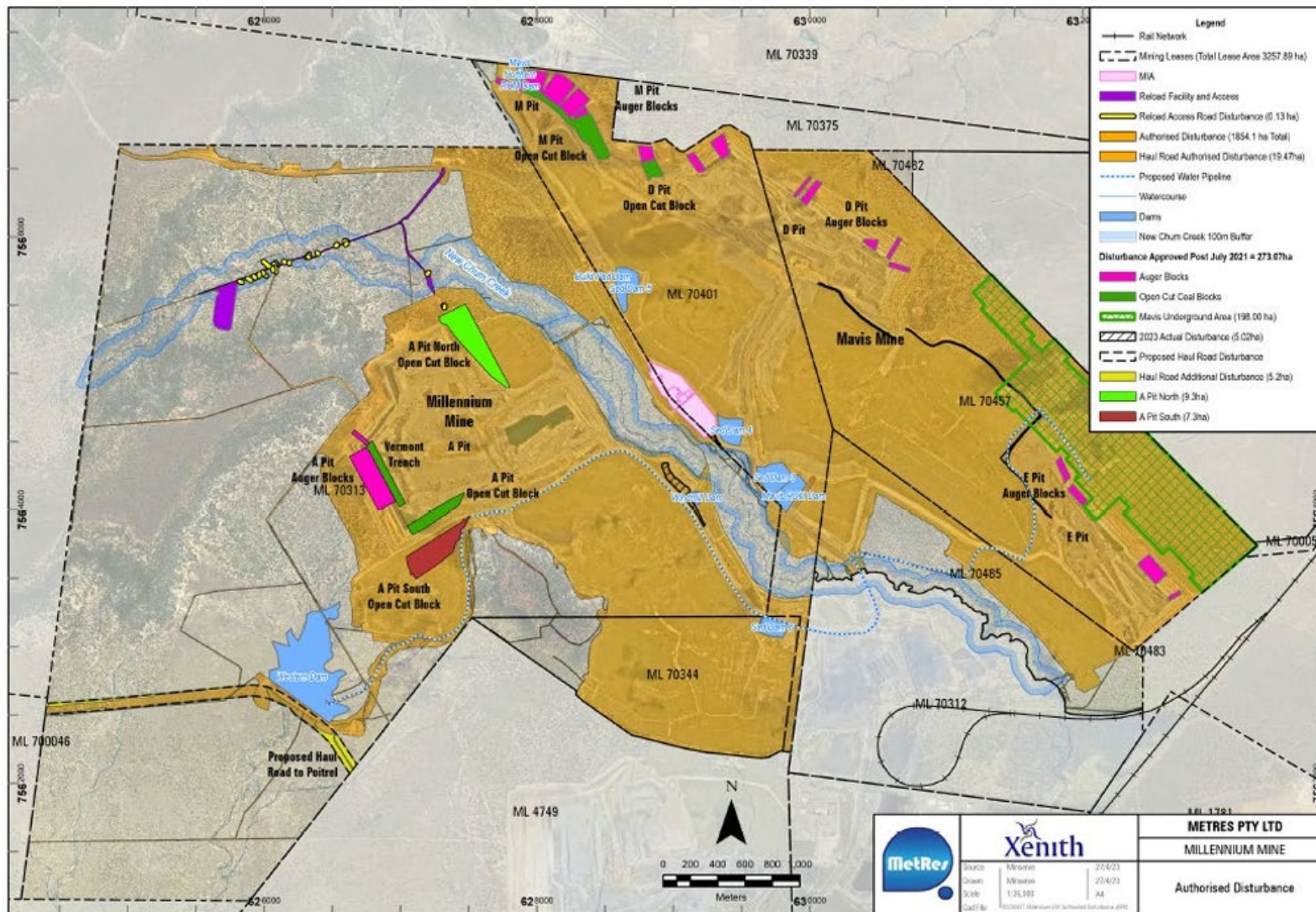


Figure 2-3 Currently authorised disturbance footprint (Figure 2 of the EA EPML00819213)

The Project's PRCP Schedule was approved on 11 December 2025.

Spatial information was provided that defined the location and maximum extent of disturbance footprint for the mine life, post mining land uses (PMLUs) and non-use management areas (NUMAs).

The final approved landforms for the Project consists of three NUMAs (residual voids at A & B Pit, M and D Pit, and E Pit) and several PMLUs for land available for rehabilitation (including light grazing, grassland (ungrazed pasture) and woodland habitat). The identified Rehabilitation Areas (RAs) and proposed final land uses at the Project (as defined in the approved PRCP Schedule, 11 December 2025) are summarised in **Table 2-2** and illustrated in **Figure 2-4**.

Table 2-2 Rehabilitation Areas and Proposed Final Land Use

Rehabilitation Area	Relevant Activities	PMLU / NUMA
RA1	Existing Rehabilitation	Light Grazing
RA2	Existing Rehabilitation	Woodland Habitat
RA3	Spoil Dumps and Low Wall	Woodland Habitat
RA4	Water Infrastructure	Light Grazing
RA5	Infrastructure - roads, cleared areas, topsoil stockpiles, laydowns	Light grazing
RA6	Infrastructure - roads, cleared areas, topsoil stockpiles, laydowns	Woodland Habitat
RA7	Subsidence Area	Light grazing
RA8	Ancillary Activities and Exploration	Woodland Habitat
RA9	Overburden Dumps and Rejects	Grassland - Ungrazed Pasture
IA1	Residual voids Millennium pit (A, B) Mavis pit (M, D, E)	Highwall, Low wall, End wall, Pit Lake and Inpit Tailings Storage

Table Note: RA = Rehabilitation Areas (PMLUs) | IA = Improvement Areas (NUMAs)

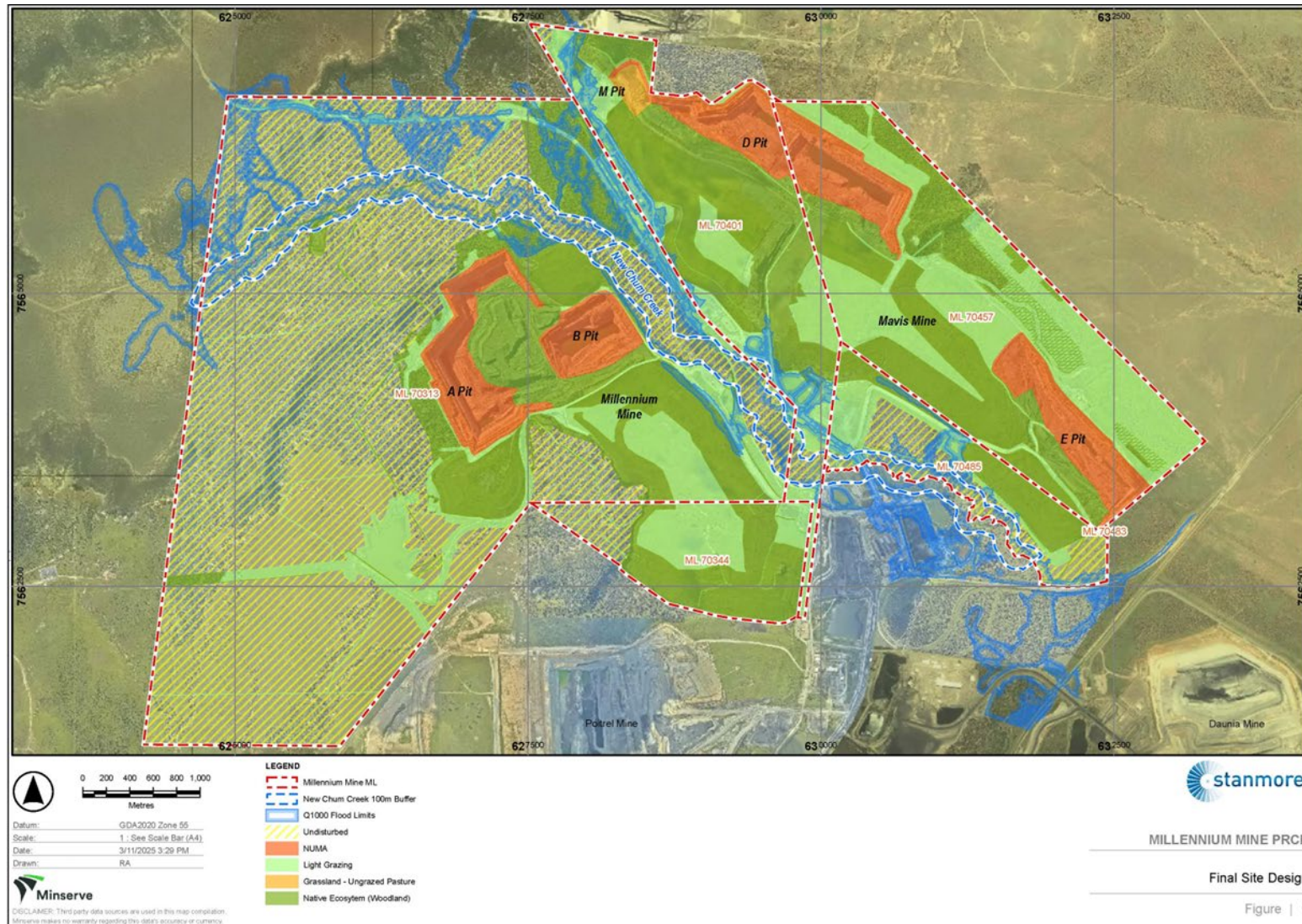


Figure 2-4 Current Final Site Design (Figure 1 of the PRCP Schedule)

2.2 Single integrated operation

This section addresses Section 20 of the *Application form: Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority* (ESR/2019/4956) (the ‘application form’), which requires details of the activities that will be operated as a single integrated operation and supporting information showing they are a single integrated operation.

The information in Section 2.1 above shows that activities on the tenements of EA EPML00819213 (ML70344, ML70457, ML70313, ML70485, ML70401 and ML70483) operate as a single integrated operation, because:

- The activities are carried out under the day-to-day management of the same operations manager.
- The activities are operationally interlinked by relating to the same Project area.
- The tenements are all adjacent; therefore, the distance is short enough that the same operations manager can feasibly integrate day-to-day management of both.

2.3 Environmentally relevant activities

The environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) and location details approved in EA EPML00819213 for the Project are summarised in **Table 2-3**.

No new ERAs are proposed as part of this application.

Table 2-3 Environmentally Relevant Activities and Location Details

Environmentally Relevant Activity	Locations
Schedule 3 13: Mining black coal	ML70344, ML70457, ML70313, ML70485, ML70401, ML70483
Schedule 3 09: A mining activity involving drilling, costeaning, pitting or carrying out geological surveys causing significant disturbance	
Ancillary 07 - Chemical Manufacturing 3: Manufacturing, in a year, a total of 200t or more of any of the following (d) explosives	
Ancillary 08 - Chemical Storage 3: Storing more than 500 cubic metres of chemicals of class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods class 3 under subsection (1)(c)	
Ancillary 60 - Waste disposal 2: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) (d) more than 10,000t but not more than 20,000t	
Ancillary 63 - Sewage Treatment 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of (a-ii) 21 to 100EP otherwise	

3 Description of proposed amendment

This section addresses Section 6 of the application form, as well as section 226(1)(d) of the EP Act, which requires a detailed description of the proposed amendment.

3.1 Proposed EA Amendment/s

This section addresses Section 21 of the application form, which requires:

- a) Condition number(s)
- b) Proposed change
- c) Justification for the change

Appendix A is a word version of the current EA with tracked changes of the proposed changes outlined below.

A summary of the proposed amendments to EPML00819213 (and corresponding justification) is provided below. Note: **green** indicates additional wording, **red** strikeout indicates deleted wording.

3.1.1 Condition A3

The details of existing condition A3, and the proposed changes subject of this EA amendment is outlined in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1 EA EPML00819213, Condition A3

Existing Condition
A3 In carrying out the mining activity (other than exploration) authorised by this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must not cause disturbance greater than 1,854.1 ha.
Proposed Condition
A3 In carrying out the mining activity (other than exploration) authorised by this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must not cause disturbance greater than 1,854.1 1,872.53 ha.
Change
Removal of '1,854.1', and Addition of '1,872.53'.
Justification
Condition A3 authorises a maximum disturbance area of 1,854.1 ha. Currently (as of latest ERC application), 1,620.46 ha is disturbed. This amendment proposes an additional 18.43 ha of disturbance for the spoil dump and associated infrastructure. This is an extra 1.1% of overall disturbance and results in a total proposed disturbance area of 1,872.53 ha.

3.1.2 Condition H6

The details of existing condition H6, and the proposed changes subject of this EA amendment is outlined in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2 EA EPML00819213, Condition H6

Existing Condition
H6 The only waste permitted to be received at Millennium mine is rejects and tailings generated at Red Mountain Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP, EPML00819113).
Proposed Condition
H6 The only waste permitted to be received at Millennium mine is rejects and tailings generated at Red Mountain Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP, EPML00819113), and mineral waste generated from Poitrel Mine (EPML00963013).
Change
Addition of ‘and mineral waste generated from Poitrel Mine (EPML00963013)’
Justification
Updated condition to authorise receipt of mineral waste (or spoil) from Poitrel Mine as part of construction of spoil dump (or extension to OOPD).

3.1.3 Condition H7

The details of existing condition A16, and the proposed changes subject of this EA amendment is outlined in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3 EA EPML00819213, Condition H7

Existing Condition
H7 Waste received in accordance with Condition H6 is permitted to be disposed of within the specified features shown in Figure 4: ROM storage and rejects/tailings disposal in accordance with Condition H5.
Proposed Condition
H7 Waste received in accordance with Condition H6 is permitted to be disposed of within the specified features shown in Figure 4: ROM storage, spoil and rejects/tailings disposal in accordance with Condition H5.
Change
Addition of ‘spoil’ to title of Figure 4 in EA
Justification
Change in title of Figure 4, to describe new location for spoil dump (or OOPD extension) location, as it aligns with Conditions H6 and H7.

3.1.4 Figure 2

The details of existing Figure 2, and the proposed changes subject of this EA amendment is outlined in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4 EA EPML00819213, Figure 2

Existing Condition
Refer Figure 2 of EA.
Proposed Condition
Refer Figure 3-1 below.
Change
Addition of proposed spoil dump (Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint) to Figure 2.
Justification
Only the areas shown in Figure 2 of the EA are authorised for disturbance. This amendment requests an updated version of Figure 2 which shows the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint of 18.43 ha in yellow. Other small changes have been made to the figure to reflect current layout and infrastructure.

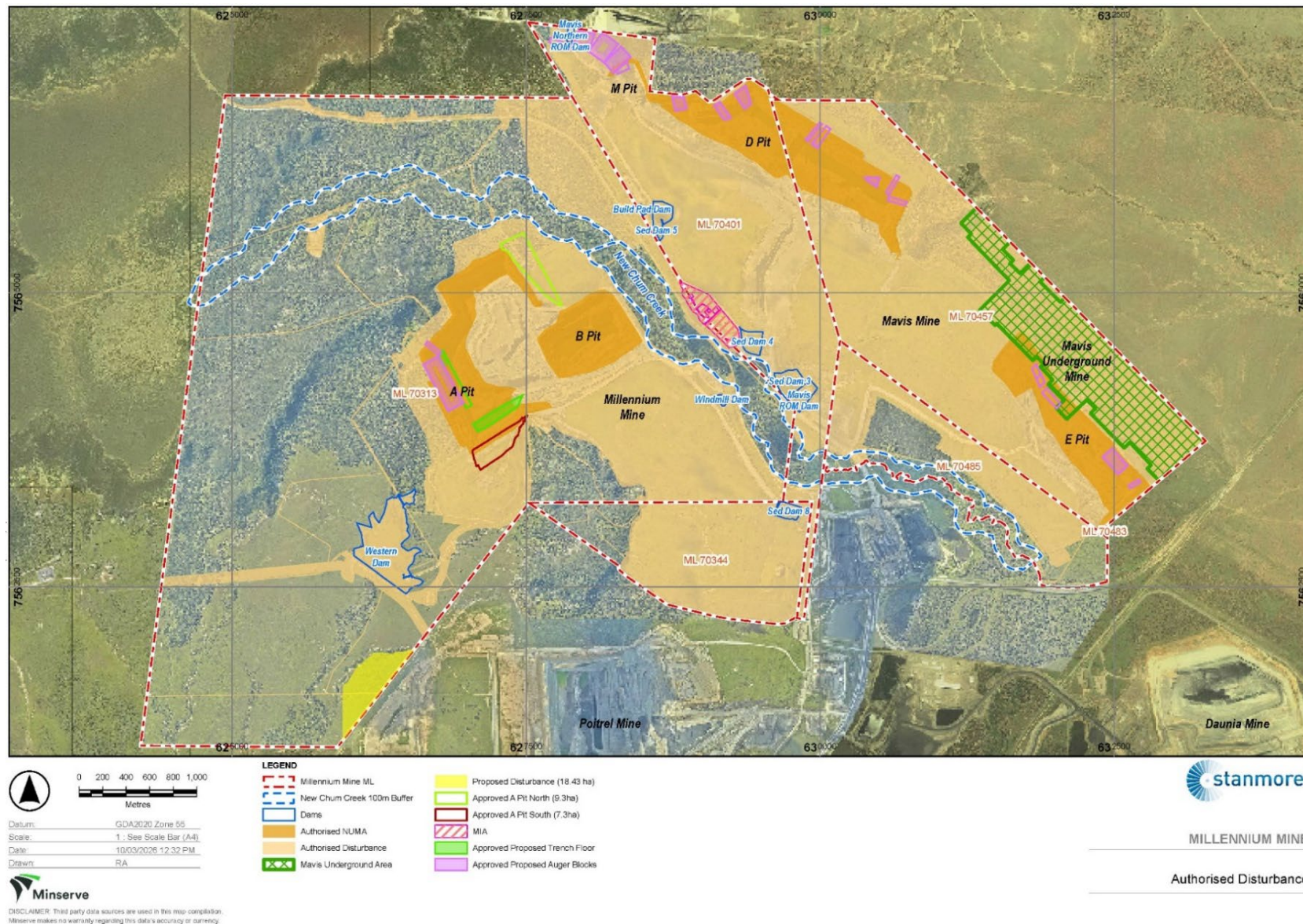


Figure 3-1 Proposed Figure 2 for EA EPML00819213

3.1.5 Figure 4

The details of existing Figure 2, and the proposed changes subject of this EA amendment is outlined in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-5 EA EPML00819213, Figure 4

Existing Condition
Refer Figure 4 of EA.
Proposed Condition
Refer Figure 3-2 below.
Change
Addition of proposed spoil dump (Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint) to Figure 4.
Justification
Update Figure 4 to reflect location of proposed spoil dump (or OOPD extension), to allow for deposition of mineral waste from Poitrel Mine in line with Conditions H6 to H7 of the EA.

