PRCP schedule

Environmental Protection Act 1994

PRCP schedule P-PRCP-100722586

This PRCP schedule is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994*.*

PRCP schedule: P-PRCP-100722586

PRCP schedule holder(s)

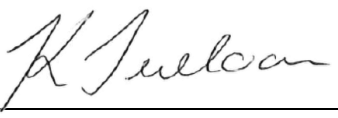
Name(s)	Registered address
Sibelco Australia Pty Ltd ACN: 000 971 844	C/- Christies Level 3, 240 Queen Street Brisbane QLD 4000

Location details

Location(s)
Mining lease (ML)1108

Take effect

In accordance with section 202B of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), the PRCP schedule has effect on the day the environmental authority for carrying out relevant activities on land to which the schedule relates takes effect. Pursuant to section 202C of the EP Act, a PRCP schedule continues in force until the environmental authority for the relevant activities to which the PRCP schedule relates is cancelled or surrendered, even if the resource tenure expires or is cancelled and even if the relevant environmental authority is suspended under Chapter 5, part 11 or 11A of the EP Act.

Signature	Date
	29 April 2026

Kirstie Treloar

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Pursuant to section 202E of the EP Act, if there is an inconsistency between an environmental authority and a PRCP schedule, the environmental authority prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Pursuant to section 285 of the EP Act:

- the holder of a PRCP schedule must commission an audit of the schedule by a rehabilitation auditor for the following periods (each an audit period) —

  (a) the 3-year period starting on the day the schedule takes effect

  (b) each 3-year period starting on the day after the previous audit period ended.

- the holder must, within 4 months after the end of each audit period, give the administering authority -

  (a) the rehabilitation auditor's report (an audit report) about the audit that complies with section 286 of the EP Act, and

  (b) a declaration for the audit report that complies with section 285 of the EP Act.

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this PRCP schedule, the holder must also meet their obligations under the environmental authority, the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the EP Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443).

PRCP schedule

The PRCP schedule incorporates the following sections:

- Section A - Conditions of PRCP schedule
- Section B - Definitions
- Section C - Final site design and reference maps
- Section D - Post mining land uses
- Section E - Appendices

PRCP schedule

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Section A - Conditions of PRCP schedule

Pursuant to section 206A of the EP Act:

- it is a condition of this PRCP schedule that, in carrying out a relevant activity under the schedule, the holder must comply with a requirement stated in the environmental authority relevant to carrying out the activity.
- it is a condition of this PRCP schedule that the holder must comply with the following matters stated in the schedule -

  (a) each rehabilitation milestone and management milestone

  (b) when each rehabilitation milestone and management milestone is to be achieved.

General conditions

General conditions

PRCP1 All mining disturbance authorised under environmental authority EPML00349713 must have an associated rehabilitation outcome provided in this PRCP schedule.

PRCP2 The holder must for each rehabilitation area, achieve the corresponding rehabilitation milestone criterion (milestone reference):

(a) for the cumulative area available specified in this schedule; and

(b) by the milestone completion date specified in this schedule.

PRCP3 Where the holder and the landholder agree to an Incoming Landholder Agreement (ILA) that will transition the responsibility for management of rehabilitated land to the landholder, the ILA can be provided to the administering authority as exemption to one or more rehabilitation milestone criteria in this schedule. The ILA to be provided to the administering authority must be signed by executive officers of each party to the ILA and must include:

(a) identification of the rehabilitation area or part thereof that is subject of the ILA;

(b) identification of the rehabilitation milestone criteria that have not yet been met, that are the subject of the ILA, and how/why those milestone criteria have not yet been met; and

(c) a commitment from the landholder that they will manage the land to a safe, stable condition suitable for the post mining land use.

Note: This is a transitional right emanating from a Joint Statement of Intent signed on 20 February 2019 between the State of Queensland, The Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation and Sibelco Australia Pty Ltd.

PRCP4 Where an area achieves a rehabilitation milestone, the holder must continue to achieve the milestone criteria until a surrender is approved.

PRCP5 The holder must maintain a risk register that identifies the risks to not achieving:

(a) a stable condition for post-mining land use (PMLU); and

(b) how the risks are being managed or minimised.

PRCP6 The risk register (PRCP5) must be reviewed annually and include consideration of the outcomes of PRCP monitoring data.

PRCP7 The holder must carry out monitoring in accordance with:

(a) the monitoring and maintenance program described in the rehabilitation planning part for the activity

(b) any requirement under this schedule; and

(c) as necessary to demonstrate achievement of each rehabilitation milestone or management milestone criteria.