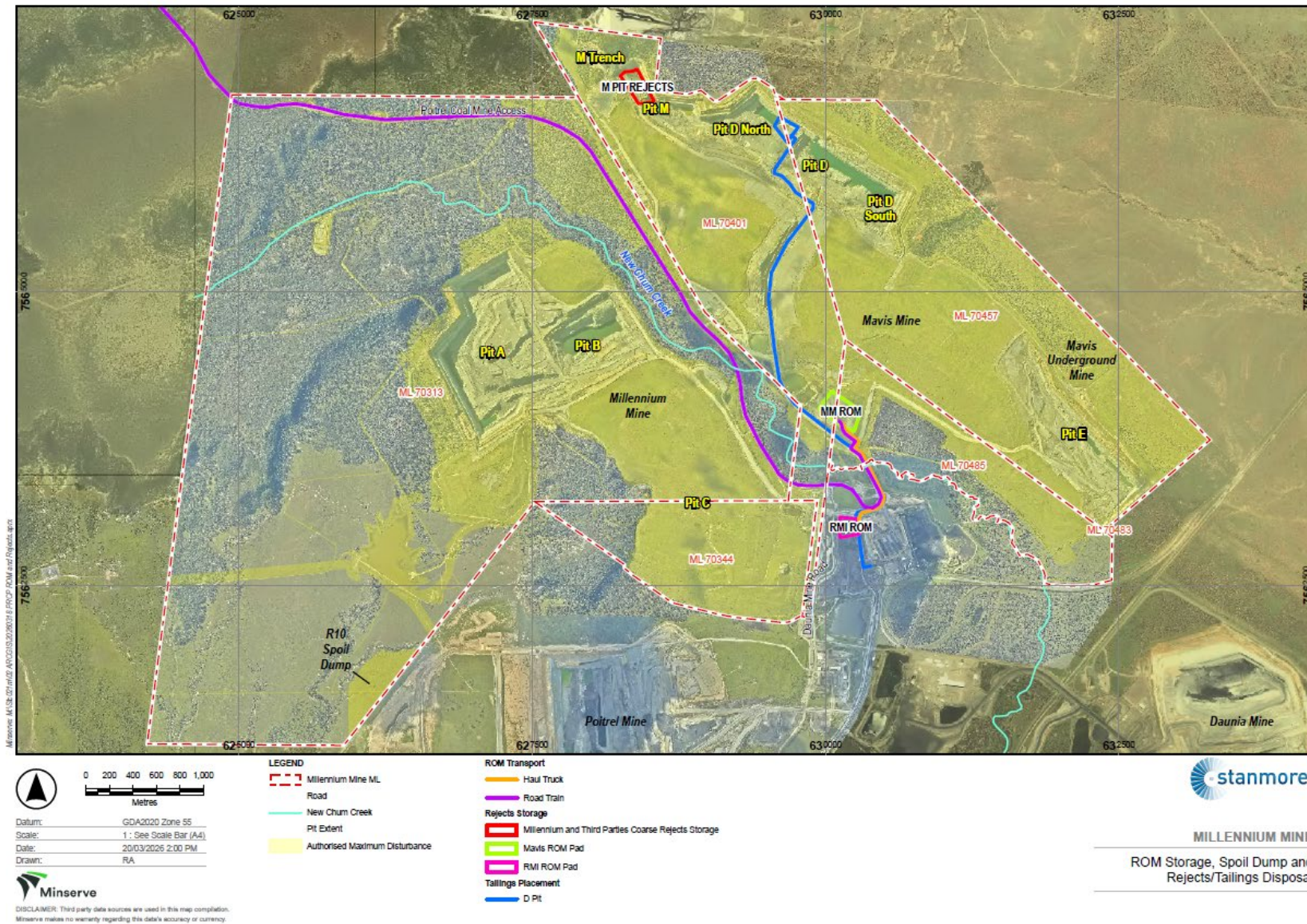


Figure 3-2 Proposed Figure 4 for EA EPML00819213

3.2 Proposed PRCP Schedule amendments

As required by Section 10 of the application form, information must be provided about the proposed amendment(s) to the PRCP Schedule in relation to final site design, milestones and milestone criteria and timeframes.

The following information provides those details, as they are relevant to the application.

3.2.1 Final site design

The proposed spoil dump, being an extension of the existing Poitrel OOPD along the western edge of ML4749 at Poitrel into ML70313 (the Project), will create a new landform with an approximate footprint of 18.43 ha within ML70313 (see **Figure 3-4**).

Although the proposed new landform on ML70313 will be constructed, operated and rehabilitated by Poitrel, a new rehabilitation area (RA) is required for the Project's PRCP.

The proposed new RA for the Project is **RA10 – Spoil Dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313)** which will cover an area of 9.6 ha on ML70313 (see **Figure 3-4**). In line with the currently approved PMLUs on the Project, the proposed PMLU for RA10 will be Light Grazing.

In addition, the ancillary infrastructure for the spoil dump extension (i.e. Erosion Control and Sediment Dam, Sediment Drain, Infrastructure Laydown Area, Access Road, and Topsoil Stockpile) need to be added to **RA4 – Water Infrastructure** and **RA5 – Infrastructure – Light Grazing** respectively. Collectively, this will cover an area of 8.8 ha on ML70313.

Details of RAs affected by the spoil dump extension on ML70313 are provided below in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6 Disturbance (ha) for spoil dump extension per Rehabilitation Area

Rehabilitation Area	PMLU	Area (Hectares)	Description
RA10	GRAZ	9.6	Waste Rock Dump
RA10 TOTAL		9.6	New RA
RA4	GRAZ	2.8	Erosion Control and Sediment Dam
RA4	GRAZ	1.4	Sediment Drain
RA4 TOTAL		4.2	Add 4.2 ha to RA4
RA5	GRAZ	3.6	Infrastructure Laydown Area
RA5	GRAZ	0.5	Access Road
RA5	GRAZ	0.5	Topsoil Stockpile
RA5 TOTAL		4.6	Add 4.6 ha to RA4
TOTAL DISTURBANCE FOR SPOIL DUMP		18.43	

The addition of the new RA10 and adjustments to RA4 and RA5 result in the proposed final site design seen in **Figure 3-3**.

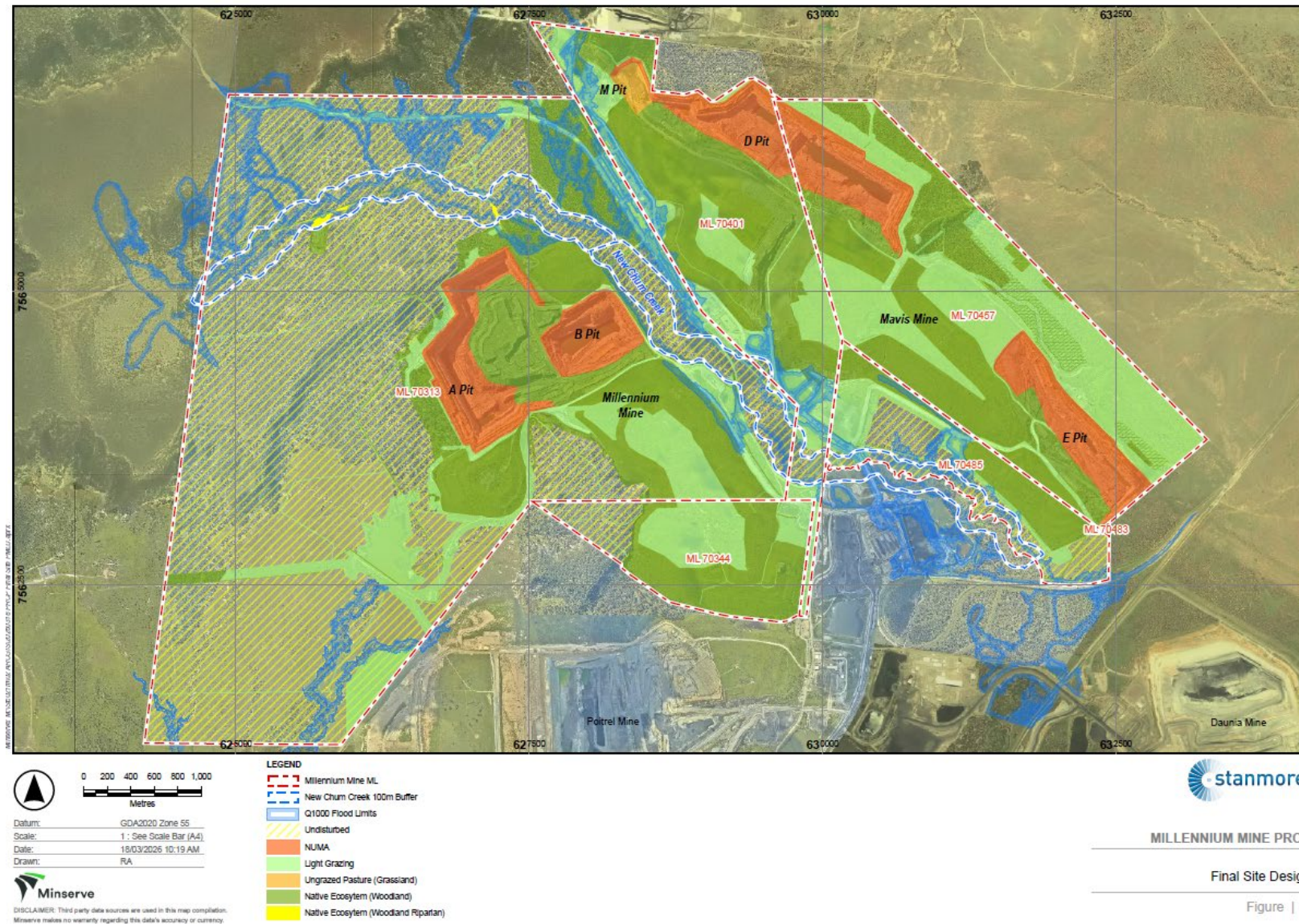


Figure 3-3 Proposed Final Site Design

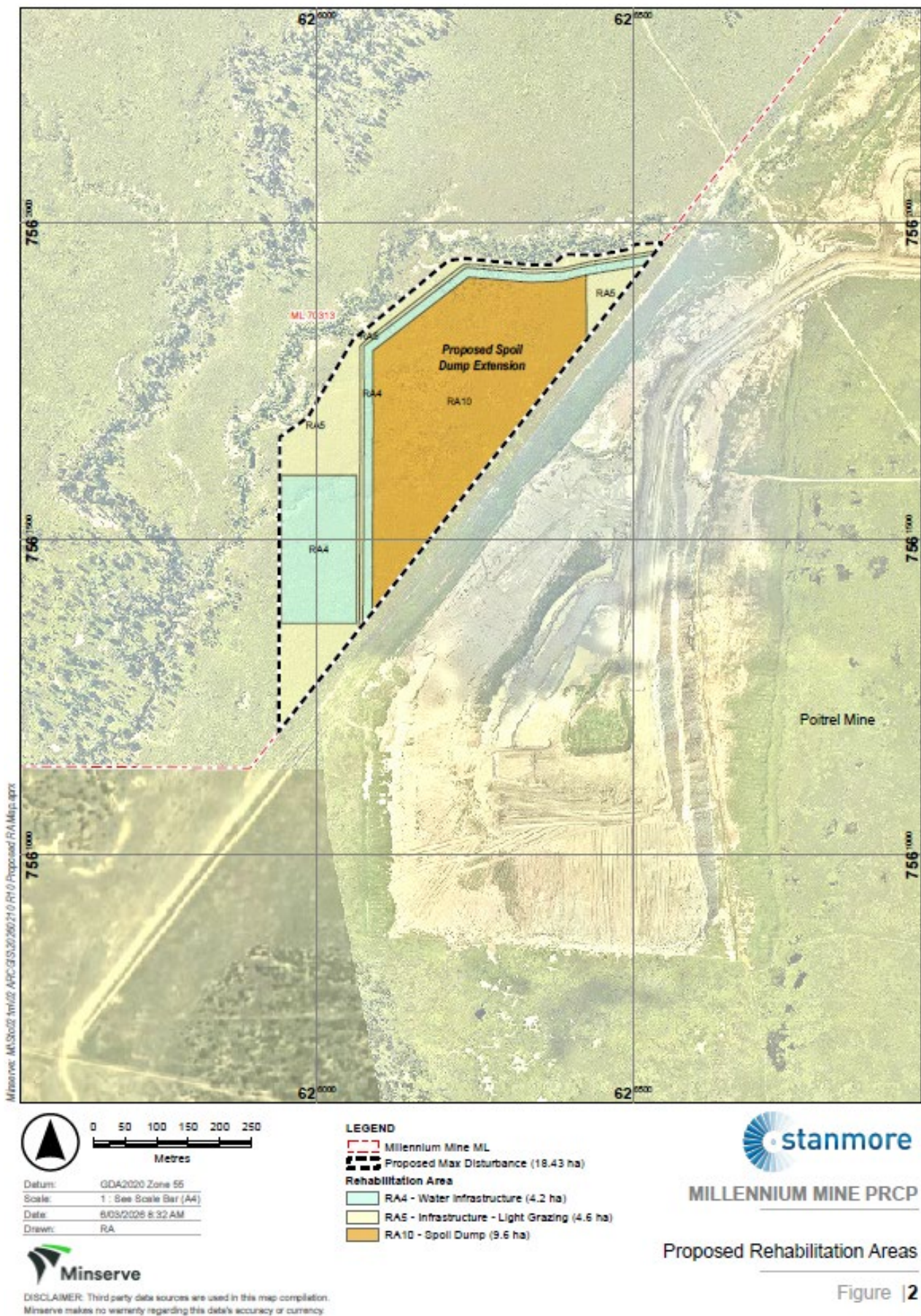


Figure 3-4 Proposed Rehabilitation Areas for Spoil Dump (OOPD extension)

3.2.2 Milestone and Milestone criteria

Section D of the current Project's PRCP Schedule provides the PMLUs for each RA. As the proposed RA10 – Spoil Dump is an extension of the Poitrel OOPD (RA5 of Poitrel Mine PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100680336)), it is proposed to adopt the same rehabilitation milestones (RM) as Poitrel's RA5, which comprises:

- RM3 - Landform development and reshaping/reprofiling
- RM4 - Surface preparation
- RM5 - Revegetation
- RM6 - Achievement of surface requirements
- RM7 - Achievement of PMLU to a stable condition

In recognition that the portion of the Poitrel OOPD on ML70313 will be constructed, operated and rehabilitated by Poitrel, and that conflicting milestone criteria between the Project and Poitrel PRCP requirements are likely to exist, a review of milestone criteria associated with each RM identified above was undertaken, focusing on differences in landform design and rehabilitation parameters.

The review identified the following:

- RM3 to RM7 are both identified in the Project and Poitrel PRCP Schedules for existing spoil dumps, most of which are rehabilitated
- Both the Project and Poitrel require a Factor of Safety of ≥ 1.5 as determined by an Appropriately Qualified Person (AQP)
- Slopes:
 - The Project requires RA9 (Overburden Dumps and Rejects) with PMLU Light Grazing requires slopes $\leq 33.33\%$.
 - Poitrel requires RA5 (Waste Rock Dumps and Topsoil Dumps) with PMLU Cattle Grazing require slopes $\leq 15\%$ (Landloch, 2025).
- Growth Media:
 - The Project requires a depth of at least 150 mm
 - Poitrel requires a depth of at least 100 mm
- Species (in common) used to achieve grazing PMLU at the Project and Poitrel⁴:
 - Bisset Creeping Bluegrass (*Bothriochloa insculpta*)
 - QLD Bluegrass (*Dicanthium sericeum*)
 - Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*)
 - Stylo (*Stylosanthes scabra* (the Project) and *Stylosanthes seabrana* (Poitrel))
- Vegetative groundcover:
 - The Project requires $\geq 70\%$ with no bare areas greater than 100 m²
 - Poitrel requires minimum 80% established and persistent vegetative groundcover for Grazing PMLU (Landloch, 2025)
- Land Suitability for Grazing:
 - The Project requires land class 4
 - Poitrel requires land class ≤ 3 or not different from pre-mining if ≥ 4 and pasture condition rating ≤ 3
- Ripping:
 - The Project requires deep rip at least 300 – 800 mm into soil/subsoil profile along contour of slopes of spoil dumps
 - Poitrel requires deep rip at least 500 mm into soil/subsoil profile along contour of slopes.

⁴ The Project lists a total of five possible species for improved pasture whilst Poitrel lists a total of eight species.

Overall, the review of milestone criteria for the proposed new spoil dump landform at the Project (RA10) concluded that most will remain unchanged, particularly in relation to shaping, slopes and drainage installation, growth media / topsoil placement, revegetation and demonstration of a non-polluting, erosion controlled and stable PMLU. The design of the Poitrel OOPD, and subsequently the spoil dump (OOPD extension), is based on Landloch (2025) as per Appendix 7 of the Poitrel PRC Plan (Rehabilitation Planning Part).

Timeframes (i.e., milestones) for rehabilitation of the spoil dump (OOPD extension) on the Project's mining lease, will be aligned with the existing Poitrel PRCP Schedule as there is no equivalent structure with similar designs on the existing Millennium PRCP Schedule (refer **Table 3-8**).

A summary of the proposed amendments to milestones and milestone criteria (i.e., landform design and rehabilitation parameters) for the extent of the proposed spoil dump on ML70313 (and corresponding justification) is provided in **Table 3-7**.

Note: **green** indicates additional wording, noting there are no proposed deletions of wording in the PRCP Schedule.

Appendix D is a word version of the current PRCP Schedule with tracked changes of the proposed changes outlined below.

Table 3-7 Proposed Amendments to Milestone and Milestone Criteria

Ref	Type	Parameter (relates to)	Current Milestone or Milestone Criteria	Proposed Milestone or Milestone Criteria	Justification
RM3	Amendment	Landform development - Slope	Light Grazing 3.8 The rehabilitated landform reshaped to: - For RA4 slopes of $\leq 5\%$. - For RA5 slopes are $\leq 10\%$.	Light Grazing 3.8 The rehabilitated landform reshaped to: - For RA4 slopes of $\leq 5\%$. - For RA5 slopes are $\leq 10\%$. - For RA10 slopes are $\leq 15\%$.	The following slopes are already outlined in the Project's PRCP Schedule: - RA3 (Spoil Dumps and Low wall) has a PMLU of 'Woodland Habitat' with overall slopes of $\leq 33.33\%$. - RA9 (Overburden dumps and rejects) has a PMLU of 'Grassland – ungrazed pasture' with overall slopes $\leq 33.33\%$. The proposed slope of $<15\%$ for the Project's RA10 is in line with the Poitrel OOPD - which has been approved and was determined to be reasonable for grazing. The proposed slope of $<15\%$ will not compromise the approved design of Poitrel OOPD or create any new significant environmental impact on the Project. This $<15\%$ has been accommodated for in the revised Final Landform Design. Additionally, the proposed milestone dates align with the Poitrel OOPD.
RM4	Current	Surface Preparation - Growth Media	Light Grazing and Grassland 4.6 Growth media spread at a depth of at least 150mm for RA4, RA5, RA7 (if required for subsidence or associated surface disturbance) and RA9	Light Grazing and Grassland 4.6 Growth media spread at a depth of at least 150mm for RA4, RA5, RA7 (if required for subsidence or associated surface disturbance), RA9 and RA10	Growth media (i.e., topsoil) on ML70313 will be recovered as per the Project's Topsoil Management Plan. Topsoil recovered from ML70313 will remain stockpiled adjacent to the dump. Alternately, topsoil from ML70313 may be pushed up against spoil dump extension in 'strips' on ML70313 itself. Growth media will be applied to RA10 (ML70313 extent of the spoil dump) as per requirements of the Project's RM4 (i.e., 150mm).

Ref	Type	Parameter (relates to)	Current Milestone or Milestone Criteria	Proposed Milestone or Milestone Criteria	Justification
RM5	Current	Revegetation – seeding species	Light Grazing RA4, RA5 and RA7 and Grassland RA9 5.1 Completed seeding using a selection of species and application rates outlined in PRCP schedule Appendix 3: Seed species list and application rate for light grazing and grassland revegetation.	Light Grazing RA4, RA5, RA7 and RA10 and Grassland RA9 5.1 Completed seeding using a selection of species and application rates outlined in PRCP schedule Appendix 3: Seed species list and application rate for light grazing and grassland revegetation.	There is no change in the rehabilitation species proposed for Project (refer Project's PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739) Appendix 3: Seed species list and application rate for light grazing and grassland revegetation). The same seed mix used to achieve a PMLU of light grazing across other RAs with same PMLU (i.e., RA4, RA5 and RA7 at the Project) is proposed for RA10 to complement the existing grazing areas on the Project's tenures.
RM6	Current	Surface Requirements – Land Class	All RAs (except RA1 and RA8) 6.6 Surface water runoff from rehabilitation areas collected at appropriate location/s determined by an AQP for monitoring surface water runoff quality when surface flows occur and when it is safe to do so (RA1, RA2, RA3). Light Grazing PMLU (RA1, RA4, RA5 and RA7) 6.11 Achievement of land class 4 as per Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland for RA4, RA5 and RA7.	All RAs (except RA1 and RA8) 6.6 Surface water runoff from rehabilitation areas collected at appropriate location/s determined by an AQP for monitoring surface water runoff quality when surface flows occur and when it is safe to do so (RA1, RA2, RA3 and RA10). Light Grazing PMLU (RA1, RA4, RA5, RA7 and RA10) 6.11 Achievement of land class 4 as per Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland for RA4, RA5, RA7 and RA10.	There is already an existing requirement to collect and sample water coming off slopes of dumps, therefore, RA10 has been included in recognition that the landform will require surface water monitoring off the rehabilitated area. RA10 will utilise the same erosion controls and seed mix as those currently approved for rehabilitation of other RAs at the Project with a PMLU of Light Grazing. Therefore, it is expected that the same rehabilitation methodology will achieve the same rehabilitation milestone criteria.

Ref	Type	Parameter (relates to)	Current Milestone or Milestone Criteria	Proposed Milestone or Milestone Criteria	Justification
RM7	Current	Achievement of PMLU to a stable condition – Pasture condition	Light Grazing and Grassland PMLU (RA1, RA4, RA5, RA7 and RA9) 7.9 Pasture meets condition rating provided in PRCP schedule Appendix 8: Pasture condition assessment as follows: - For existing rehab (RA1) ≤ 3 - For proposed rehab (RA4, RA5 and RA7) ≤ 2	Light Grazing and Grassland PMLU (RA1, RA4, RA5, RA7, RA9 and RA10) 7.9 Pasture meets condition rating provided in PRCP schedule Appendix 8: Pasture condition assessment as follows: - For existing rehab (RA1 and RA10) ≤ 3 - For proposed rehab (RA4, RA5, RA7) ≤ 2	As the approved seed mix nominated in Appendix 3 of the Project's PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739) will be adopted, it is reasonable to expect that the same % vegetation groundcover will be achieved on RA10. It is unlikely that a rating of <2 is achievable on RA10 given the difference in profile of other RA landforms nominated to achieve Light Grazing (i.e., RA4 (Water), RA5 (Infrastructure) and RA7 (Subsided Areas)). It is, however; likely that a pasture condition assessment rating of <3 can be achieved on RA10.

3.2.3 Timeframes

Given the proposed spoil dump on ML70313 is an extension of an existing Poitrel OOPD on ML4749 (RA5 of Poitrel Mine PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100680336)) and will be constructed, operated and rehabilitated utilising Poitrel personnel and equipment, the timeframes associated with rehabilitation of RA10 on ML70313 will leverage off those indicated for RA5 in the approved Poitrel PRCP Schedule.

Accordingly, **Table 3-8** outlines the timeframes proposed for RA10 and justification.

Table 3-8 Timeframes for RA10

Rehabilitation Milestone	Area (ha)	Date area Available	Milestone Completion	Justification
RM3	9.6	10/12/2030	10/12/2035	Consistent with Poitrel PRCP Schedule / sequencing of closure and availability of Poitrel equipment and personnel.
RM4	9.6	10/12/2035	10/12/2040	
RM5	9.6	10/12/2035	10/12/2040	As per timeframes associated with RA5 of Poitrel PRCP (approved).
RM6	9.6	10/12/2040	10/12/2045	As per timeframes associated with RA5 of Poitrel PRCP (approved).
RM7	9.6	10/12/2045	10/12/2060	Anticipated time for the establishment of a stable and productive pasture to facilitate stability and topsoil retention and return of grazing and fauna habitat.

3.2.4 Amend conditions

In relation to Section 11 of the application form, there are no PRCP conditions that require amendment.

3.2.5 Spatial information

As required by Section 12 of the application form, an updated PRCP spatial dataset must be provided to support the amendment if the application proposes to amend the final site design of the current approved PRCP schedule.

Given that an amendment to the final site design is required, updated spatial information (as outlined in Attachment 1 of the application form) will accompany this application. The updated spatial file will include:

- the location and maximum extent of disturbance footprint for the mine life
- the PMLU and NUMAs for the area within the resource tenure(s)
- the rehabilitation and improvement areas within the resource tenure(s)
- any sensitive receptors
- extent of a floodplain
- existing rehabilitation.

3.2.6 PRCP Schedule

As required by Section 13 of the application form, the proposed PRCP Schedule complies with section 126D of the EP Act and is in accordance with the [Guideline – Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans \(ESR/2019/4964\)](#).

An updated PRCP Schedule, prepared using the *PRCP schedule template (ESR/2019/5103)*, is provided in **Appendix D**.

3.2.7 Non-use Management Areas (NUMA)

As no new, or amendment to current, NUMA is proposed as part of this application, Section 14 of the application form is not required to be completed.

3.2.8 Rehabilitation Planning Part

As required by Section 15 of the application form, the amendment application must be accompanied by an amended Rehabilitation Planning Part of the PRC Plan that complies with section 126C of the EP Act.

Other information the administering authority is likely to consider relevant in approving the proposed PRCP Schedule amendment include:

- An amended rehabilitation planning part of the PRC Plan (refer to **Appendix E**) that includes:
 - Minor updates to relevant sections of the PRC Plan relating to the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) including disturbance area (ha), topsoil volumes, geotechnical considerations, surface water impact assessment etc.
 - An updated Community Consultation Register that details recent stakeholder engagement relating to the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313).
 - An updated Closure Risk Assessment for the Project that considers potential risks associated with the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313).
- A summary of updates made to the PRC Plan (refer to **Appendix F**).

3.3 Land Affected

This section addresses Section 7 of the application form. The proposed amendment applies to land within ML70313 on EA EPML00819213 only and does not affect other tenures covered by the same EA (i.e., ML70344, ML70457, ML70485, ML70401 or ML70483). The amendment does not propose adding or removing a location, tenure or activity, or to change any activity thresholds.

The currently authorised disturbance footprint from Figure 2 of EA EPML00819213 is replicated in **Figure 2-3**. The proposed amendment is just south of the area marked 'Proposed Haul Road to Poitrel' and is not a currently approved disturbance area. The extension will create a Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint of 18.43 ha on ML70313 (refer **Figure 1-2**) in a currently unapproved disturbance area.

The approved surface disturbance of Poitrel is up to the boundary of the tenure/EA (in accordance with Figure 1 (Authorised Surface and Sub-Surface Disturbance Areas) of EA EPML00963013). Therefore, the Poitrel EA does not need to be amended in order for the spoil to progress disturbance to the tenure/EA boundary.

The spoil dump extension will be similar in design to the existing OOPD located on Poitrel, with final dimensions designed to avoid interaction with an unnamed creek.

The construction of the spoil dump will involve two lifts with a final RL of 260. The dump will start on the Poitrel lease (ML4749) from the existing dump and head north onto the Millennium lease (ML70313).

4 Legislative Requirements

4.1 Assessment methodology

This Supporting Document has been developed in compliance with the EP Act, *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* and its policies and guidelines. The most relevant policies and guidelines, and where the information has been considered, is listed in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1 Relevant policies and guidelines

Relevant Policy / Guideline	Location of Information
<i>Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019</i> (EPP Air)	Section 5.7
<i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019</i> (EPP Noise)	Section 5.9
Statutory Guideline: Progressive rehabilitation and closure plans (PRC plans) (DESI, 2024b).	General, but also specifically Section 3.1 and Section 6
Guideline: Major and minor amendments (Queensland Government, 2025f)	Section 4.3
Guideline: Approval processes for environmental authorities (Queensland Government, 2025d)	General
Guideline: Application requirements for activities with impacts to water (Queensland Government, 2026a)	Section 5.3
Guideline: Reef discharge standards for industrial activities (DESI, 2024a)	Section 5.4
Guideline: Application requirements for activities with impacts to air (Queensland Government, 2025a)	Section 5.7
Guideline: Greenhouse gas emissions (Queensland Government, 2026b)	Section 5.7.3.4
Guideline: Application requirements for activities with noise impacts (Queensland Government, 2025c)	Section 5.9
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme – Federal	Section 5.7.3.4
Safeguard Mechanism – Federal	Section 5.7.3.4

4.2 Application requirements

Sections 226, 226AA and 226A of the EP Act provide requirements for amendment applications. **Table 4-2** references how each of the application requirements have been addressed for this EA amendment application.

Table 4-2 EA and PRCP amendment application requirements

Legislative requirement	Assessment of this application	Outcome
Section 226(1) An amendment application must—		
a) be made to the administering authority; and	The approved form for an EA and PRCP amendment application is the Application to amend a progressive rehabilitation and closure plan schedule (PRCP schedule) or joint PRCP schedule and environmental authority (ESR/2019/4956), which this report has been attached to.	Requirement has been met.
b) be in the approved form; and	This application has been structured to meet the requirements of the application form (i.e., in the approved form), legislative requirements and other relevant guidelines.	Requirement has been met.
c) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by regulation; and	The application fee was paid as part of the submission of the application form.	Requirement has been met.
d) describe the proposed amendment; and	Refer to Section 3 of this report.	Requirement has been met.
e) describe the land that will be affected by the proposed amendment; and	Refer to Section 3.3 of this report.	Requirement has been met.
g) include any other document relating to the application prescribed by regulation.	No other documents required to be included.	N/A
(2) However, subsection (1)(d) and (e) does not apply to an application for a condition conversion.	This application does not relate to a condition conversion.	N/A
226AA Requirement for amendment application by holder of environmental authority and PRCP schedule		
(1) This section applies if —		
a) the holder of an environmental authority and a PRCP schedule for the environmental authority (each a relevant environmental requirement) makes an amendment application; and	The PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739) for the Project was approved on 11 December 2025.	N/A
b) the application is to amend only 1 of the relevant environmental requirements; and	Application relates to an amendment to both the EA and PRCP. This Supporting Document covers both aspects, in line with the below: - Section 3.2 and Appendix A - Section 3.1 and Appendix D	N/A

Legislative requirement	Assessment of this application	Outcome
c) the approval of the amendment application would result in the relevant environmental requirement to which the application relates being inconsistent with the other relevant environmental requirement	Application relates to an amendment to both the EA and PRCP.	N/A
(2) The holder must make an amendment application to amend both relevant environmental requirements in a way that, if the amendment application were approved, would not result in 1 of the relevant environmental requirements being inconsistent with the other relevant environmental requirement.	Application relates to an amendment to both the EA and PRCP.	Requirement has been met.
226A Requirements for amendment applications for environmental authorities		
(1) If the amendment application is for the amendment of an environmental authority, the application must also—		
a) describe any development permits in effect under the Planning Act for carrying out the relevant activity for the authority; and	There are no development permits in effect.	N/A
b) state whether each relevant activity will, if the amendment is made, comply with the eligibility criteria for the activity; and	There are no eligibility criteria for the relevant activity as this is a site-specific EA.	N/A
c) if the application states that each relevant activity will, if the amendment is made, comply with the eligibility criteria for the activity—include a declaration that the statement is correct; and	There are no eligibility criteria for the relevant activity as this is a site-specific EA.	N/A
d) state whether the application seeks to change a condition identified in the authority as a standard condition; and	The application does not seek to change a standard condition.	Requirement has been met.

Legislative requirement	Assessment of this application	Outcome
e) if the application relates to a new relevant resource tenure for the authority that is an exploration permit or GHG permit—state whether the applicant seeks an amended environmental authority that is subject to the standard conditions for the relevant activity or authority, to the extent it relates to the permit; and	This application does not relate to a new relevant resource tenure.	N/A
f) include an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed amendment on the environmental values, including— i) a description of the environmental values likely to be affected by the proposed amendment; and ii) details of emissions or releases likely to be generated by the proposed amendment; and iii) a description of the risk and likely magnitude of impacts on the environmental values; and iv) details of the management practices proposed to be implemented to prevent or minimise adverse impacts; and v) if a PRCP schedule does not apply for each relevant activity—details of how the land the subject of the application will be rehabilitated after each relevant activity ceases.	Refer to Section 5 of this report.	Requirement has been met.
g) include a description of the proposed measures for minimising and managing waste generated by amendments to the relevant activity; and	Refer to Section 5.11 of this report.	Requirement has been met.
h) include details of any site management plan or environmental protection order that relates to the land the subject of the application.	There are no site management plans or environmental protection orders that relate to the land.	N/A

Legislative requirement	Assessment of this application	Outcome
(2) Subsection (1)(f) does not apply for an amendment application for an environmental authority if— (a) either— (i) the process under chapter 3 for an EIS for the proposed amendment has been completed; or (ii) the Coordinator-General has evaluated an EIS for the proposed amendment and there are Coordinator-General's conditions that relate to the proposed amendment; and	The process under chapter 3 for an EIS has not been completed for the proposed amendment and is not relevant.	N/A
(b) an assessment of the environmental risk of the proposed amendment would be the same as the assessment in the EIS mentioned in paragraph (a)(i) or the evaluation mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii).	The process under chapter 3 for an EIS has not been completed for the proposed amendment.	N/A
(3) Also, subsection (1)(a), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) does not apply to an application for a condition conversion.	The application is not for a condition conversion.	N/A
(4) Despite subsection (1)(f), (g) and (h), if the amendment application is for an environmental authority for the prescribed ERA mentioned in the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019, schedule 2, section 13A— (a) it need only include the matters mentioned in subsection (1)(f)(i) to (iv), (g) and (h) to the extent the matters relate to fine sediment, or dissolved inorganic nitrogen, entering the water of the Great Barrier Reef or Great Barrier Reef catchment waters; and (b) subsection (1)(f)(v) does not apply for the amendment application.	The application does not relate to a prescribed ERA.	N/A

4.3 Assessment level decision

Under section 228 of the EP Act, the administering authority must decide whether the proposed amendment is a minor or major amendment, which constitutes an Assessment Level Decision (ALD). The criteria for determining whether an application is a major or minor amendment is provided in section 223 of the EP Act and is referenced in the *Guideline Major and Minor Amendments (ESR/2015/1684)* (Queensland Government, 2025f).

A review of this criteria has identified that this application constitutes a ‘minor’ amendment on the basis that the proposed amendment meets all the minor amendment (threshold) criteria and minor amendment (PRCP threshold), as shown in **Table 4-3**.

This section addresses part of Sections 3 to 4 of the application form.

Table 4-3 Assessment against minor amendment (threshold) criteria

Minor amendment criteria	Assessment of proposed amendment	Meets criteria for minor amendment
Minor amendment (threshold) for an environmental authority, means an amendment that -		
a) is not a change to a condition identified in the authority as a standard condition, other than— (i) a change that is a condition conversion; or (ii) a change that is not a condition conversion but that replaces a standard condition of the authority with a standard condition for the environmentally relevant activity to which the authority relates; or (iii) a change that will not result in a change to the impact of the relevant activity on an environmental value; and	Section 3.1 describes the proposed amendments to the current EA conditions. There are no changes to EA conditions identified as standard conditions.	Yes
b) does not significantly increase the level of environmental harm caused by the relevant activity; and	The proposed amendment does not significantly increase the level of environmental harm caused by the relevant activity. This is demonstrated through the environmental assessment in Section 5, and includes the technical impact assessments undertaken for ecology and surface water (refer to Appendix B and Appendix C respectively).	Yes

Minor amendment criteria	Assessment of proposed amendment	Meets criteria for minor amendment
c) does not change any rehabilitation objectives in the authority in a way likely to result in significantly different impacts on environmental values than the impacts previously permitted under the authority; and	The rehabilitation objectives in the EA have transitioned to PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739), approved on 11 December 2025. The Guideline: Major and minor amendments guideline (DESI, 2024a) notes that subsection (c) is not relevant where there is a PRCP for the EA.	Yes
d) does not significantly increase the scale or intensity of the relevant activity; and	The proposed amendment does not significantly increase the scale or intensity of the relevant activity. The proposed amendment does not change the rate of mining or introduce additional extraction. Therefore, there is no increase in scale or intensity that could be considered ‘important, notable, or of consequence’ having regard to its context (Queensland Government, 2025f).	Yes
e) does not relate to a new relevant resource tenure for the authority that is— i. a new mining lease; or ii. a new petroleum lease; or iii. a new geothermal lease under the <i>Geothermal Energy Act 2010</i>; or iv. a new greenhouse gas injection and storage lease under the <i>Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009</i>; and	The proposed amendment does not relate to a new relevant resource tenure for the EA.	Yes
f) involves an addition to the surface area for the relevant activity of no more than 10% of the existing area; and	The proposed amendment does not increase the existing surface area by more than 10% for the relevant activity. Condition A3 of the EA authorises a maximum disturbance area of 1,854.1 ha. In the latest ERC calculator (October 2025), the latest approved ERC has a “proposed total disturbance” of 1,620.6 ha. The Guideline: Major and minor amendments guideline (Queensland	Yes

Minor amendment criteria	Assessment of proposed amendment	Meets criteria for minor amendment
	Government, 2025f) notes that ‘existing area’ in subsection (f) relates to both the existing disturbed area that has been lawfully disturbed, and also areas authorized to be disturbed. Therefore, the maximum disturbance area in the EA (1,854.1 ha) best represents the ‘existing area’. This amendment relates to an increase in disturbance (being the spoil dump) at the Project of 18.43 ha, which is 1.1% of the EA approved maximum disturbance.	
g) for an environmental authority for a petroleum activity: i. involves constructing a new pipeline that does not exceed 150km; and ii. involves extending an existing pipeline so that the extension does not exceed 10% of the existing length of the pipeline; and	The proposed amendment does not relate to an EA for a petroleum activity.	N/A
h) if the amendment relates to a new relevant resource tenure for the authority that is an exploration permit or GHG permit—seeks, in the amendment application under section 224, an amended environmental authority that is subject to the standard conditions for the relevant activity or authority, to the extent it relates to the permit.	The proposed amendment does not relate to a new relevant resource tenure for the authority.	N/A
Minor amendment (PRCP threshold), for a PRCP schedule, means an amendment that -		
a) does not change a post-mining land use or non-use management area; or	The proposed amendment relates to a spoil dump, being an extension of the Poitrel OOPD on ML70313, wherein this area will be returned to Light Grazing. Light Grazing is an existing post-mining land use (PMLU) in the PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739), approved on 11 December 2025.	Yes
b) does not affect whether a stable condition will be achieved for land under the schedule	The proposed spoil dump will be designed to be rehabilitated to a stable condition, in line with pre-existing criteria in the PRCP Schedule, or otherwise per the	Yes

Minor amendment criteria	Assessment of proposed amendment	Meets criteria for minor amendment
	approved Poitrel PRCP Schedule (as relevant) – which is also designed to achieve a stable condition.	
c) does not change the way a post-mining land use will be achieved, or a non-use management area will be managed, in a way likely to result in significantly different impacts on environmental values compared to the impacts on the values under the schedule before the change	The proposed spoil dump will not change the way a PMLU will be achieved, therefore will not result in significantly different impacts on environmental values. Approved milestone criteria, which supports the proposed spoil dump area being rehabilitated to a PMLU (Light Grazing), as prescribed in the Project and Poitrel PRCP Schedules (P-PRCP-100987739 and P-PRCP-100680336 respectively) remain unchanged. Refer to Section 5 of this Supporting Document which describes EVs.	Yes
d) does not relate to a new mining tenure for the schedule	The proposed amendment does not relate to a new mining tenure for the Project's PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739).	N/A
e) does not change when a rehabilitation milestone or management milestone will be achieved by more than 5 years after the time stated in the schedule when it was first approved	The proposed spoil dump will not change existing rehabilitation milestones (RM) by more than 5 years. A new Rehabilitation Area (RA10) and new Rehabilitation Milestones (RMs) for the proposed area (being RA10) are proposed, that align with current approved progressive RMs in the Poitrel PRCP Schedule.	Yes
f) does not extend the day by which rehabilitation of land to a stable condition will be achieved	The final day proposed for the new RA (RA10) does not extend the day by which rehabilitation of land to a stable condition will be achieved. The last day of the final milestone (stable condition) in the approved PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739) is 10/12/2075. The proposed spoil dump's final day to achieve a stable condition is 10/12/2060, being 15 years prior to 10/12/2075.	Yes

5 Environmental assessments

This section addresses Section 8 of the application form, as well as section 226A(1)(f) of the EP Act, which requires an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed amendment on the environmental values, including—

- (i) a description of the environmental values (EVs) likely to be affected by the proposed amendment; and
- (ii) details of emissions or releases likely to be generated by the proposed amendment; and
- (iii) a description of the risk and likely magnitude of impacts on the environmental values; and
- (iv) details of the management practices proposed to be implemented to prevent or minimise adverse impacts; and
- (v) if a PRCP schedule does not apply for each relevant activity—details of how the land the subject of the application will be rehabilitated after each relevant activity ceases.

The below sections provide details of environmental assessments undertaken for the proposed amendment, noting that AQPs have conducted impact assessments specific to the proposed disturbance area for ecology (**Appendix B**) and surface water (**Appendix C**). Regarding Section 226A(1)(f)(v) of the EP Act relating to rehabilitation, this is discussed in Section 3.1 and in the updated PRC Plan (**Appendix E**).