Note: Where there is any inconsistency between this schedule and the rehabilitation planning part, the schedule criteria prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

PRCP8 The holder must make and keep up to date records on:

(a) achievement and maintenance of each rehabilitation milestone criteria of this schedule;

(b) rehabilitation activities and the results of those activities (including but not limited to, actions taken, date, location, methods, data collected, QA/QC, photos, waste tracking and disposal records, appropriately qualified person details and assumptions);

(c) maintenance of rehabilitation and the results of maintenance activities;

(d) monitoring of rehabilitation and the results of monitoring;

(e) details and results of rehabilitation trials;

(f) designs, drawings, specifications and any similar documents developed in accordance with good professional practice in relation to rehabilitation milestones or milestone criteria;

(g) all documents in relation to the requirements of this schedule, including reports (e.g. site investigation report), statements (e.g. site suitability statement), certifications, assessments, investigations, inspections, audits or any similar documents developed in relation to rehabilitation milestones or milestone criteria;

(h) landholder agreements for the retainment of infrastructure; and

(i) details of community consultation in the community consultation register relating to rehabilitation and closure activities.

PRCP9 Records made under PRCP8 must be kept until the relevant environmental authority has been surrendered.

PRCP10 Records made under PRCP8 must be provided to the administering authority in the specified format within 10 business days of a written request.

PRCP11 All AQP designs, specifications, certifications, assessments and any similar documents, must:

(a) include documented consideration of any relevant guideline or publication material, including material published by the administering authority;

(b) detail the boundary conditions (of any model);

(c) detail any assumptions made, limitations and areas of uncertainty; and

(d) contain sufficient detail to allow for independent peer review and substantiation.

PRCP12 Disturbance due to exploration and minor ancillary activities not within a Rehabilitation Area in this Schedule must be rehabilitated in accordance with the provisions detailed in the '*Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for exploration and mineral development projects'* or its successor, with the exception that land must be rehabilitated to a stable condition which includes achieving the relevant post mining land use for the disturbance location as detailed in **Figure 1 – Final site design**.

Final Landform Report

PRCP13 By 17 March 2027 the holder must provide to the administering authority an AQP prepared and peer reviewed, final landform report, which includes detailed engineering designs for all landforms.

PRCP14 The final landform report must at a minimum include for all landforms:

(a) objectives of final landform;

(b) how the landform achieves acceptable geotechnical and erosional stability;

(c) how the landform achieves an acceptable water quality outcome;

(d) the critical design elements and associated assessment that support the achievement of a stable condition; and

(e) stability and performance in support of achieving a stable condition in the long-term. This must include measurable time-based criteria to detect the development of potential failure modes.

PRCP15 The documents required under PRCP13 (detailed in PRCP14) must be independently peer reviewed. Both the AQP and independent peer reviewer must provide a certification, that the final landform report is fit for purpose, prepared in accordance with good professional practice and the rehabilitated landform achieves a stable condition.

END OF CONDITIONS

PRCP schedule

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Section B - Definitions

Appropriately qualified person (AQP)	means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
Activity (EP Regulation)	includes that part, if any, of an activity relating to the following— (a) preparing a place for the activity before carrying out the activity; and (b) rehabilitating a place after it has been used for carrying out the activity.
Contaminants	can be a gas, liquid or solid; or an odour; or an organism (whether alive or dead), including a virus; or energy, including noise, heat, radioactivity and electromagnetic radiation; or a combination of contaminants.
Contaminated Land Auditor	a Contaminated Land Auditor is responsible for auditing the work of the suitably qualified person (SQP) by evaluating and certifying site investigation and validation reports and drafting the site management plans that are submitted for a decision on a land contamination matter.
Ecosystem altering weeds	ecosystem-altering weeds are invasive plants that significantly change the structure, function, or species composition of an ecosystem.
Environmentally problematic material	means material that will negatively impact water quality and stability or vegetation growth.
Flood stress	is the pressure on structures from rapid water rise, erosion, and saturation during extreme floods, risking instability.
Growth media	is defined as all soil and soil-like material that will support the final vegetation cover. This includes the topsoil and subsoil where these materials are applied independently. Where the topsoil is incorporated into the underlying subsoil/spoil, topsoil refers to the depth of incorporation and the remaining depth is regarded as subsoil. The total depth of growth media is nominally considered to be the effective plant root zone
Independent AQP	is an AQP who is a third party, being independent of the PRCP schedule holder, having sufficient expertise to provide suitable review, and has not previously provided advice on the matter the subject of the review.
Gully	A gully is a channel excavated by water, more than 0.3 m deep.
Independently peer reviewed	means a peer reviewer who is a third-party to the PRCP schedule holder and the AQP whose report is being reviewed and substantiated. The peer reviewer shall also be an AQP and documentation provided must contain sufficient detail to allow for independent technical review and substantiation and provide and justify site-specific landform performance (SMART) criteria.