5.1 Land

This section describes the general topography, geology and soil types which are relevant to the Project and more specifically, the land proposed to be disturbed as part of the proposed amendment. The rehabilitation details, as per Section 15 of the application form, are described within the PRC Plan in **Appendix E**, and are not discussed within this section.

5.1.1 Topography

Regionally, the Project sits within the Isaac River valley slope. The topography of the area is generally flat and undulates with an overall gradient to the south, towards the Isaac River. The Project is in the upper catchments of New Chum Creek and West Creek, both tributaries of the Isaac River. All the drainage lines, including the Isaac River, are ephemeral. The elevations are between approximately 280 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) along the eastern boundary of Mavis Pit to 250 m AHD in the west. Higher elevation points are common surrounding the Project with two observed adjacent to the southern boundary of the mine, reaching elevations of 320 m AHD.

5.1.2 Geology

As per the Queensland Government's State Detailed Surface Geology (SDSG) mapping, the geology surrounding the Project is typically Quaternary deposits overlying Tertiary, Permian, and Triassic Age sedimentary and igneous bedrock. The bedrock stratigraphy at the Project typically comprises of Triassic aged deposits, namely the Rewan Formation, which unconformably overlies Permian Coal Measures, inclusive of the Rangal Coal Measures and Fort Cooper Coal Measures.

There are two surface geology types in the proposed OOPD area (refer **Figure 5-1**):

- Rr: Rewan Group (green on figure) – dominant rock is arenite-mudrock

- Qr: Qr-QLD (dark yellow on figure) – dominant rock is colluvium.

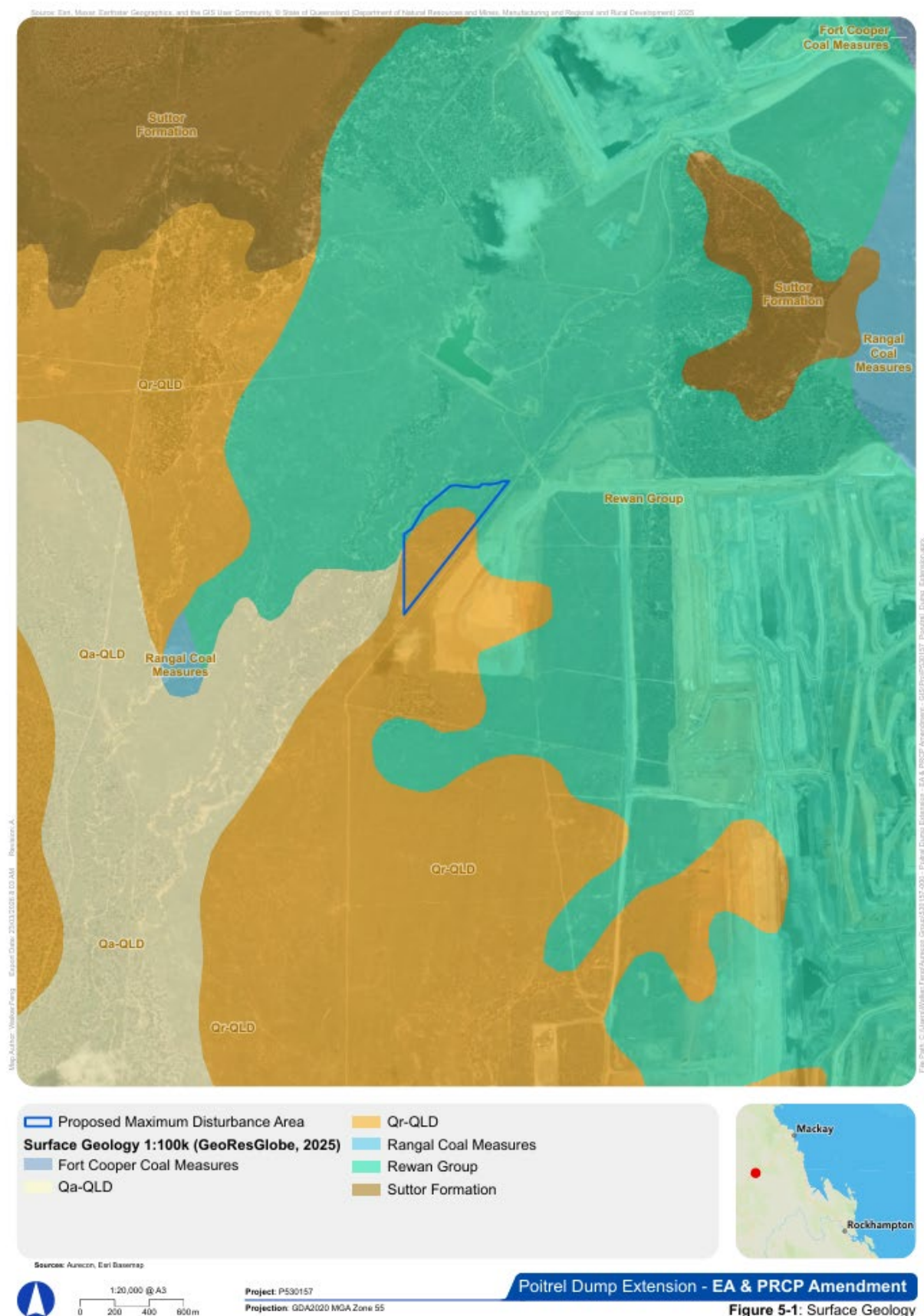


Figure 5-1 Surface Geology 1:100k

5.1.3 Soils

According to the Australian Soil Resource Information System's (ASRIS) Atlas of Australian Soils (Isbell 2002; Northcote et al. 1960–68), the western and north-western areas of the Project are predominantly kandosols (~20%) with the remaining (~80%) being sodosols (Millennium PRCP - Appendix J - Topsoil Inventory and Assessment, 12 January 2023).

The location of the proposed OOPD is also mapped as sodosols under the Australian Soil Classification (ASC) (Queensland Globe, 2025). Sodosols are soils with strong texture contrast between A horizons and sodic B horizons which are not strongly acid (ASC, 2026).

Ten soil types were identified during the survey of the Project area by Peabody (2011), as follows:

- A1 Sandy Alluvial Duplex
- A2 Alluvial Brigalow Clay
- B1 Red Brown Deeper Uniform Clay Undulating Plains
- B2 Red Brown Uniform Clay with Linear Gilagi
- B3 Gravely Brigalow Grey Brown Clays on Ridgelines
- B4 Better Structured Brigalow Red Brown Clays
- B5 Melon Holed Brigalow Clay Lowlands
- E1 Residual Mesas
- E2 Eucalypt Woodlands on Sandy Duplex Soils
- E3 Old Alluvial Plains of Thin Duplex Soils.

Their occurrence and distribution are shown in **Figure 5-2**.

The soil type in the location of the proposed OOPD is “B1 Red Brown Deeper Uniform Clay Undulating Plains”.

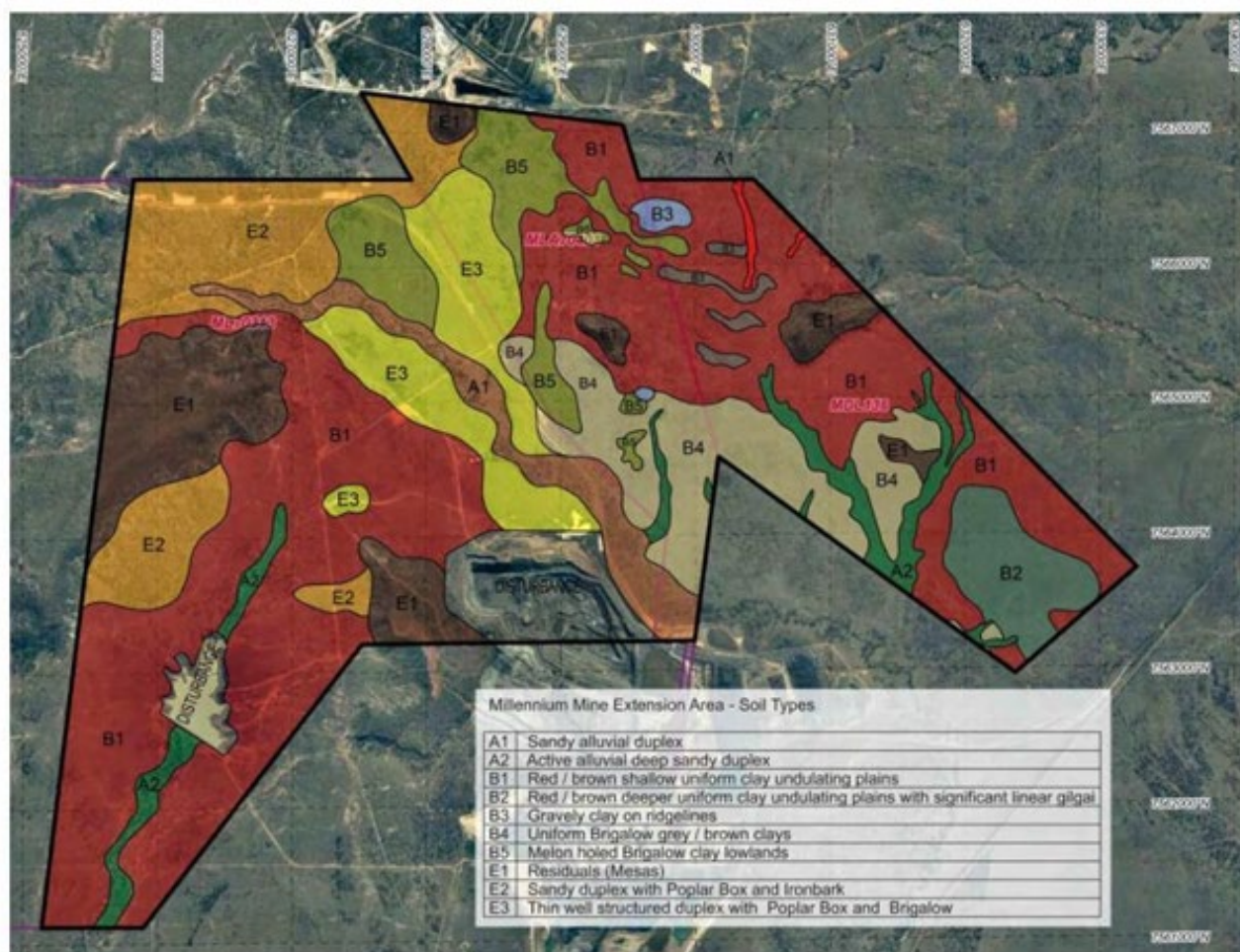


Figure 5-2 Project soil types identified in the Environmental Impact Statement (Peabody, 2011)

5.1.4 Land suitability

A comparison of the relevant soil aspects and land suitability classes between Millennium and Poitrel mining leases was undertaken, to understand pre-mining land suitability.

As the Millennium Expansion EIS (Peabody, 2011) did not consider a spoil dump in the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint at the time of assessment, it is proposed that the Poitrel Mine EIS findings are more appropriate to rely on for the spoil dump to determine Pre-Mine Land Suitability due to the proximity of the proposed OOPD.

Table 5-1 Land Suitability Comparison (Poitrel and Millennium)

Soil Aspects	Poitrel Mine (EPA, 2005)	Millennium Mine (Peabody, 2011)
Australian Soil Classification (Qld Globe)	Sodosol	Sodosol
Soil Type	E1 Sandy Duplex Plains with Poplar Box	B1 Red / brown shallow uniform clay undulating plains
Pre-Mine Land Suitability Assessment – Grazing	Class 4 for E1 soils	Class 3 for B1 soils

Soil Aspects	Poitrel Mine (EPA, 2005)	Millennium Mine (Peabody, 2011)
Pre-Mine Land Suitability Assessment – Cropping	Class 5 for E1 soils	Class 5 for B1 soils

5.2 Flora and Fauna

Flora and fauna (under section 9 of the EP Act) is considered an EV as it is *“a quality or physical characteristic of the environment that contributes to the biological diversity and integrity, intrinsic or attributed scientific value or interest, amenity, harmony and sense of community”*.

An assessment of flora and fauna (i.e. biodiversity) has been undertaken to identify and evaluate potential impacts associated with the proposed OOPD on ML70313 (E2M, 2026) (**Appendix B**). The assessment included a desktop and field-based investigation of ecological matters of the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint and 50 m buffer on ML70313 defined as the ‘Study Area’ (refer **Figure 5-3**).

The assessment considered the follow matters for the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint, as required *Guideline: Application requirements with impacts to land* (Queensland Government, 2025b):

- Identification of key values, including Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES), that have the potential to be present within the Study Area
- Assessment of potential for indirect ecological impacts of the Project and identify buffer distances to adjacent watercourses
- Determine significant impacts to MNES and MSES following Commonwealth and State guidelines; and
- Collect data to support a future Species Management Program application.

To complete the assessment of potential impacts to the ecological environment, the *Millennium Expansion Project Environmental Impact Statement* (Peabody, 2011) and the approved Millennium PRCP Schedule were reviewed. An overview and findings of the EIS, PRCP and ecology assessment (**Appendix B**) are presented in the following sections.

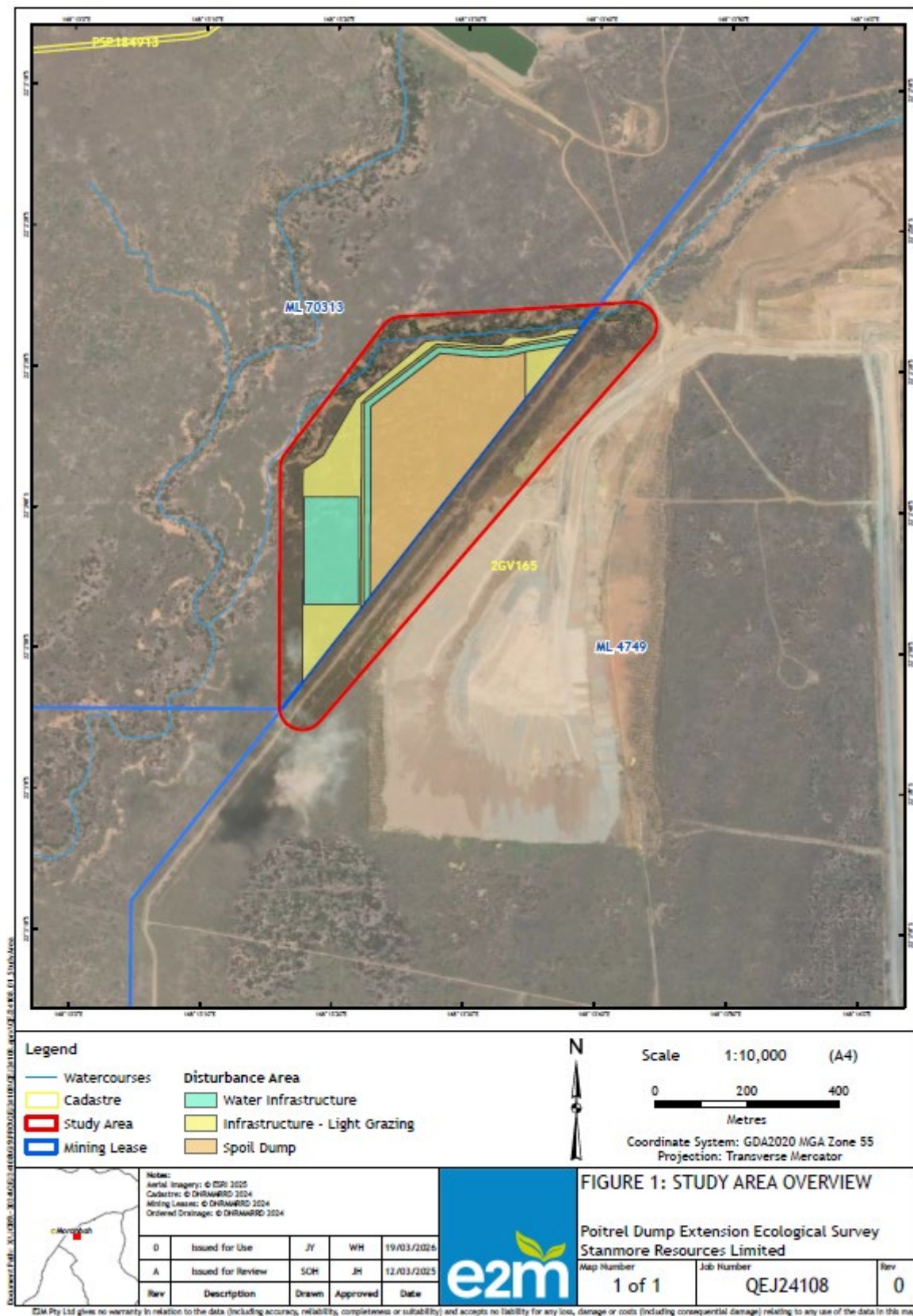


Figure 5-3 Ecological Study Area (E2M, 2026)

5.2.1 Description of EVs

The broad EVs relating to flora and fauna (as defined by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) and the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act)) and listed in the Project's EIS include:

- the integrity of ecological processes, including habitats of rare and threatened species
- biological diversity, including habitats of rare and threatened species
- integrity of landscapes and places, including wilderness and similar natural places
- terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, including the biological resources therein
- MNES protected under the EPBC Act.

E2M (2026) was engaged to undertake an assessment of flora and fauna impacts for the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint. Their findings are detailed in this section and **Appendix B**.

As identified in **Figure 5-4**, 4.15 ha of the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint was mapped considering DNRMMRRD's mapping database, which identified Category R regulated vegetation and of one Endangered RE 11.4.9 of 2 ha. The remainder of the area was mapped as Category X (i.e., non-remnant).

However, the field survey and ecological assessment determined that the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint "was entirely comprised of non-remnant vegetation", comprising of "cleared pastureland, dominated by the exotic pasture grass *Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass) with a mix of low woody regrowth (1 m in height), introduced pasture grasses and native grasses" as well as "young woody regrowth of *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow) within the ephemeral drainage feature" as shown in **Figure 5-5** (E2M, 2026).

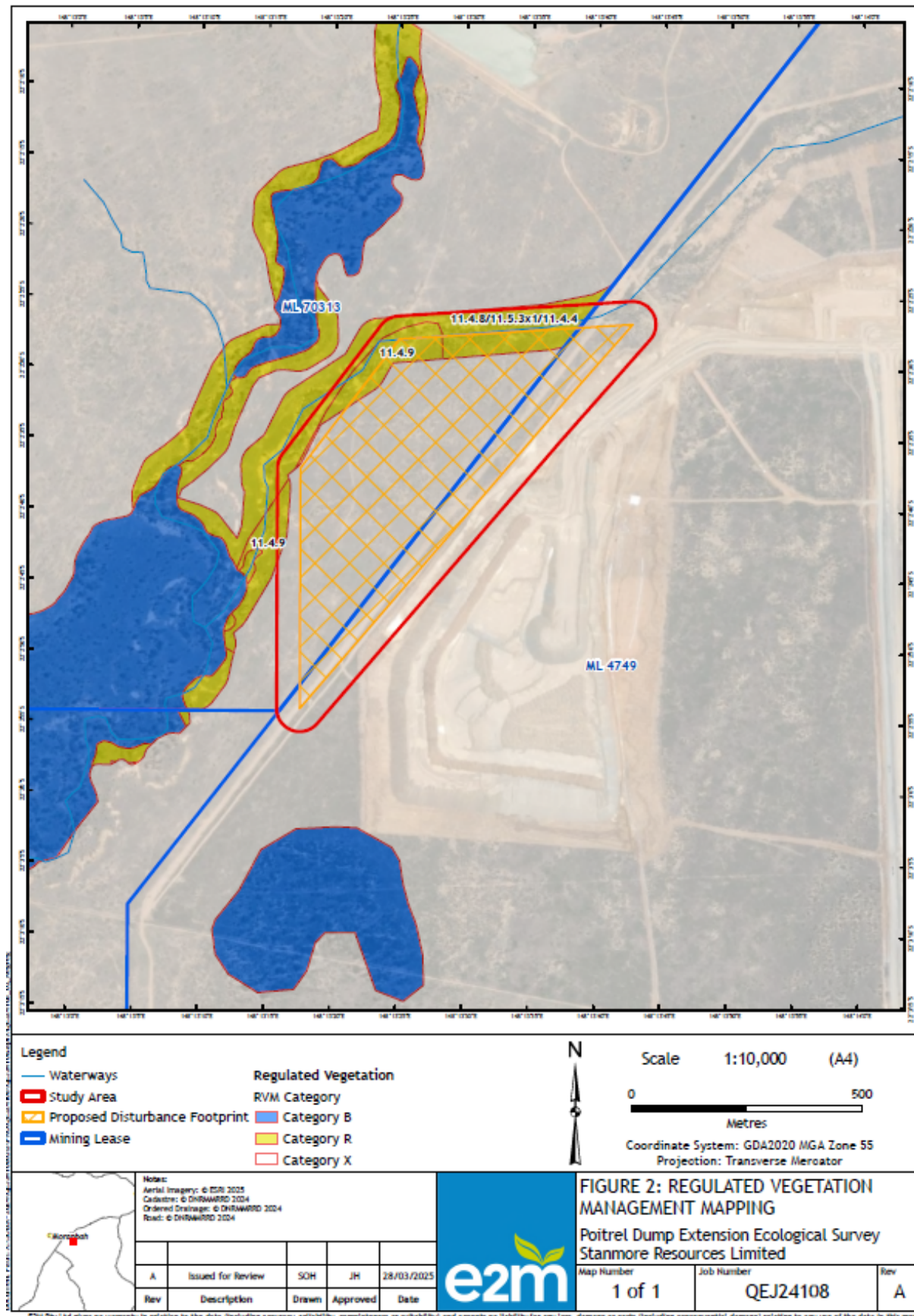


Figure 5-4 Regulated Vegetation Mapping (E2M, 2026)

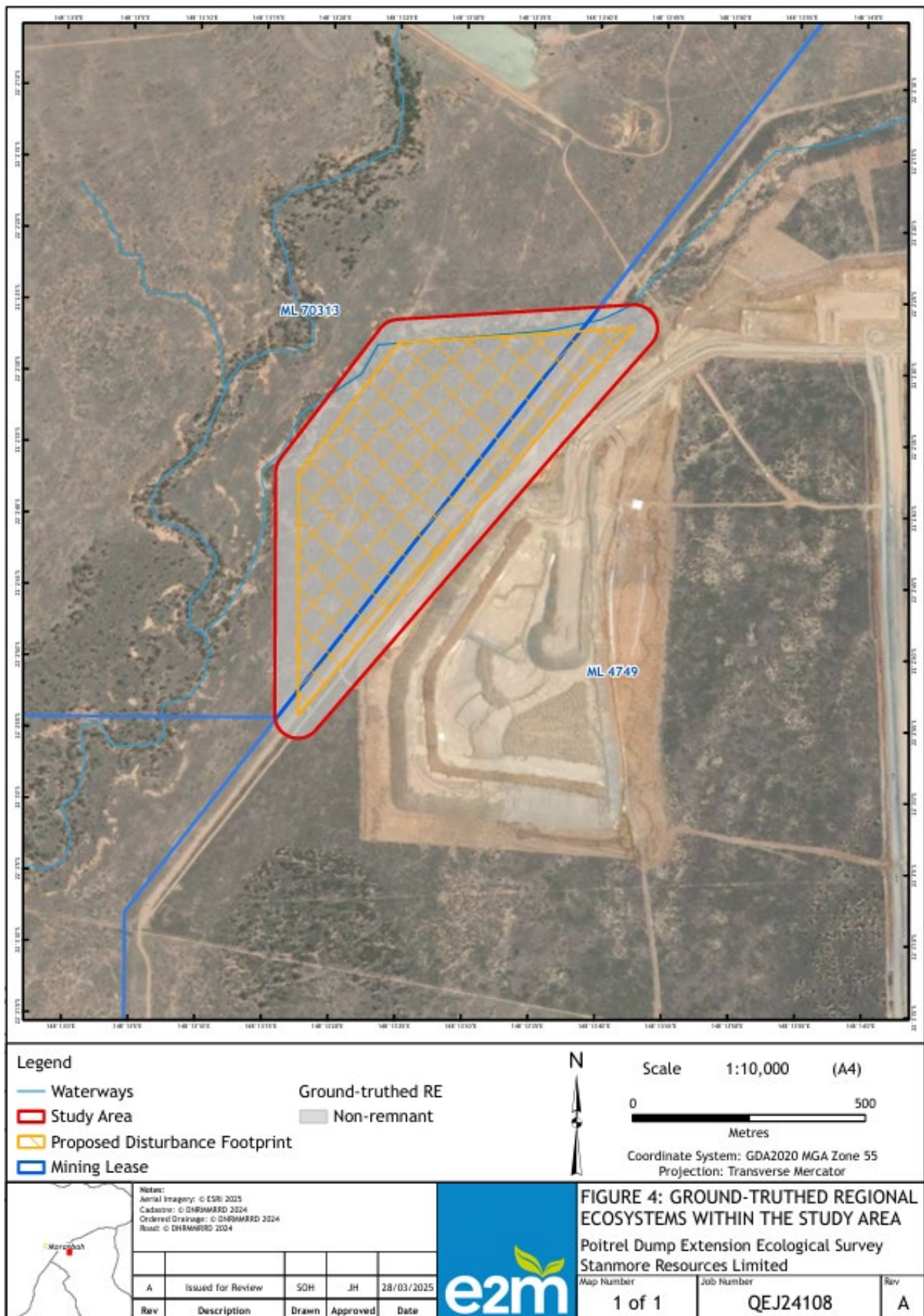


Figure 5-5 Ground-truthed Regional Ecosystems (E2M, 2026)

In addition to the assessment of regulated vegetation and regional ecosystems, the following other considerations were raised by E2M (2026):

- Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint is not located within a State Significant Terrestrial Biodiversity Corridor or associated buffer area
- Presence of MSES Connectivity Areas is unlikely
- GDEs are also unlikely to occur within the study area based on the lack of vegetation typically associated with riparian GDEs within the Bowen Basin (e.g. RE 11.3.25)
- Unlikely that the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint provides habitat for threatened species, migratory species or TECs under the EPBC Act
- No MSES high ecological value waters (wetlands and watercourses), MSES high ecological significance wetlands or MNES wetlands of international importance are present
- Pest flora, including Parthenium weed, were identified in scattered densities across the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint, while pest fauna identified during surveys only included the cane toad.

5.2.1.1 *Matters of National Environmental Significance*

For Section 26 of the amendment application form, an assessment is required to determine if the proposed activity is ‘likely to have a significant impact on any matters of national environmental significance’.

Desktop and field assessment findings concluded that the proposed spoil dump on ML70313 is “unlikely to provide habitat for threatened species, migratory species, or TECs listed under the EPBC Act”. Also, no World/National Heritage sites, Wetlands of International Importance, Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks or Commonwealth Marine Areas are located within the Study Area or are considered likely to be impacted by the Project. Terrestrial GDEs are also unlikely to occur within the Project Area based on the lack of vegetation typically associated with riparian GDEs within the Bowen Basin (E2M, 2026).

The proposed spoil dump on ML70313 will not significantly impact MNES.

5.2.1.2 *Matters of State Environmental Significance*

For Section 29 of the amendment application form, the amendment application must identify if the proposed amendments include extension into, and significantly impacting, a Category A or B Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA), and whether or not that is already authorised by the State.

Figure 5-4 illustrates that no mapped ESAS, including endangered REs (i.e., Category A or B ESAs), statewide biodiversity planning corridors, wetlands of high ecological significance or wetland protection areas are located within the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint. Although the Study Area contains Category R vegetation, which is regulated under the VM Act, it does not meet the definition of an MSES (E2M, 2026).

It was considered **not likely** that the proposed spoil dump on ML70313 will significantly impact MSES, and therefore offsets would not be required.

5.2.2 *Potential Impacts*

Overall, E2M (2026) identified that the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint would have minimal impacts, and that potential short term and long-term impacts could include:

Short Term

- Potential impacts from vegetation clearing to ecological communities, species (abundance, diversity and condition), essential fauna habitats, corridors and connectivity
- Dust deposition on vegetation from earthworks

- Fauna injury and death from vehicle or equipment strikes
- Altered fauna movements due to noise/vibration and/or lighting

Long Term

- Alteration of surface water flows and quality
- Contamination of soil, due to leaks and spillages
- Introduction and spread of weeds from poor vehicle and personnel hygiene and movement

E2M (2026) concluded that the area is heavily pastoralised and dominated by introduced grasses with no target threatened flora species identified and that therefore it is unlikely that native vegetation will be impacted. Additionally, it was observed that potential corridors were unlikely to be impacted by the proposed spoil dump on ML70313.

In relation to altered surface water flows or quality, only one Stream Order 1 (low risk and unmapped) was located on the border of the proposed spoil dump footprint. Another waterway, a Stream Order 2, was identified 100 m from the project area; however, as no MNES or MNES were located in the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint, it is unlikely that they will be impacted.

Similarly, as no GDEs were recorded in the footprint of the proposed spoil dump on ML70313, impacts to GDEs are not anticipated.

5.2.2.1 Offsets

For Section 24 of the amendment application form, the amendment application must indicate if the proposed ERAs being applied for will cause, or are likely to cause, a significant residual impact to a prescribed environmental matter (other than a matter of local environmental significance).

The ecological assessment (**Appendix B**) concluded that there are no MSES that will require offsets due to significant impacts from the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint, protected areas or legally secured offset areas mapped within in the proposed spoil dump on ML70313.

5.2.3 Management and mitigation

The mitigation hierarchy will be applied to manage impacts of the proposed spoil dump on ML70313, to ensure flora and fauna are protected and biological diversity and integrity is maintained.

Potential impacts to flora and fauna will be managed under the site's Biodiversity Management Plan and Permit to Disturb procedure. In addition, the following processes will be implemented to mitigate potential impacts:

- clearing in accordance with an approved ground disturbance permit;
- land disturbance kept to a minimum with existing roads and tracks utilised where possible;
- areas clearly demarcated prior to disturbance works / vegetation clearance (ensured by equipment operators being issued with GPS coordinates and maps of disturbance boundaries);
- periodic review of gazettes and listings to ensure no species are re-listed as threatened or priority flora;
- develop a high-risk SMP for the short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) for submission to DETSI;
- adoption of current Project procedures to manage soil contamination, dust, weed hygiene, noise, vibration and lighting (refer Sections 5.3 (Water), 5.5 (Groundwater), 5.7 (Air) , 5.9 (Acoustic) and 5.11 (Waste)); and
- adherence to speed limits to avoid fauna injury or death (from vehicle and/or equipment strikes).

To determine whether impacts to flora and fauna are occurring as a result of the proposed spoil dump on ML70313, a monitoring program will be developed and implemented during construction, operation and rehabilitation activities.

5.3 Water

The proposed amendment in this application relates to the extension of the existing Poitrel Mine OOPD into the Project footprint. As part of assessing environmental impacts of the proposed activity, Alluvium Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (Alluvium) was engaged to complete a Surface Water Impact Assessment (SWIA) for the OOPD. This SWIA is attached as **Appendix C**.

As per the DETSI (2026a) *Guideline: Application requirements for activities with impacts to water (ESR/2015/1837)*, erosion has also been considered.

There are no proposed changes to the EA conditions related to mine affected water or surface water management. Existing controls and mitigation strategies are in place and will continue to be implemented.

In addition, Condition C29 of EA EPML00819213 relates to temporary interference with waterways, and states:

“Temporarily destroying native vegetation, excavating, or placing fill in a watercourse, lake or spring necessary for and associated with mining operations must be undertaken in accordance with the latest version of the Department of Resources’ ‘Guideline – Activities in a watercourse, lake or spring associated with a resource activity or mining operations.”

5.3.1 Description of EVs

Most of the Project is in the headwaters of New Chum Creek, a south-flowing tributary of the Isaac River. The north-eastern portion of the Project drains into headwater tributaries of North Creek, a major south-flowing tributary which joins the Isaac River approximately 15 km downstream of New Chum Creek.

The south-western portion of the Project (which is where the proposed amendment is located) drains approximately 6 km south via West Creek to the Isaac River. West Creek joins the Isaac River approximately 9 km upstream of the New Chum Creek confluence. Cherwell Creek joins the Isaac River from the south between West Creek and New Chum Creek. The catchment area of the Isaac River at the West Creek confluence is approximately 2,740 km². West Creek has a catchment area of approximately 22 km² at the Isaac River confluence. The Project ML area covers 10.2 km² or 46% of the total West Creek catchment.

A hydrologic model was developed for the catchment, flowing from the north to the confluence with the Isaac River, southwest of the OOPD (refer **Figure 5-6**). The ARR4.2 guideline was followed to estimate catchment losses, rainfall totals and routing parameters. The model was verified using the Regional Flood Frequency Estimations tool (RFFE) and the Quantile Regression Technique (QRT).

The catchment was delineated using CatchSIM catchment mapping software using provided site 2025 LiDAR, as well as a small section of available SRTM terrain information, where LiDAR was not available.

One ephemeral waterway is present along the western and northern boundaries of the mining lease, generally flowing in a northeast-southwest direction (refer **Figure 5-6**). This waterway is mapped as a Stream Order 1 waterway (GeoScience Australia, 2025) and as ‘Low’ risk (Green) for the Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (Fisheries Act). Under the *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) it is ‘unmapped’.

The northern edge of the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint bounds a stream order 1 waterway associated with the Isaac River. Approximately 100 m west of the Study Area, a stream order 2 waterway is present, also associated with the Isaac River.

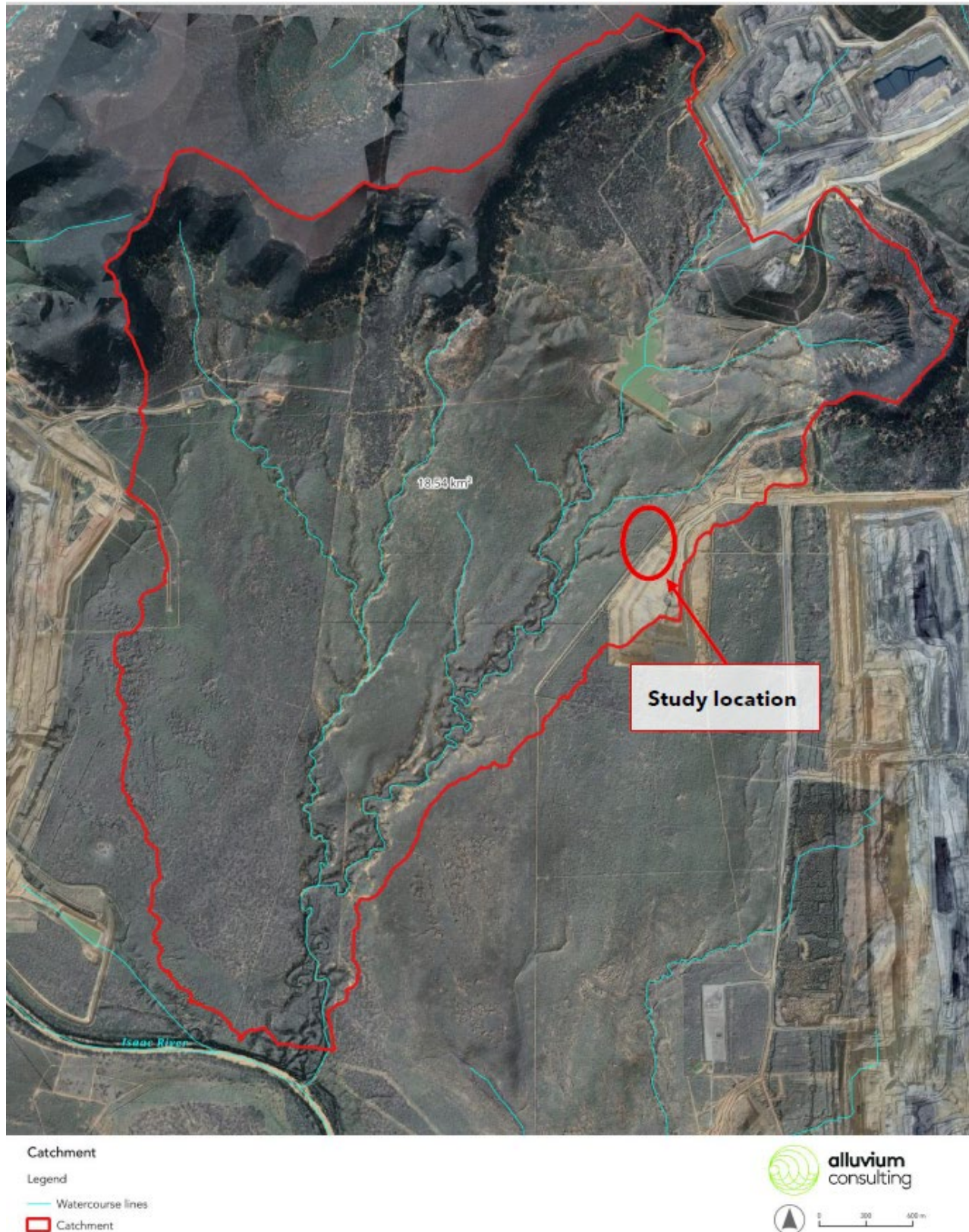


Figure 5-6 Catchment Delineation (Alluvium, 2026a)

The waterway was characterised by sandy beds and banks which were a maximum of 3 m wide, with no evidence of riparian vegetation (**Figure 5-7**). These were dry at the time of survey.

One instance of standing water was present within the Study Area in association with a small ephemeral depression. This was unmapped under the *Water Act 2000*, *Fisheries Act 1994* and GeoScience Australia Surface Hydrology Line mapping.



Figure 5-7 Ephemeral drainage feature (E2M, 2026)

5.3.2 Potential Impacts

The SWIA (**Appendix C**) conducted a qualitative assessment of potential impacts, including disturbance to ephemeral drainage lines, proximity to higher-order waterways, and risks associated with surface runoff and ponding from dump extension design.

The Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) hydrology was developed using the Generalised Short-Duration Method (GSDM) for short durations events. The PMP depths were used to estimate the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) runoff for assessment of PMF impact on the OOPD.

Two-dimensional (2D) hydraulic modelling was undertaken to identify interactions between the OOPD and any flood extents or hydraulic forces. A TUFLOW model was created to capture the movement of surface water through the catchment and highlight any areas of interaction.

Results of the modelling show that for the 1 in 1000 AEP flood depth (as the largest operational design flood), there is a minimum offset from the flood extent to the toe of the dump of around 9 m (refer **Figure 5-8**). Modelling undertaken for more frequent events (50%, 10%, 2%, 1% AEP) demonstrates there is no impact on the OOPD.

Results of the PMF modelling indicates a minor overlap of the flood extent with the footprint of the OOPD (refer **Figure 5-9**). However, flood velocities are less than 1 m/s and shear stress is below 20 N/m² which is manageable with a vegetated surface. This indicates the OOPD will not be adversely affected by PMF flooding and can meet its closure requirements as a rehabilitated landform. Note, flood waters are depicted in the gully closest to the OOPD and proposed Sediment Dam (refer **Figure 5-9**) because modelling was undertaken without those features in the terrain. With the dump and dam in place, water would not flow in the gully.

Hydrology and flood modelling results have demonstrated that the final landform extent of the proposed OOPD can be formed without interaction with flood extents for operational design events, and minor flood interactions in the PMF closure scenario. However, all interactions are well below threshold values that could cause erosion of a rehabilitated and vegetated closure landform.

Mapping of all modelling results for depth, velocity and shear stress is provided in Appendix B of the SWIA (**Appendix C** of this report).