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Rehabilitation activity	means any activity that the holder is required to carry out in relation to this PRCP schedule.
Rill	A rill is a channel excavated by water, less than 0.3 m deep.
Stable	in relation to land, means landform dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of environmental context, geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.
Stabilised	means one or both of the following conditions apply: no evidence of sediment movement; sides and/or floors of erosion form are revegetated. (Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook Fourth Edition).
Stable condition	see section 111A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
Suitably qualified and experienced person (SQP)	for performing a regulatory function under chapter 7, part 8 (Contaminated Land) of the EP Act or another function prescribed under a regulation, means a person who— (a) has qualifications and experience relevant to performing the function; and (b) if a regulation prescribes an organisation for this paragraph—is a member of the organisation.
Vegetative groundcover	means plants, plant litter, tree leaf litter, twigs and woody debris capable of protecting the soil surface from erosion.
Weed	Non-native plants that can displace native plants, disrupt ecosystems, and alter landscapes.

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Section C - Final site design and reference maps

Figure 1 – Final site design

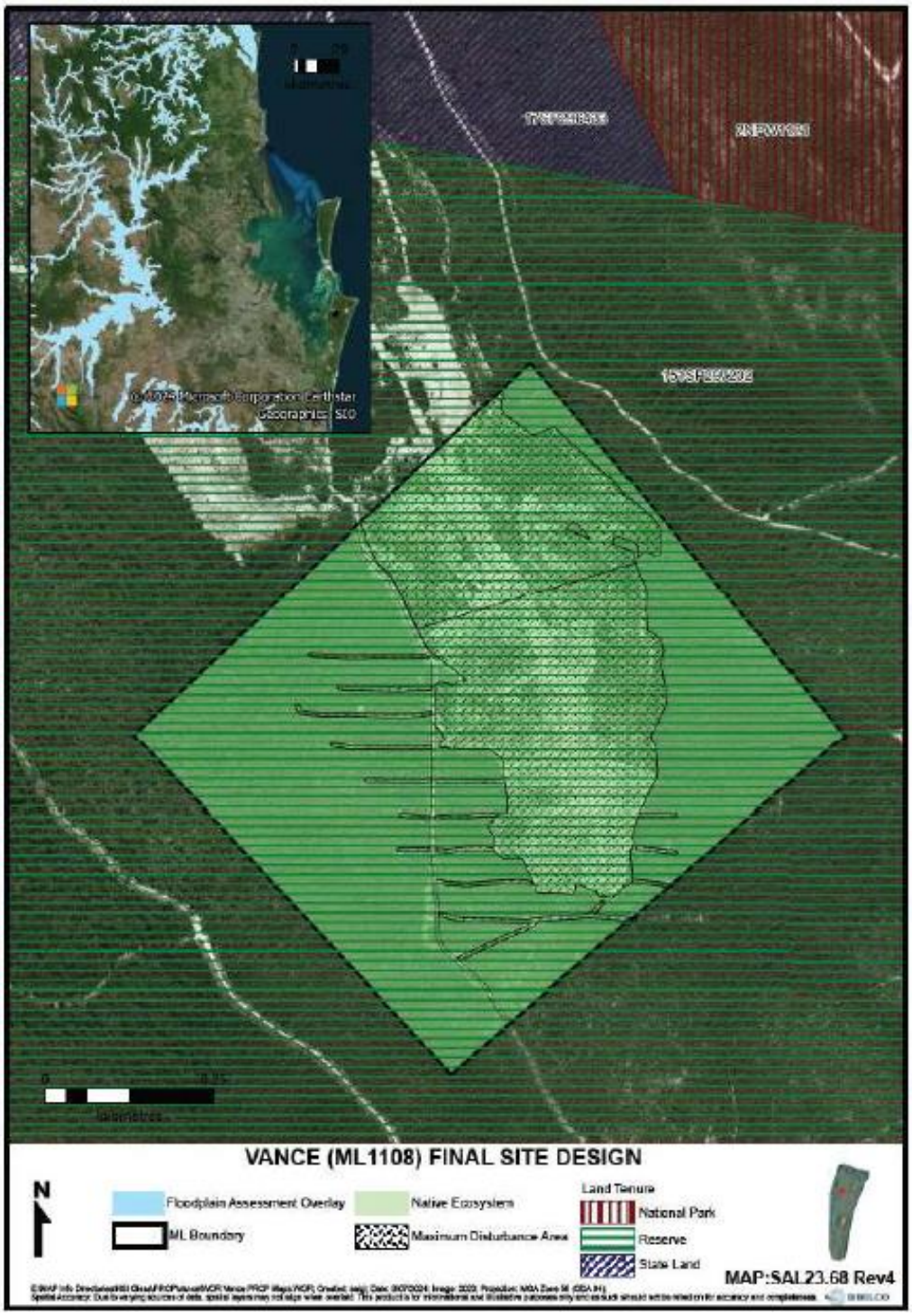

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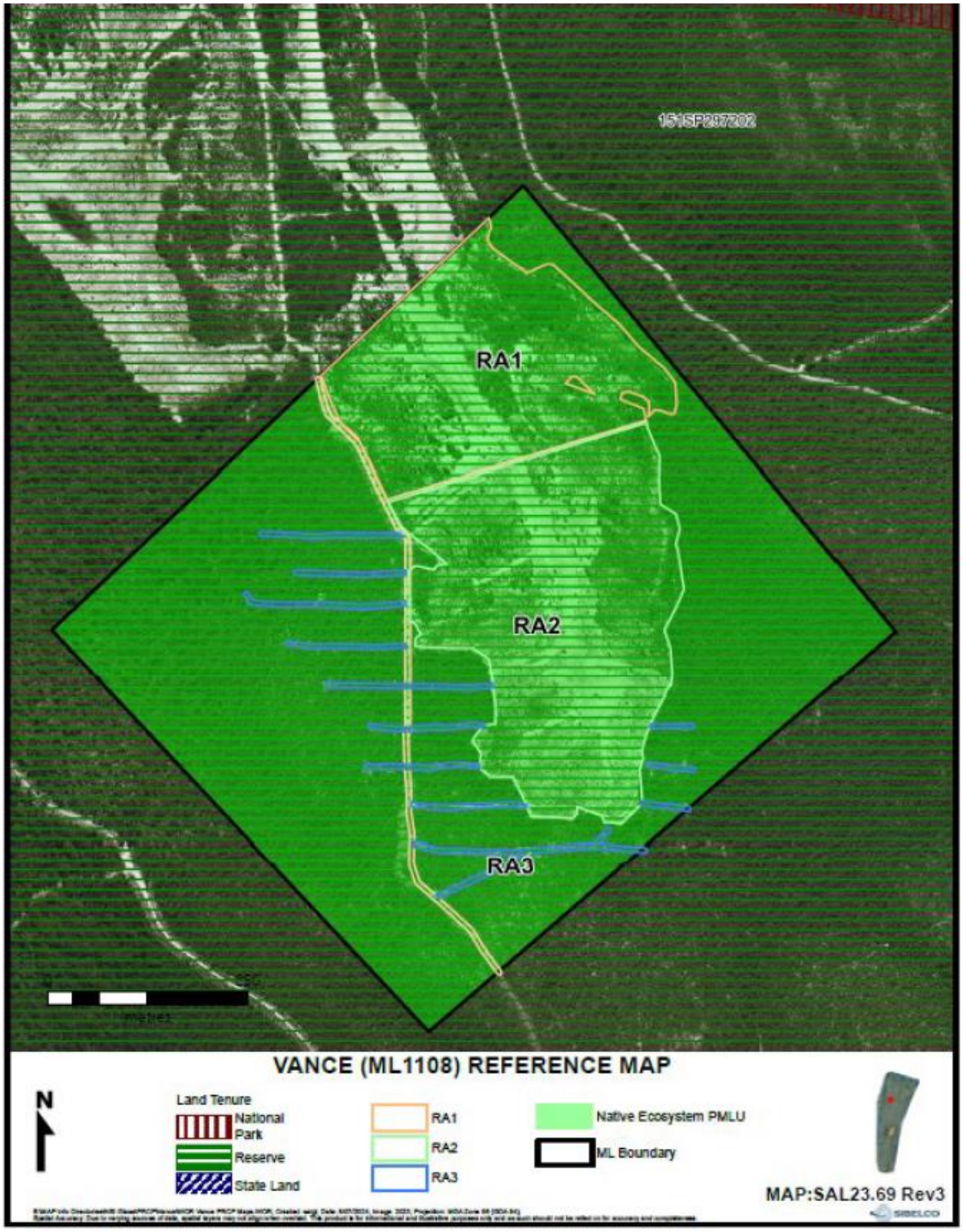
Figure 2 - Reference map



Section D – Post mining land uses

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Rehabilitation Area		
		RA1	RA2	RA3
RM1	Establishment of post-mining land use vegetation and surface conditions (Native Ecosystems)			
RM2	Achievement of post-mining land use to a stable condition (native ecosystems)			

Rehabilitation Area – Mining Disturbance		PMLU
	RA1 – Silica sand mining including void (Stage 1 Areas)	Native ecosystem
	RA2 – Silica sand mining including void (Stage 2 Areas)	Native ecosystem
	RA3 – Access Tracks and Exploration	Native ecosystem

(RA1) Rehabilitation area 1

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA1			
Relevant activities	Silica sand mining including void (Stage 1 Areas)			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	8.9			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2026			
PMLU	Native Ecosystem			
Date area is available	10/12/2026	10/12/2033		
Cumulative area available (ha)	8.9	8.9		
Milestone completed by	10/12/2033	10/12/2038		
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**			
RM1	8.9			
RM2		8.9		

(RA2) Rehabilitation area 2

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA2			
Relevant activities	Silica sand mining including void (Stage 2 Areas)			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	11.9			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2026			
PMLU	Native Ecosystem			
Date area is available	10/12/2026	10/12/2033		
Cumulative area available (ha)	11.9	11.9		
Milestone completed by	10/12/2033	10/12/2038		
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**			
RM1	11.9			
RM2		11.9		

(RA3) Rehabilitation area 2b

Post-mining land uses (PMLU)				
Rehabilitation area	RA3			
Relevant activities	Access Tracks and Exploration			
Total rehabilitation area size (ha)	1.2			
Commencement of first milestone: RM1	10/12/2026			
PMLU	Native Ecosystem			
Date area is available	10/12/2026	10/12/2033		
Cumulative area available (ha)	1.2	1.2		
Milestone completed by	10/12/2033	10/12/2038		
Milestone Reference	**Cumulative area achieved (ha)**			
RM1	1.2			
RM2		1.2		

Rehabilitation area milestones

Milestone reference	Rehabilitation milestone	Milestone criteria
RM1	Establishment of post-mining land use vegetation and surface conditions (Native Ecosystems)	**Landform development** 1.1 All major earthworks completed (including reshaping, pushing/trimming). 1.2 The final landform has been reshaped as close as practicable to the aspect orientation appropriate to the climax community. Reshaped areas assessed as stable and non-polluting by a suitably qualified person. 1.3 The constructed landform is geotechnically stable. 1.4 Existing and proposed Erosion and Sediment Controls (ESC) and drainage structures on site have been reviewed and endorsed by an independent AQP as appropriate to the landform, materials and PMLU, with consideration given to long term performance and stability in a post-closure context. 1.5 Effective and functioning ESC systems in place, with associated design plans. 1.6 An independent AQP has surveyed the final landform and has certified achievement of RM 1.1 - 1.5 criteria. **Surface preparation** 1.7 Topsoil/growth media is placed to an average depth of 200mm to reshaped areas and areas where topsoil has previously been removed. 1.8 Surface and groundwater monitoring is underway. 1.9 An independent AQP has certified achievement of RM 1.7 – 1.8 criteria. **Revegetation** 1.10 Seeding of target species completed in accordance with Appendix 1 – Species list and target planting density. 1.11 Non-native seed must not be used for the revegetation (except when sterile cover crops are used). 1.12 Planting of target native tubestock completed in accordance with Appendix 1 – Species list and target planting density. 1.13 Species chosen should reflect the RE 12.2.10 – Mallee Eucalyptus spp. low woodland on Quaternary dunes and sand plains - regional ecosystem. 1.14 Appropriate ESC installed/placed and functioning as designed (as per AQP certified report) to ensure plant establishment is not significantly impacted from erosive events. 1.15 Independent AQP has certified the achievement of RM 1.10 to 1.14 criteria.

PMLU vegetation and surface conditions

1.16 Erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact achieving the PMLU.

1.17 No evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures.

1.18 Temporary ESC, such as non-biodegradable sediment fencing, removed.

1.19 Any ESC and drainage structures to be retained as permanent features are certified by an AQP to remain stable with no increased risk of gully erosion at surrender.

1.20 The stability assessment required as per RM1.19 must consider performance, maintenance requirements and residual risk post closure.

1.21 Within RA1 and RA2, an AQP assessed BioCondition score[1] ≥ 0.5 (i.e. BioCondition Score ≥ 30/60) is achieved and contributing BioCondition assessment score elements demonstrate achievement of:

(a)Tree canopy (EDL) cover (%) score of at least 2 (2/5 - Percentage cover ≥10% of benchmark cover).

(b) Shrub cover (%) score of at least 3 (3/5 - Percentage cover ≥10% of benchmark cover).

(c) Native perennial grass cover (%) score of at least 1 (1/5 - Percentage cover is ≥10 of benchmark native perennial (or preferred and intermediate) grass cover).

(d) Combined (tree, shrub, grass and forb/other) native species richness attribute score of at least 10 (10/20).

Note: Refer Appendix 2 – BioCondition benchmarks and scoring of site-based attributes for representative regional ecosystem.

1.22 Species used in revegetation remain present and show evidence of natural recruitment. Evidence of flora recruitment from rehabilitation monitoring data.

1.23 Weeds are being appropriately managed.

1.24 Absence of ecosystem altering weeds.

1.25 Total vegetative groundcover ≥50% of reference / benchmark sites.

1.26 Corrective actions arising from the routine inspections program have been undertaken.

1.27 Surface water runoff complies with Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits.

1.28 Native fauna identified on the ML prior to mining are present or indicators of these species have been recorded. Fauna survey observation provides evidence of native fauna utilisation i.e., fauna spotting, scats, and tracks recorded

1.29 Independent AQP has certified that the final rehabilitated landforms are constructed in a manner that resembles the analogue landform/s and has certified the achievement of RM 1.16 – 1.28 criteria.