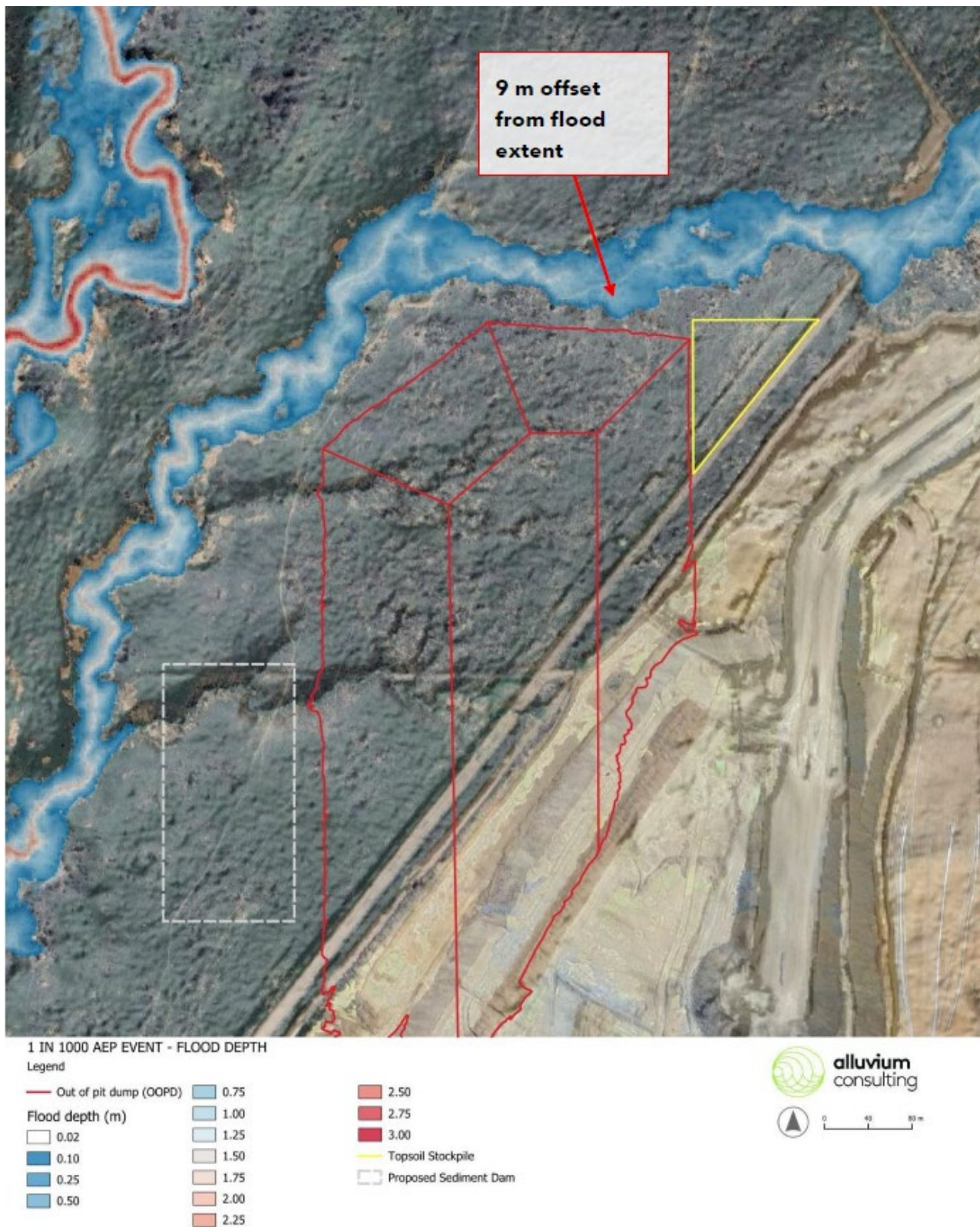


Figure 5-8 1 in 1000 AEP flood depth offset from the OOPD (Alluvium, 2026a)

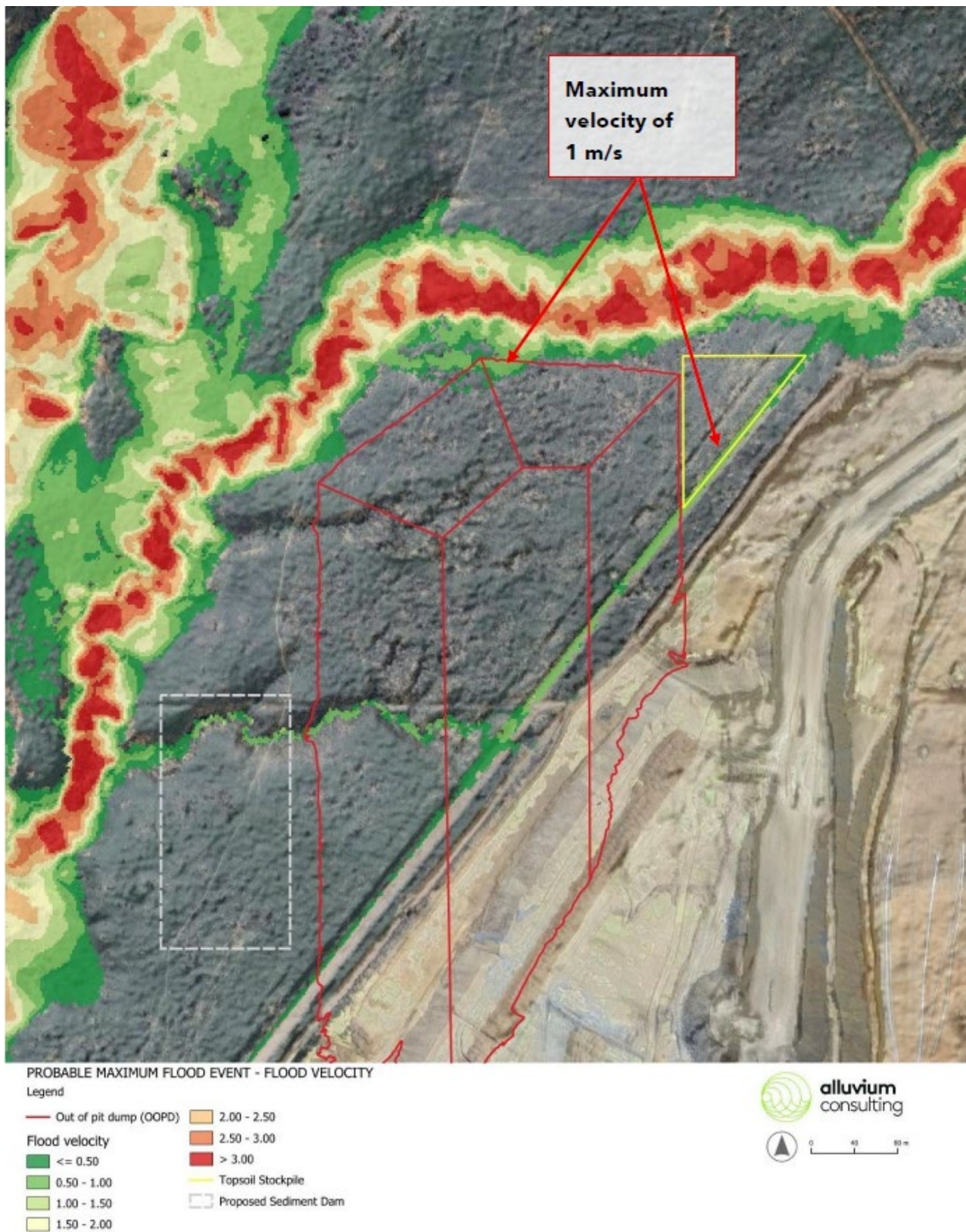


Figure 5-9 PMF flood velocity adjacent the OOPD

5.3.3 Monitoring

The Project's obligations in relation to surface water include monitoring and reporting on water levels and water quality at the locations described in Table C7 of the EA EPML00819213 and per the Water Management Plan required by conditions C31 and C32 of the EA. Exceedances must also be reported and investigated.

Surface water monitoring locations per the EA are shown in **Figure 5-10**.

Surface water monitoring will continue to be undertaken in accordance with Schedule C (Surface Water) of the EA, which includes participation in the Fitzroy Regional Environmental Monitoring Program (REMP) (refer conditions RR1 and RR2 of the EA).

Also note that the Poitrel Mine has an existing surface water monitoring network and requirements, which will complement those at the Project (refer **Figure 5-11**).

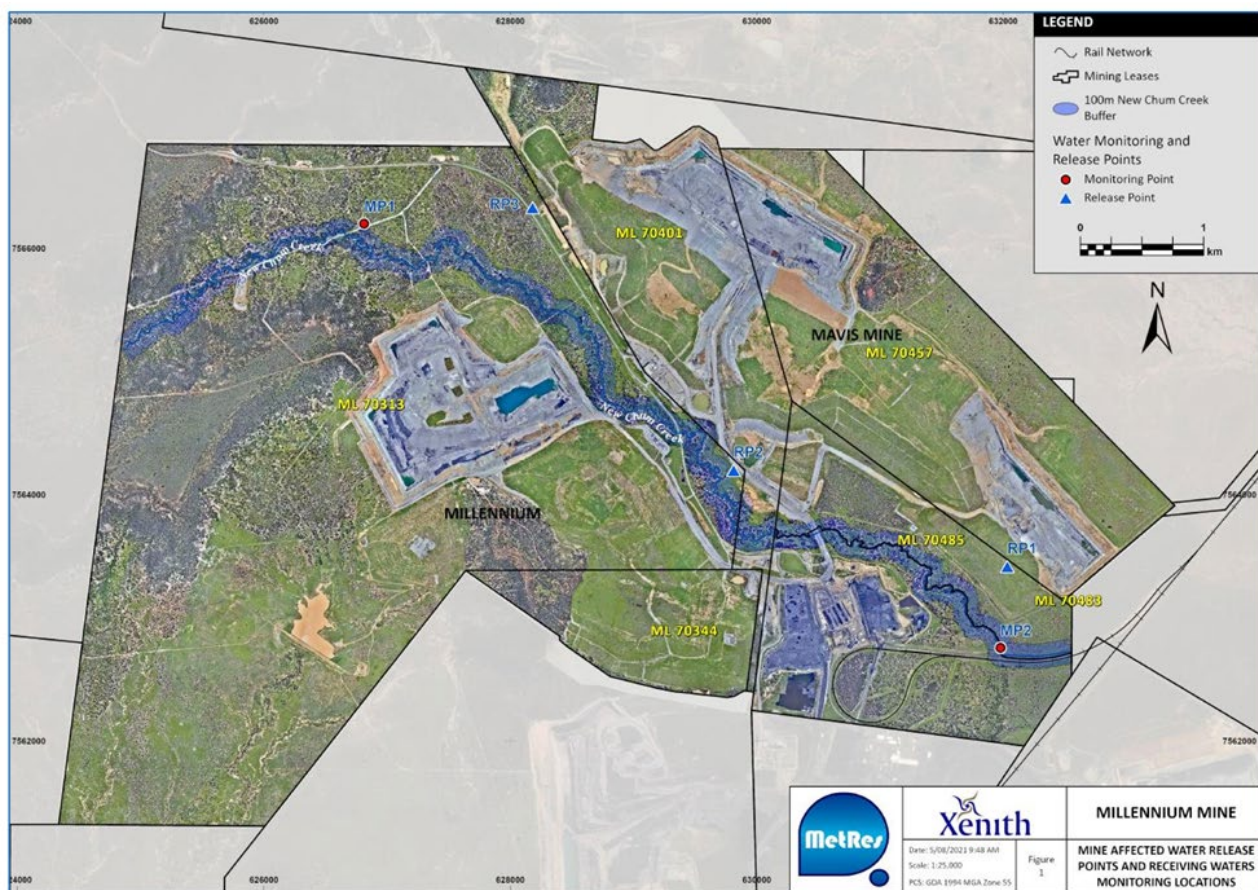


Figure 5-10 Project surface water monitoring locations (Figure 1 of EA EPML00819213)

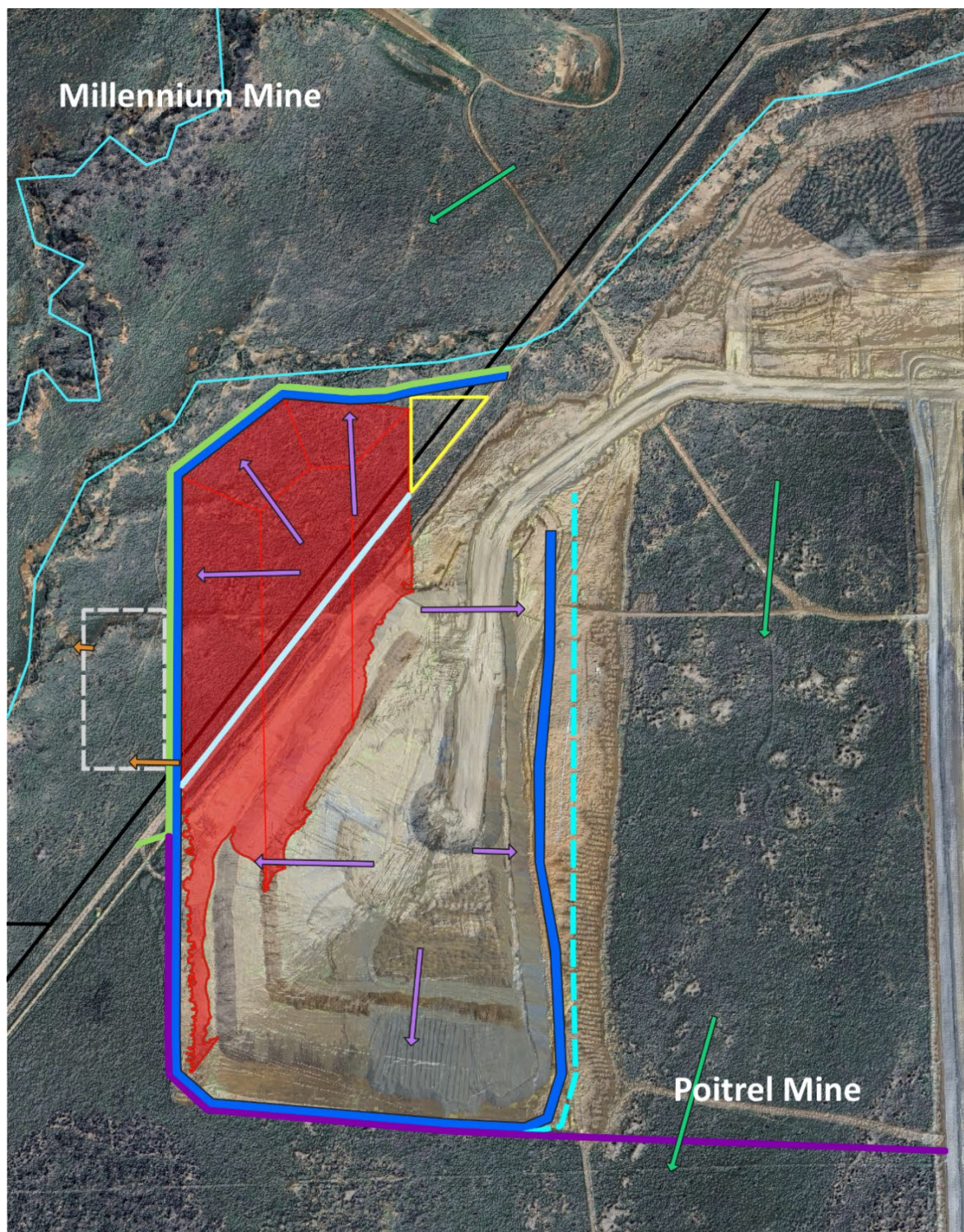


Figure 5-11 Surface water monitoring locations across neighbouring projects

5.3.4 Mitigation Measures

The SWIA indicates that the proposed OOPD extension and topsoil stockpile do not interact with surface water for flow events up to the 1 in 1000 AEP, however there are likely to be minor interactions during the PMF. Formation of the dump and stockpile will generate sediment from rainfall runoff during the formation period and before vegetative cover is established. A separate erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan is being developed to detail the management of runoff and minimise any impacts to the environment which is described in **Appendix C**.

Figure 5-12 shows a conceptual layout of the ESC plan. It illustrates the flow of surface water, highlighting the separation of clean and dirty water, the locations of drains, the size and placement of the sediment pond, and a proposed route for the OOPD road.



- ESC Concept plan
- OOPD footprint
 - Mining lease
 - ESC Settling Pond Footprint
 - ESC Dirty Water Drain
 - OOPD Road To Be Removed
 - OOPD Road Option (5.5m wide)
 - OOPD Road Option (5.5m wide) South

- Overland FlowControl Bund
- Water flow**
- Clean
- Dirty
- Spillway

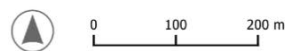


Figure 5-12 Conceptual layout of ESC plan (Alluvium, 2026b)

5.4 Great Barrier Reef Catchment Waters

The Project's location is in the Fitzroy region of the Great Barrier Reef catchment area.

The Reef Discharge Standards are described in section 41AA of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* and apply to EA applications where there are proposed impacts to the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) catchment waters or other coastal waters from the release of fine sediment and dissolved inorganic nitrogen. The guideline *Reef discharge standards for industrial activities (ESR/2021/5627 version 1.04)* (the Reef Discharge Guideline) describes how the standards will be applied and assessed.

5.4.1 Potential Impacts

The Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint will not increase the discharge of fine sediments (measured as total suspended solids) into the catchment waters as a result of the iterative design of the OOPD to avoid interactions with floodwaters and the implementation of a site specific ESCP.

Actions relating to the Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint have been determined as low impact and aligned with the authorised operation and will not cause impacts outside the mining lease boundary. There are no additional point sources, release points, or changes to existing release points requested in this EA amendment application.

This EA amendment has no impacts to the Great Barrier Reef and therefore the Reef discharge standards do not apply to this amendment.

5.4.2 Management Practices

The mitigation measures described in Section 5.3.4 to protect surface water also apply to the protection of the Great Barrier Reef catchment area.

5.5 Groundwater

5.5.1 Description of EVs

The Project is located within the Isaac Connors Groundwater Management Area (GMA) (Zone 34) of the Fitzroy Basin under the Water Plan (Fitzroy Basin) 2011 (DES, 2011). The management objective of the Water Plan (Fitzroy Basin) 2011 is to maintain the 20th, 50th and 80th percentiles water quality results in order to preserve or enhance groundwater quality for its recognised uses. These percentiles are available for 'shallow' bores (less than 30m deep) and 'deep' bores (more than 30m deep).

In the case of Isaac groundwaters, these values include aquatic ecosystems, irrigation, farm supply/use, stock watering, primary recreation, drinking water as well as being of cultural and spiritual value. The identified EVs of groundwater most applicable to the Project are listed in **Table 5-2**.

Table 5-2 Identified EVs for groundwater and applicable water quality guidelines

Identified Environmental Value	Applicable Guideline	Water Quality Objective
Use of groundwater for domestic and agricultural purposes by landholders within the area.	ANZECC Guideline (Stock watering) ANZECC Guideline (Irrigation).	Fitzroy water plan, WQ1310, zone 34.
Use of groundwater by GDE and potentially (although considered unlikely) groundwater contribution to palustrine wetlands.	Default Toxicant Guideline (ANZG, 2018).	Fitzroy Water plan, WQ1310, zone 34.

Three main aquifers exist in the Project area, though they are not hydrologically connected due to large layers of predominantly impermeable overburden separating the seams, as described below:

- unconfined fractured rock aquifers of the Triassic and Permian coal sediments
- confined aquifers within Permian coal measure sequences
- unconfined aquifers in unconsolidated Quaternary sand and gravel alluvium associated with creeks and rivers.

There are no GDEs present within the proposed amendment area.

5.5.2 Potential impacts

The proposed amendment is unlikely to cause impacts to groundwater. The OOPD relates to stockpiling of mineral waste and does not seek to construct a pit or other infrastructure which will interrupt the groundwater environment. The sediment dam (proposed as part of the OOPD run-off control measures) has a proposed depth of 0.9 m and will be designed to not allow seepage.

The Proposed Maximum Disturbance Footprint will not involve changes to the exercise of underground water rights.

5.5.3 Monitoring

The Project's obligations in relation to groundwater include monitoring and reporting on groundwater levels and water quality at the groundwater monitoring locations described in Schedule D of the EA EPML00819213, and as per the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Program (GMMP) required by Conditions D2 to D3 of the EA. Exceedances must also be reported and investigated.

The locations of groundwater monitoring bores required by EA EPML00819213 are shown in **Figure 5-13**.

Groundwater monitoring will continue to be undertaken in accordance with Schedule D of the EA.

Also note that the Poitrel Mine has an existing groundwater monitoring network and requirements, which will complement those at the Project.

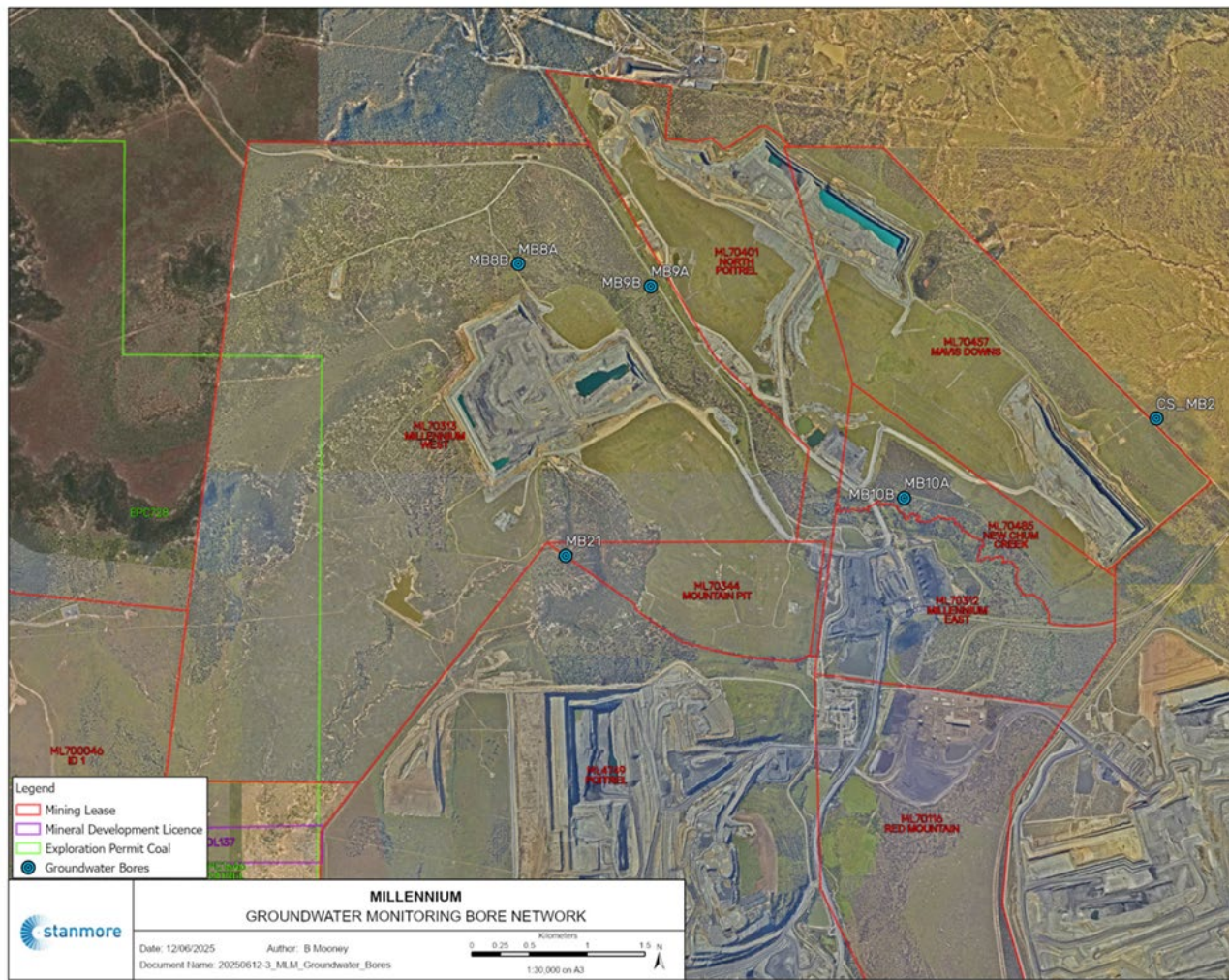


Figure 5-13 Groundwater monitoring bore network (Figure 5 from EA EPML00819213)

5.6 Wetlands

The proposed OOPD extension is not expected to impact wetlands or wetland-dependent environmental values.

An ecological assessment was undertaken for the proposed OOPD extension, during a single survey event conducted on 4 to 5 March 2025 (E2M, 2026). The survey followed a period of wet weather, with above-average rainfall recorded in the two months preceding the assessment. As a result of these antecedent conditions, ephemeral gilgai wetlands located outside of the Study Area were observed to be holding water. This timing provided suitable conditions to assess the presence of ephemeral wetlands and waterbodies within the Study Area.

On-site ground-truthing of the Study Area confirmed that a riverine wetland terrestrial groundwater-dependent ecosystem was not present (i.e. RE 11.3.25).

5.7 Air

5.7.1 Description of EVs

The Project is situated approximately 17 km south-east of Moranbah in a well-established grazing and mining region. The surrounding landscape consists of undulating grazing land, native eucalypt and acacia woodland, improved pastures and small areas of remnant vegetation. Numerous mines are present near the Project, including Poitrel, Daunia, Moorvale, Peak Downs and Carborough Downs, with associated haul roads, mining infrastructure and a rail spur connecting several of these operations. These existing mining activities, together with surrounding dry agricultural land prone to wind erosion, contribute to elevated ambient dust levels in the region.

Nine (9) key sensitive receptors occur in proximity to the Project, as shown in **Figure 5-14** and summarised in **Table 5-3**. These receptors include one (1) worker accommodation facility, one (1) office administration building area, and seven (7) homesteads associated with regional cattle grazing operations. The closest sensitive receptor is Tarkari Homestead, located approximately three (3) km north-northwest of the Project site boundaries.

Table 5-3 Nearest sensitive receptors

Sensitive Receptor	Distance and direction from ML
Annandale	6.8 km north-northeast
Moorvale	6.3 km north-northeast
Moorvale Workers Accommodation	5.5 km northeast
Winchester Downs	9 km south-southwest
Watonga	4.8 km west
Daunia	8.0 km southeast
Mavis Downs	5.7 km east
Olive Downs	9.1 km south-southeast
Tarkari	3.0 km north-northwest

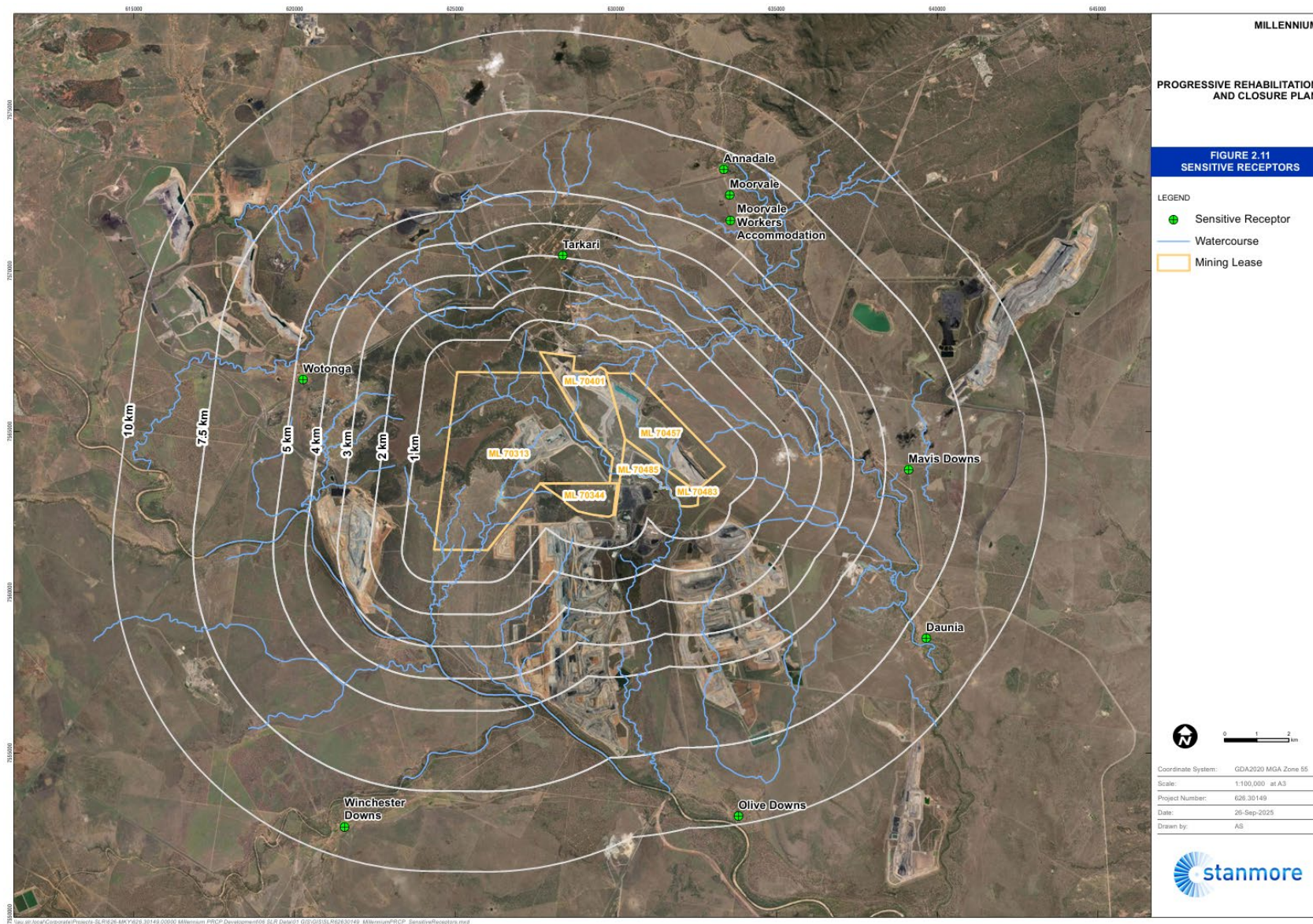


Figure 5-14 Nearest sensitive receptors (Figure 2-11 from the PRC Plan)

5.7.2 Potential impacts

Potential impacts from the spoil dump (extended Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) have previously been assessed through an air quality impact assessment completed in 2025 (Katestone, 2025) for a ROM uplift amendment at the adjacent Poitrel Mine (PTM). The impacts of transporting the dirt and mineral waste have already been assessed, the only difference is a slight change to the location.

The PTM air quality impact assessment considered the full suite of dust-generating activities associated with open-cut mining, including drilling, blasting, excavation of ROM and overburden, auger extraction, handling and transfer of mined materials, haulage of overburden and coal between pits, and wind erosion from exposed areas. The dispersion modelling used in the assessment used highly conservative assumptions, such as constant hourly emissions for all activities across the entire year, worst-case operational data, coarse mine staging layouts, scaled ROM extraction rates up to 7.5 Mtpa, and blasting modelled as occurring 12 hours per day (Katestone, 2025).

Even under these conservative inputs, routine mitigation achieved compliance with most air quality objectives, with additional mitigation required only where elevated background concentrations were already high (e.g. PM₁₀ background contributing approximately 23.8 µg/m³, or 95% of the Air EPP objective, and PM_{2.5} background contributing 6.8 µg/m³, or 97% of the objective) (Katestone, 2025).

Activities associated with the proposed OOPD extension represent only a small subset of the emission sources assessed for PTM. Works within the OOPD are limited to the movement of haul trucks transporting overburden from PTM to the Project OOPD, the dumping of material, and shaping prior to rehabilitation. No drilling, blasting, ROM excavation or haulage will occur within the OOPD extension area.

Additionally, construction of the OOPD will occur in two phases over approximately 6–12 months, therefore any dust generation will be short-term and not prolonged. Given this reduced activity profile and limited construction duration, emissions from the proposed OOPD extension are expected to be significantly lower than the levels modelled for PTM under both routine and conservative scenarios.

5.7.3 Management practices

5.7.3.1 Monitoring

The current ambient air quality monitoring program for the Project includes a network of five dust deposition gauges as well as the onsite meteorological monitoring site. The Project also has a data sharing agreement with Isaac Complex that provides them with access to the PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and meteorological monitoring data from the monitoring site to the immediate east of the Moranbah township.

Two additional PM₁₀ monitoring locations were added to the EA as part of an EA amendment application submitted in 2024 and approved in 2025.

The location of all air quality monitoring points across the Project MLs are shown in **Figure 5-15**.

5.7.3.2 Ambient Dust Monitoring Program

During construction of the OOPD extension, air quality at the Project will continue to be managed under the site's Ambient Dust Monitoring Program (ADMP), as required by EA Condition B2. The ADMP provides the framework for how monitoring data is used to manage dust emissions, including routine review of monitoring results, application of dust mitigation measures, and implementation of site-specific response actions where required.

Monitoring undertaken as part of the ADMP will continue to be carried out in accordance with Schedule B of the EA. All monitoring results will be recorded, maintained onsite, and incorporated into the site's dust monitoring procedures to inform ongoing operational dust management.

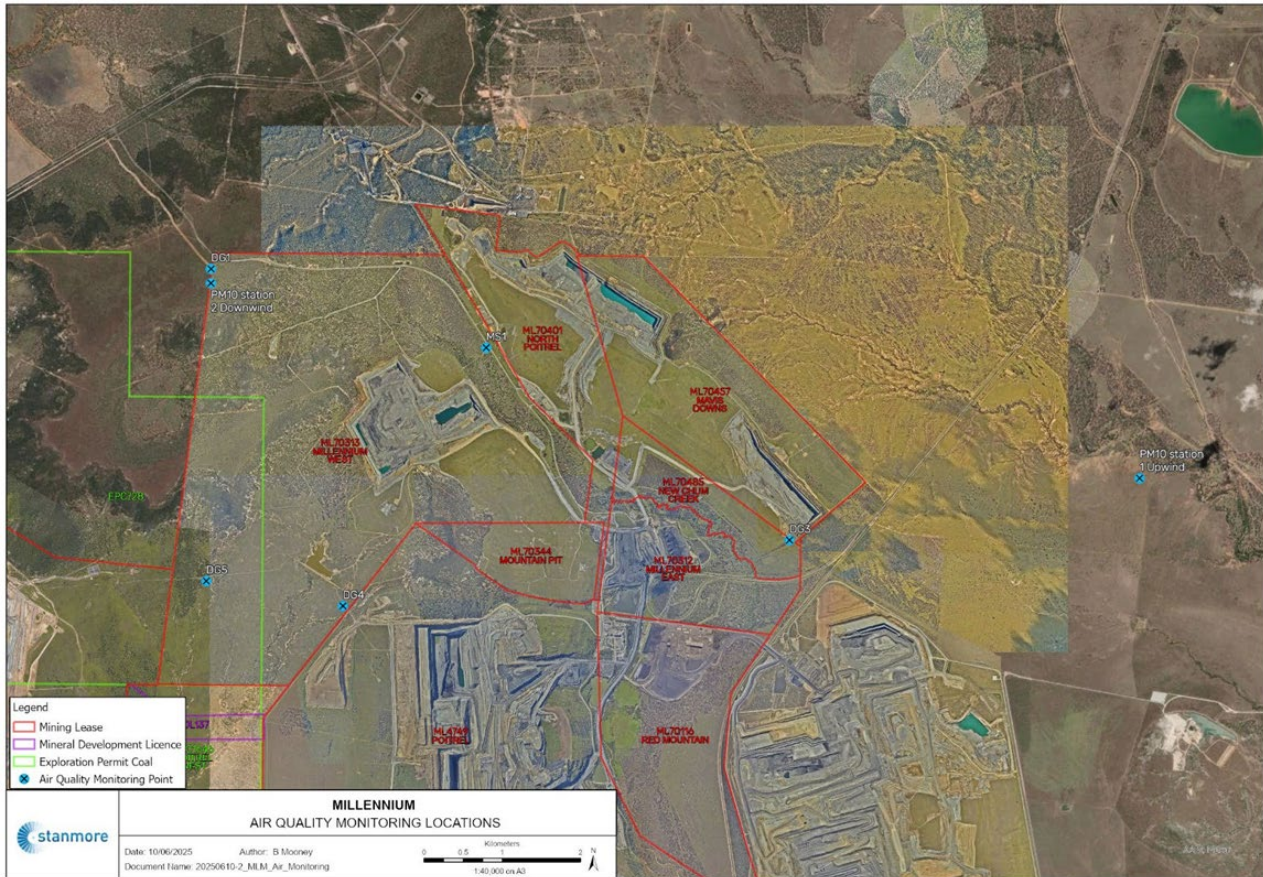


Figure 5-15 Air Quality Monitoring Locations (Figure 6 from EA EPML00819213)

5.7.3.3 Mitigation controls

Dust mitigation during construction of the OOPD extension will rely on the existing controls outlined in the site's ADMP, applied specifically to the limited activities associated with overburden haulage, dumping and shaping. As no drilling, blasting, ROM excavation or coal handling will occur within the OOPD extension area, only a subset of ADMP controls are applicable.

For the OOPD extension, relevant mitigation controls include:

- Haulage controls, including maintaining haul roads in good condition and applying water for dust suppression as required to minimise emissions from truck movements between PTM and the OOPD.
- Overburden placement controls, including keeping dumping and shaping areas moist and managing the placement of material to reduce the potential for wind generated dust.
- General site controls, such as limiting vehicle access to designated routes, enforcing internal speed limits on unsealed roads, and minimising unnecessary vehicle movements within the OOPD area.
- Land disturbance management, whereby only the areas required for OOPD construction and shaping will be disturbed, with shaping followed by prompt rehabilitation to reduce exposed surfaces.

5.7.3.4 Complaint management

Consultation Manager software platform is used to record and manage interactions with stakeholders, including any issues raised. Records for the previous 12 months (since 28 January 2025) confirm that no air-related complaints were received.

If air-related complaints are received they will be investigated and recorded, with corrective actions implemented where required and reasonable, and outcomes communicated back to the complainant. Where appropriate, air monitoring will be undertaken at the affected location to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and to determine whether further actions are required to protect sensitive receptors.

5.8 Greenhouse gas emissions

Section 226A of the EP Act includes the requirement for amendment applications to provide an assessment of the likely impact of each relevant activity on EVs, including details of any emissions or releases likely to be generated by each relevant activity, and the management practices proposed to be implemented to prevent or minimise emissions and adverse impacts. Refer to the guideline *Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ESR/2024/6819)* Version 1.02 (DETSI, 2026b).

5.8.1 Potential impacts

No mine activity (either open-cut or underground) has occurred at the Project since August 2024. All operations have ceased indefinitely, and the resumption of steady state mining will require further amendments to the EA, which will consider greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions relevant to the proposed activities.⁵

The Mavis Underground mine operation commenced in 2023 and ceased operation in 2024. The operation was not a gassy underground coal mine (defined in Section 1.8 of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Measurement Determination as ‘an underground mine that has at least 0.1% methane in the mine’s return ventilation’).

As there is no (or negligible) methane in the coal extracted from such mines, methane in the return ventilation system would not trigger this threshold, hence GHG emissions from the Project’s underground air ventilation system and from post-mining activities (i.e. fugitive emissions from the coal stockpiles and coal handling processes) are not included in the inventory on the basis of materiality.

GHG emissions associated with the consumption of oils and greases and leakage of sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) may also be considered below the materiality threshold, however, were included in the inventory as they have historically been included in the annual NGER reports submitted for the mine.

Scope 3 emissions not included in the GHG inventory due their lack of materiality in relation to current non-operation phase are:

- Disposal of waste generated by the Project
- Employee business travel
- Employees commuting to and from work
- Extraction, production and transport of other purchase materials and goods
- Out-sourced activities (other than coal processing by the RMI CHPP)

⁵ Noting also that the proposed Mavis South Underground application was withdrawn in 2024

- Transport of non-product materials and waste off-site

Decommissioning of the Mavis Underground involved the removal of underground equipment and allowing the mine to flood. This sealed the underground workings from the surface, eliminating any fugitive methane emissions after decommissioning.

Any new operation, above authorised activities as outlined in EPML00819213, will be subject to separate approval requirements. Therefore, for this EA amendment application the following is not currently proposed:

- Mitigation measures directly related to this EA amendment application.
- GHG Abatement Plan related to this EA amendment application.

5.8.2 *Management practices*

The *Greenhouse Gas & Energy Environment Standard* (GHG Standard) (Stanmore, 2024b) includes commitments to taking action to reduce emissions in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The GHG Standard outlines how Stanmore manages GHG emissions, energy consumption and minimising impacts to the environment. The key principles described in the GHG Standard include:

- Reduce GHG emissions intensity of Stanmore's operations and meet long term greenhouse gas emissions targets.
- Manage physical climate-related risks through established risk management processes.
- Promote energy saving activities and measures that apply in day-to-day activities.
- Use competent persons to carry out GHG emissions reporting and management.
- Educate all staff regarding energy efficiency requirements.