RM2	Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (Native Ecosystem)	**Achievement of post-mining land use to stable condition (Native Ecosystem)** 2.1 An AQP has assessed and confirmed that constructed landform is geotechnically stable. 2.2 An AQP certifies that there is no erosion classified as 'moderate' or 'severe' as defined by Appendix 7 – Erosion Classification Framework. 2.3 Despite RM2.2 gullies are acceptable in the achievement of a stable landform provided they meet the following criteria as certified by an AQP: (a) Does not exceed 1 metre in depth at any point; and (b) has not exposed environmentally problematic materials; and (c) the cause of the gully is known and has been resolved; and (d) has established and persistent vegetative groundcover and/or rock armouring at the head of the gully; and (e) is in a stabilised state, demonstrated by monitoring data over a 5-year period; and (f) does not provide a safety hazard within the context of the PMLU; and (g) does not impact the stability of the landform; and (h) are isolated. 2.4 All erosion requiring intervention has been remediated and does not impact achieving the PMLU. 2.5 No evidence of scouring, overtopping, sedimentation or destabilisation in or associated with erosion and sediment control and engineered drainage structures. 2.6 Safety hazards in the rehabilitation area are not significantly different to surrounding unmined landscapes subject to the same land use. 2.7 The land is structurally and erosionally stable. 2.8 Within RA1 and RA2, an AQP assessed BioCondition score[1] ≥ 0.73 (i.e. BioCondition Score ≥ 44/60) is achieved and contributing BioCondition assessment score elements must demonstrate achievement of: (a) Tree canopy (EDL) cover (%) attribute score of 5 (5/5 - Percentage cover is within the range of 50% to 200% of benchmark cover). (b) Shrub cover (%) attribute score of 5 (5/5 -i.e. Percentage cover is within the range of 50% to 200% of benchmark cover). (c) Native perennial grass cover (%) attribute score of not less than 3 (3/5 - Percentage cover is ≥ 50% of benchmark cover). (d) Combined (tree, shrub, grass and forb/other) native species richness attribute score of at least 10 (10/20).

		Note: Refer Appendix 2 – BioCondition benchmarks and scoring of site-based attributes for representative regional ecosystem. 2.9 Vegetation monitoring shows that where an AQP assesses habitat as suitable for supporting significant species identified in reference sites[2], they are present in rehabilitated areas. 2.10 Tree height in rehabilitated areas is >75% of tree height at reference sites [2] 2.11 Non-native cover in rehabilitated areas is <5% of vegetative ground cover. 2.12 Evidence of the return of soil function demonstrated by litter accumulation and incorporation (nutrient cycling). 2.13 Within RA3, groundcover achieves and maintains ≥ 50% of total cover or ≥ 70% of reference conditions whichever is higher based on vegetation monitoring. 2.14 Surface water complies with Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits. 2.15 Native fauna identified on the ML prior to mining are present or indicators of these species have been recorded or suitable habitat that could support the native fauna identified, is present. or is on a trajectory to be present. Fauna and habitat observation provides evidence of native fauna utilisation and / or habitat development i.e., fauna spotting, scats, and tracks recorded. 2.16 Where engineered drainage structures are to be retained as permanent features (e.g. contour banks, bench drains, rock drains), it must be certified by an AQP that the structures are stable and can be expected to remain stable and functional in the long-term. 2.17 Surface water quality must be monitored biannually and following significant rain events at, downstream locations specified in Appendix 4 – Surface water monitoring locations and illustrated in Figure 3 – Surface water and groundwater monitoring locations, and the median of results collected for a minimum of five consecutive years must not exceed the limits in Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits. 2.18 Where surface water quality monitoring results for a quality characteristic do not achieve the water quality objectives in Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits, the water quality monitoring data series demonstrates an improving trend towards achieving the water quality objective. 2.19 For a minimum of five consecutive years groundwater quality must be monitored biannually at locations specified in Appendix 5 – Groundwater monitoring locations and illustrated in Figure 3 – Surface water and groundwater monitoring locations, for all quality characteristics listed in Appendix 6 – Groundwater quality limits. 2.20 Groundwater quality results must not exceed the limits in Appendix 6 – Groundwater quality limits, for 3 consecutive results. 2.21 All groundwater bores must be decommissioned by removal of pumping and other infrastructure from the well, cutting the casing >1m from the ground surface and removal of the cut material, filling the well with sand from adjacent area up to 0.5m from the top of the cut casing, filling the remaining 0.5m of the casing with concrete, backfilling the area to tie into the surrounding landform, spreading topsoil and seeding the area as per the surrounding area.

		2.22 A final landform survey confirms no remaining built structures. 2.23 Independent AQP has certified achievement of RM 2.1 – 2.22 criteria.

[1] Bio Condition score based on Eyre, T.J., Kelly, A.L, Neldner, V.J., Wilson, B.A., Ferguson, D.J., Laidlaw, M.J. and Franks, A.J. 2015, BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland. Assessment Manual. Version 2.2 excluding attribute scores for Large Trees and Coarse Woody Debris and with the minimum % of benchmark for native plant species richness required to achieve a score of 2.5 increased to 50% to reflect previously agreed criteria and to be based on combined lifeform species richness. Benchmarks derived from local reference sites within the same Regional Ecosystems as occurred pre-mining (RE 12.2.10) according to the methods described in Eyre T.J., Kelly A.L. and Neldner V.J. 2017, Method for the Establishment and Survey of Reference Sites for BioCondition. Version 3.

[2] Reference sites located within the same vegetation community as occurred in areas of ML1108 disturbed by mining activities and in similar landscape position.

Section E – Appendices

Appendix 1 – Species list and target planting density

Direct seeding, and/or tube stock

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Target planting density
Trees	*Banksia aemula*	Wallum Banksia	1,650 plants/ha
	Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood	
	Eucalyptus planchoniana	Planchon's Stringybark	
	Eucalyptus racemosa subsp. racemosa	Scribbly Gum	
Tall shrubs	*Leptospermum polygalifolium*	Tantoon	
	Leptospermum trinervium	Wooly Tea Tree	
	Podocarpus spinulosus	Dwarf plum pine	
	Xanthorrhoea johnsonii	Forest Grasstree	
Low shrubs	*Austromyrtus dulcis*	Midgen Berry	
	Leptospermum semibaccatum	Wallum Tea Tree	
	Petrophile canescens	Conesticks	
	Strangea linearis	Strangea	
Grass and Grass-like	*Eriachne insularis*		
	Imperata cylindrica	Blady grass	
	Patersonia sericea var. sericea		
Trees	*Banksia aemula*	Wallum Banksia	
	Corymbia gummifera	Red bloodwood	
	Eucalyptus planchoniana	Planchon's Stringybark	
	Eucalyptus racemosa	Scribbly gum	

Appendix 2 – BioCondition benchmarks and scoring of site-based attributes for representative regional ecosystem.

Site based attributes	Maximum Score for Attributes	RE 12.2.10 Benchmarks
Large trees (#)	For interpretation	In the absence of Queensland Government developed BioCondition benchmarks for RE 12.2.10, it is highlighted that the BioCondition assessment manual (version 2.2, 2015) advises expert elicitation is essential for the setting of appropriate benchmarks. The following reference sites identified in the PRC Planning part are noted and are subject to AQP validation of location and verification of suitability. P7 - indicative GDA94 coordinates -27.47828, 153.44775. Ref1 - indicative GDA94 coordinates -27.48191, 153.44503. Ref 2 - indicative GDA94 coordinates -27.47423, 153.44308. Additional reference: Eyre TJ, Kelly AL and Neldner VJ (2017). Method for the Establishment and Survey of Reference Sites for BioCondition. Version 3. Queensland Herbarium, Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation, Brisbane.
Tree canopy height	5	
Recruitment of dominate canopy species (%) - Ecologically dominant layer (EDL)	5	
Tree canopy cover (%)	5	
Shrub layer cover (%)	5	
Native perennial grass cover (%)	5	
Coarse woody debris	For interpretation	
Litter cover	5	
Non-native Plant cover	10	
Native plant species richness (tree, shrub, grass and forb/other) [1]	20	
Maximum Site Score	60	

[1] Holder nominated site specific (ML1108) criteria for Native plant species richness scoring:

Description for native plant species richness for each life form	Score
<50%* of benchmark number of species combined (Vance proposed PRC plan - * Adjusted up from 25% in Eyre et al (2015) to better reflect Vance Stage 2 criterion. Combined species richness used to account for the variability and stochastic nature of species richness recorded in monitoring across the dune vegetation communities on Minjerribah.)	0
≥50%* to 90% of benchmark number of species combined (Vance proposed PRC plan - * Adjusted up from 25% in Eyre et al (2015) to better reflect Vance Stage 2 criterion. Combined species richness used to account for the variability and stochastic nature of species richness recorded in monitoring across the dune vegetation communities on Minjerribah.)	10
≥90% of benchmark number of species combined.	20