The GHG Standard is implemented and supported through:

- Governance frameworks and systems focussed on realising continual performance improvement.
- Communication of the importance of energy management practices to Stanmore's workforce and wider stakeholder groups.
- Compliance with legal and other requirements applicable to Stanmore's operations.
- Communicate continuous improvement of energy efficiency (and GHG emissions reduction) through corporate guidance documentation.

The following commitments and performance requirements are outlined in the GHG Standard:

- Develop and maintain data collection systems that manages and reports relevant GHG emission and energy consumption data.
- Collect and accurately report emissions data as per State and Federal reporting requirements and timeframes.
- Investigating opportunities to deliver decarbonisation projects for potential decarbonisation solutions and reduced impacts to the environment.
- Continuously review progress against Stanmore's greenhouse gas and energy objectives and targets.

5.9 *Acoustic*

A Noise Management Plan is not required by EA EPML00819213. However, Schedule E relates to acoustic conditions, including maximum noise limits, requirements for monitoring, and airblast overpressure limits and monitoring requirements.

5.9.1 Description of EVs

The sensitive receptors for the Project are the same as those discussed in the air assessment section (refer section 5.7.1).

5.9.2 Potential impacts

Potential noise impacts from the OOPD extension have previously been assessed through a noise impact assessment completed in 2025 (Vipac, 2025) for a ROM uplift amendment at the adjacent PTM. The impacts of moving the dirt and mineral waste have already been assessed, the only difference is a slight change to the location.

The noise impact assessment considered the full range of noise generating activities associated with open cut coal mining, including drilling, blasting, excavation, material handling, haulage and operation of mining equipment (Vipac, 2025).

Conservative modelling assumptions were applied, including all equipment operating simultaneously for the entirety of each assessment period. Actual operational noise levels are expected to be lower than the modelled predictions. Under these conservative inputs, the PTM assessment demonstrated compliance with the LAeq and LA1 criteria at surrounding sensitive receptors for both neutral and adverse weather conditions. Where cumulative exceedances were predicted at regional receptors, these were primarily attributed to neighbouring mining operations under worst case meteorological conditions, rather than PTM alone.

Activities associated with the OOPD extension represent only a small subset of the noise sources modelled for PTM. Works within the OOPD are limited to haul truck movements transporting overburden from PTM to the OOPD, dumping of material and shaping prior to rehabilitation. No drilling, blasting, ROM excavation, coal handling or other high intensity noise generating activities will occur within the OOPD extension area. In addition, construction of the OOPD extension will occur over approximately six to twelve months, meaning noise emissions will be temporary and of short duration.

Given this reduced activity profile and limited construction timeframe, noise emissions associated with the OOPD extension are expected to be low and substantially below the levels modelled in the PTM assessment. On this basis, the proposed OOPD extension is not expected to result in exceedances of the noise criteria at surrounding sensitive receptors and is unlikely to measurably influence cumulative noise levels in the region.

5.9.3 Management practices

Noise modelling completed for the adjacent PTM ROM uplift (Vipac, 2025) demonstrates predicted compliance under worst-case operational scenarios, and the activities associated with the OOPD extension represent a more limited subset of those assessed. Noise mitigation measures will still be implemented to manage potential impacts on surrounding sensitive receptors.

5.9.3.1 General Noise Control Measures

To adhere to the noise limits in Table E1 of EA EPML00819213, the following general noise control measures will be implemented to reduce noise generation during OOPD extension activities:

- Ongoing staff training to ensure equipment is operated in a manner that minimises unnecessary noise emissions.
- Avoiding unnecessary revving of engines and switching off equipment when not in use.

- Maintaining internal road in good condition.
- Using rubber linings or constrained-layer damping on equipment such as chutes and dumpers to reduce impact noise.
- Minimising drop heights during material handling.
- Scheduling the movement of plant onto and around the site during daytime where possible.
- Using audible reversing alarms on mobile plant and vehicles that minimise off-site noise impacts.
- Enclosing significant noise sources where practicable, considering machine type and ventilation requirements.
- Operating plant and equipment in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
- Undertaking loading and unloading activities away from sensitive receptors where possible.
- Shutting down or throttling down machines with intermittent use between work periods.

5.9.3.2 *Complaint management*

EA EMPL00819213 does not require a noise or vibration management plan for the Project. The Consultation Manager software platform is used to record and manage interactions with stakeholders, including any issues raised. Records for the previous 12 months (since 28 January 2025) confirm that no noise-related complaints were received.

All complaints will be investigated and recorded, with corrective actions implemented where required and reasonable, and outcomes communicated back to the complainant. Where appropriate, noise monitoring will be undertaken at the affected location to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures and to determine whether further actions are required to protect sensitive receptors in accordance with the relevant EA conditions and limits (Table E1 of EA EPML00819213).

5.10 Land use

5.10.1 *Existing*

The Project is located approximately 17 km south-east of Moranbah in the Isaac Regional local government area of Central Queensland. The majority of the Project area has been cleared for improved pasture, with *Cenchrus ciliaris* (buffel grass) well established in most soil units.

The surrounding land is primarily native pasture utilised for grazing, with some nearby areas designated for minimal alternative uses. There are no designated nature conservation zones, such as National or State parks, in or near the Project. Additionally, no Strategic Cropping Land has been identified within the Project's boundaries.

The region surrounding the Project is predominantly rural, with low intensity cattle grazing and coal mining being the dominant land uses. The Project is located approximately 4 km north of the Isaac River, with undulating terrain ranging between an elevation of 200 to 300 m above sea level.

The surrounding region has historically been used for beef cattle grazing, although the last 20+ years has also seen significant coal mining and exploration works undertaken.

There are several existing coal mines near the Project, including Isaac Plains, Peak Downs, Caval Ridge, Coppabella, Poitrel, Daunia, Carborough Downs (underground), Moorvale, Goonyella Riverside, and Broadmeadow.

5.10.2 *Proposed land use*

The proposed future land uses for the Project are as outlined in the PRCP Schedule (P-PRCP-100987739) for the Project, which was approved on 11 December 2025.

The PMLUs for the Project include light grazing, grassland - ungrazed pasture, woodland habitat, woodland riparian habitat and residual voids designated as NUMAs. Proposed land uses also include multiple wellfields for extraction of Coal Seam Gas (CSG) associated with the Bowen Gas Project.

The extension of the existing OOPD will align with the approved PMLUs on the Project, with light grazing proposed as the PMLU for the new RA (RA10). This extension will cover approximately 18 hectares, with a maximum relative height of 20 m, and will be constructed using weathered tertiary material sourced primarily from the upper dig benches at Poitrel Mine. The dump volume is roughly 2 Mbcm and will be designed to meet a Factor of Safety greater than or equal to 1.5, consistent with the RAs in the Millennium PRCP and following the same design approved for Poitrel.

Construction will proceed in two phases. Initially, topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled, followed by the placement of spoil using Poitrel's existing truck fleet. Spoil will be deposited to form a 20 m ramp before filling the dump footprint. Subsequently, dozers will reshape the outer batters to achieve the final rehabilitated landform.

As illustrated in the Proposed Final Site Design (refer **Figure 3-3**), the proposed OOPD extension will be wholly within the Project's tenure and EA boundaries.

The existing access road that runs north-east to south-west along the boundary of the Project and Poitrel tenure boundaries will need to be moved, as the OOPD will extend over this area. Instead, a new access road will be constructed around the northern and western boundary of the OOPD, with an approximate width of 5.5 m.

5.11 Waste

This section addresses Section 30 of the application form, which requires a description of the proposed measures for minimising and managing waste generated by the proposed activity. Waste at the Project is broadly managed under two waste categories: general waste and mining waste.

5.11.1 General waste

General waste includes packaging, tyres, oil rags, pallets and similar non-mining materials.

General waste at the Project is managed through the site's Waste Management Plan, required under Condition H5 of EA EPML00819213. All general waste generated during the proposed OOPD extension will continue to be managed and disposed of either on-site or off-site depending on its classification (e.g. recyclable, recoverable or regulated waste).

Management of general waste will remain consistent with the Waste Management Plan and relevant EA conditions. No change in the type or quantity of general waste is expected as a result of the proposed OOPD extension.

5.11.2 Mining waste

Mining waste includes rejects and tailings, mineral waste (i.e., waste rock), wastewater and other mining related waste.

As per condition H6, the Project is currently permitted to receive rejects and tailings generated at Red Mountain Coal Handling and Processing Plant (CHPP, EPML00819113). Therefore, this amendment proposes a change to condition H6 to allow the Project to receive mineral waste generated from Poitrel Mine (EPML00963013). Refer to Section 3.1 for condition wording and justification.

The proposed OOPD extension will increase the volume of mineral waste within the Project area. This mineral waste, transported from Poitrel to the Project, will be managed in accordance with mineral waste management practices, the Waste Management Plan required under Condition H5 of EA EPML00819213, and the PRCP Schedule.

Management will include placement, shaping and stabilising of mineral waste, supported by erosion and sediment control measures to minimise runoff and prevent sediment mobilisation. Surface water flows will be directed in accordance with site water management structures to avoid uncontrolled discharge from the OOPD area. Exposed surfaces will be progressively stabilised and rehabilitated to achieve final landform as per the PRCP Schedule.

6 Landholder engagement

The requirements of section 3.5 of the PRCP Guideline and sections 126C(1)(c)(iii) and (iv) of the EP Act mandate a community consultation register and plan detailing consultation activities, issues raised, and ongoing engagement strategies.

The PRCP Guideline (DESI, 2024b) states, “Consultation should occur prior to any PRCP schedule amendments that are likely to impact the community and the register should be updated when this consultation is undertaken.” Furthermore, the PRCP Guideline notes that the community may include, but are not limited to, ‘affected landholders..., traditional owners, local government and local community groups’.

This means engagement has included both the traditional owners (Barada Barna) and landholders relevant to the OOPD extension area on Millennium’s mining lease (ML70313). The landholder for the dump extension area on ML70313 is Beryl Anne Nielsen (managed by The Winchester Foundation), who holds the lands lease for this tenure.

The underlying and adjacent landholder and land title holders for the Project are shown in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1 Underlying landholders

Lot / Plan	Mining Lease	Tenure Type	Registered Owner / Lessee	Area (ha)
2 / GV 165	ML 70344, ML 70313, ML 70401, ML 70457	Lands Lease	Beryl Anne Nielsen (registered lessee)	7,379.5
3 / SP 190266	ML 70457, ML 70485, ML 70483	Freehold	Millennium Coal Pty Ltd	1,514
4 / SP 190266	ML 70485	Freehold	Stanmore SMC Pty Ltd	356.1

A Community Consultation Plan (SLR, 2025) was prepared and is included as Appendix E to Millennium Mine’s PRC Plan (Rehabilitation Planning Part). The Community Consultation Register is provided as part of the Community Consultation Plan and is also now included in the PRC Plan itself and contains details around community engagement dating back to 2008.

The Community Consultation Register in the PRC Plan has been updated with the records of the latest engagement relating to this PRCP/EA amendment.

7 Estimated rehabilitation cost

Regarding scheme assurance, an application for an estimated rehabilitation cost (ERC) decision for EA EPML00819213 was submitted to the administering authority on 29 August 2025, with a decision notice issued 21 October 2025. The decision notice states that the ERC decision is in effect until 25 October 2030.

As required by Section 32 of the application form, potential impacts to the ERC must be considered. As the current, approved ERC calculator (October 2025) for the Project is based on a “proposed total disturbance” of 1,620.6 ha, and the proposed spoil dump will increase the disturbance area by 18.43 ha (for a total new disturbance of 1,638.89 ha), a change to the calculated ERC will be required once this amendment application is approved. An application for a new ERC decision will be submitted following approval.

8 Conclusion

It is proposed to amend EA EPML00819213 (latest version approved 18 March 2026) and the PRCP Schedule (latest version approved 11 December 2025) for the Millennium Mine to support the construction of a spoil dump, being an extension of an existing OOPD from Poitrel Mine into ML70313.

It is proposed to amend the EA and PRCP Schedule for the Project to add a new surface disturbance area along the eastern boundary of ML70313 for the proposed spoil dump.

The eventual spoil dump on ML70313 will be an extension of the existing Poitrel R10 OOPD, which is also operated by Stanmore, along the western edge of ML4749 at Poitrel (refer **Figure 1-2**). The proposal to extend north into ML70313 (the Project) instead of extending south or east into ML4749 (Poitrel) is due to constraints from Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

The amendment does not change any tenure or EA boundaries, alter the approved mining scale, or introduce significant environmental risk. There are also no changes to mining technique, equipment, or processes across Millennium Mine or Poitrel Mine.

Technical impact assessment studies for ecology, surface water, and erosion were conducted to provide evidence that there are no impacts as a result of the proposed amendment.

Environmental values of air, noise, wetlands, land use, and waste were also assessed as part of this application. The proposed amendment will not result in changes to these environmental values. There are no proposed changes to EA conditions relating to these environmental aspects, and existing controls and mitigation strategies are in place and will continue to be implemented.

The proposed amendment is understood to constitute a minor EA and PRCP amendment under the EP Act, as demonstrated in **Table 4-3**.

Suggested adjustments to the approved EA as a result of this application are included in **Appendix A**. Relevant rehabilitation details of the proposed spoil dump are now included in within the PRCP Schedule in **Appendix D** and PRC Plan in **Appendix E**.

8.1 EPBC Act

Based on field survey findings, the Project is unlikely to impact EPBC Act listed threatened species, and the implementation of standard mitigation measures is considered sufficient to manage any potential impacts. As a result, no further detailed assessment is required, and the constraint is not expected to result in approval delays, additional costs, or reputational risk to the Project.

8.2 NC Act

Due to the short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*), listed as special least concern under the NC Act, is considered 'likely to occur' within the Project area, there is a potential for the Project to impact this species. As such, a High Risk SMP application will be submitted simultaneous to this application.

9 References

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Appendix A – Draft Environmental Authority

Appendix B – Ecology Assessment

Appendix C – Surface Water Assessment

Appendix D – Updated PRCP Schedule

Appendix E – Updated PRC Plan

Appendix F – Summary of Updates to PRC Plan

Summary of Millennium PRC Plan (v5) updates

Current Section in PRC Plan	Amendment and reason for change
Chapter 2	Project Description Overview 2.1 Introduction of the new spoil dump landform on the boundary of ML70313 (MM) and ML4749 (Poitrel) due to the extension of a Poitrel OOPD (herein referred to as 'Spoil Dump (extended Poitrel OOPD on ML70313)'). Figure 2-1 (General Site Area) updated to indicate proposed area of Spoil Dump (extended Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). 2.6 Update of Rehabilitation Planning Summary (Table 2-8) to include Spoil Dump (Extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). This includes 9.6 ha of spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313), 4.2 ha of water infrastructure (ESC Dam and sediment dam) as well as 4.6 ha of Infrastructure (infrastructure laydown area, access road and topsoil stockpile).
Chapter 3	Post-Mining Land Uses Table 3-1 Inclusion of spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) in Light Grazing PMLU. The purpose of being to differentiate between other spoil dumps on MM that have a greater final slope (i.e. spoil dumps around pits and low walls with a PMLU of Woodland Habitat). Figure 3-1 Identification of new Light Grazing PMLU area for new Spoil Dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) in final site design.
Chapter 5	Community Consultation 5.6 Incorporation of Community Consultation Register (originally located in Appendix E – Community Consultation Plan) as Table 5-2 and inclusion of further consultation has been undertaken with key stakeholders in relation to the development of a new landform on MM (i.e. spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313)).
Chapter 6	Post Mining Land Uses

Current Section in PRC Plan	Amendment and reason for change
	<u>Landform Design:</u> 6.1 Acknowledgement that the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) to be developed takes into consideration the original landform design for the Poitrel OOPD and final landform design specifications for MM. <u>Landform Design Criteria:</u> Table 6-1 inclusion of spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) in PMLU Light Grazing Landform Design Criteria 6.1.2 Details of how the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) landform will be constructed is provided (extracted from approved Poitrel PRCP). Water and erosion on all spoil dumps will be managed the same. Figure 6-1 Update of Conceptual Final Landform at MM to include spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD) on ML70313 landform. <u>Erosion Stability:</u> 6.1.3 Description of erosion findings from SWIA for spoil dump final landform (Appendix C). <u>Void Water Balance:</u> 6.3 Clarification that key water inputs and outputs for the conceptual model for the void water balance include rainfall infiltration through the spoil for those surrounding pit lakes only, not including the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). <u>Flooding:</u> 6.4 Inclusion of surface water impact assessment (SWIA) findings for the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313), including latest flood modelling outputs and mapping. Figure 6-22 updated to include expanded catchment for the spoil dump extension (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). Figures 6-33 and 6-44 included to show flood modelling for spoil dump extension (1 in 1000 AEP event and PMF event).

Current Section in PRC Plan	Amendment and reason for change
	<u>Topsoil Inventory and Material Balance:</u> Table 6-13 Update of Materials Balance (total topsoil, stockpiled topsoil, topsoil balance i.e. deficit) to include spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). <u>Topsoil Quality</u> 6.6.3.6 Inclusion of soil fertility for topsoil stripped and stockpiled for spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). <u>Geotechnical Stability:</u> 6.7 Inclusion of geotechnical risk review for spoil dump, and description of similar design to Poitrel OOPD to ensure similar geotechnical findings. <u>Waste Characterisation:</u> 6.8.1 Summary of overburden quality being used to construct Poitrel’s OOPD, subsequently, the spoil dump on ML70313.
Chapter 7	Rehabilitation Methodology <u>Spoil Dump (associated with extended Poitrel OOPD on ML70313):</u> 7.4 Identification of methodology used to rehabilitate the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). Methodology adopted is from the approved Poitrel PRCP and MM PRCP.
Chapter 8	Mine Closure Risk Assessment 8.1 Acknowledgement that the Risk Assessment has been reviewed to identify potential risks associated with the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313). The Community Consultation Plan (Appendix E of the PRC Plan – specifically the Community Consultation Register contained within) details recent engagement with key stakeholders regarding the new spoil dump.
Chapter 9	Rehabilitation Trials No change.

Current Section in PRC Plan	Amendment and reason for change
Chapter 10	Monitoring and Maintenance Table 10-1 Correction of cross references to Appendix 11 and 13 and stipulation of topsoil depth for the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313).
Chapter 11	PRCP Schedule <u>Final Site Design:</u> Figure 11-1 Update of Final Site Design to include spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) landform, ESCP infrastructure and sediment dam as Light Grazing PMLU. <u>Rehabilitation / Improvement Areas:</u> Table 11-1 Update of Proposed Rehabilitation Areas to include Rehabilitation Area 10 (RA10) - spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD) on ML70313. Also update of RA4 and RA5 Areas (ha) with infrastructure associated with the spoil dump (RA10). Figure 11-2 Update of Rehabilitation and Improvement Areas to include spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) landform as RA10 – Spoil Dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) - Light Grazing. Also, include additional RA4 and RA5 areas (i.e., infrastructure associated with RA10 such as sediment dam, ESC infrastructure, toe road, drains etc.). <u>Available for Rehabilitation:</u> 11.3 Removal of duplicated text. Recognition that the spoil dump (extension of Poitrel OOPD on ML70313) will be constructed, operated and rehabilitated by Poitrel resources, therefore rehabilitation of this landform has been aligned with the timing indicated in the Poitrel PRCP Schedule. <u>Milestones and Milestone Criteria:</u> Table 11-2 Update Rehabilitation Milestone 3 (RM3 - Landform Development and Reshaping/Reprofiling) to include RA10 under Light Grazing with a slope of <15%. Update Rehabilitation Milestone 4 (RM4 – Surface Preparation) to include deep rip to at least 500 mm and addition of growth media to be spread at a depth of at least 100 mm in line with Poitrel OOPD landform design specifications. Addition of RA10 to Rehabilitation Milestone 6 (RM6 - Achievement of surface

Current Section in PRC Plan	Amendment and reason for change
	requirements) in relation to surface water monitoring when surface water flow occurs. Addition of RA10 to Rehabilitation Milestone 7 (RM7 - Achievement of PMLU to a stable condition).
Chapter 12	References Addition of Simmons and McManus (2004).
Appendices	Appendix J – SWIA (Appendix C of this report) added to end of existing Flooding Assessment for PRC Plan. Appendix R - PRCP Schedule updated to reflect additions to RA4 and RA5 as well as new RA10.

Spatial information

GIS data associated with this application is available upon request to the Department of Environment and Science.

Information on how to make a request is available at:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/licences-permits/public-register>