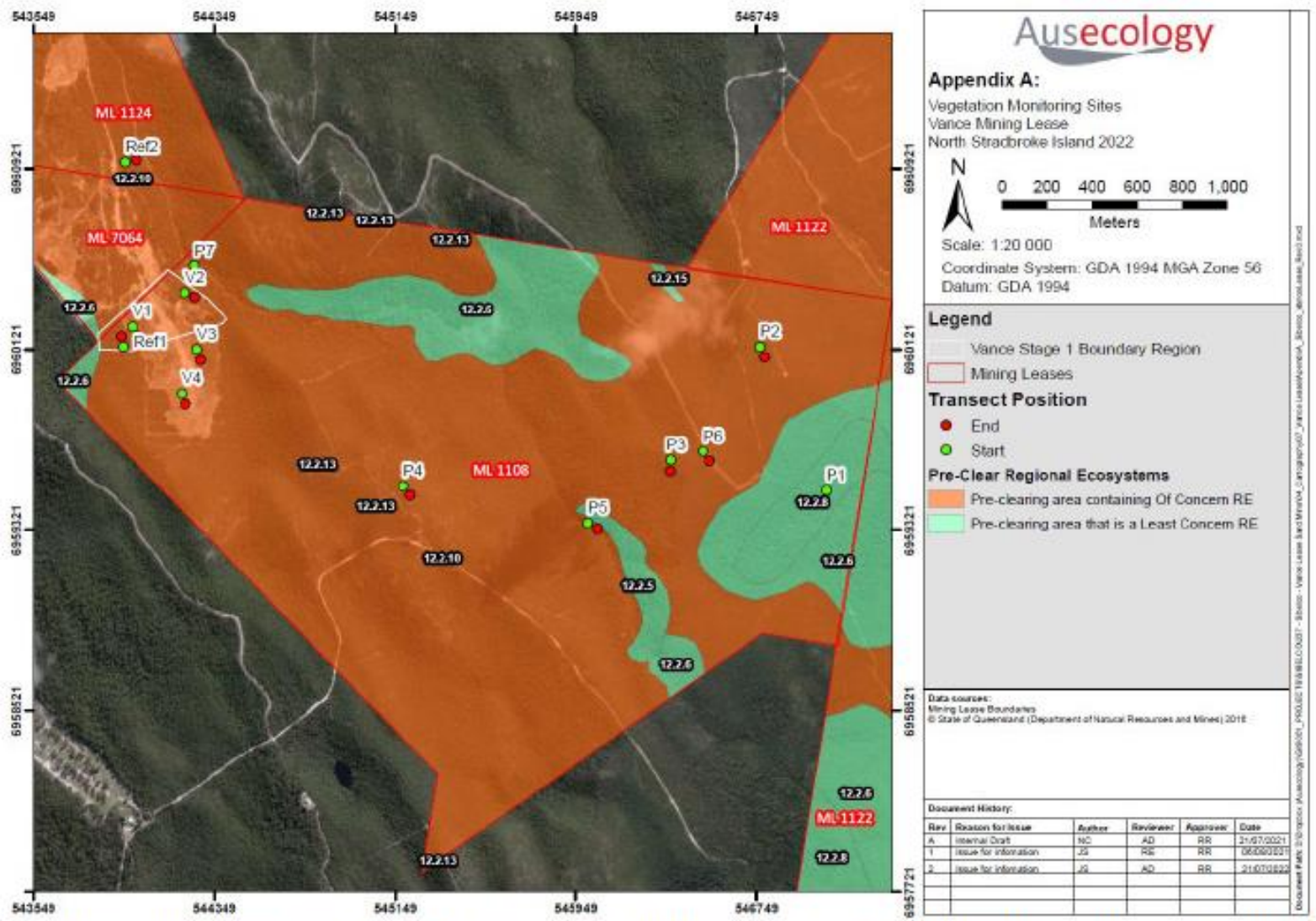


Figure 27. Vegetation Monitoring Locations and Reference Sites (note P1 to P6 are not used for Rehabilitation Monitoring (Source: Ausecology 2022)

Appendix 3 – Surface water quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Water Quality Objective (WQO) percentiles [1]			Limit [2]
	20th	50th	80th	
pH (pH units)	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9[3] - 6.0[4]
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	72	99	121	135[4]
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	<5	<5	5	5[4]
Turbidity (NTU)	0.6	0.9	1.9	2[4]
Ammonia (mg/L)	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05[3]
Oxidised Nitrogen (mg/L)	<0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05[3]
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	0.6	0.8	1	1[3]
Filterable Reactive Phosphorus (mg/L)	<0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02[3]
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	<0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05[3]
Major ions (mg/L) potassium, magnesium, bicarbonate, carbonate, sodium, calcium, sulfate	For interpretation purposes			

Notes:

[1] Site-specific 20th, 50th and 80th percentiles representative of baseline, i.e. based on data collected upstream from any disturbance from the activities (SW6 and SW8) between 2008 and 2025.

[2] Limits apply to the median of minimum five consecutive years of contemporary data.

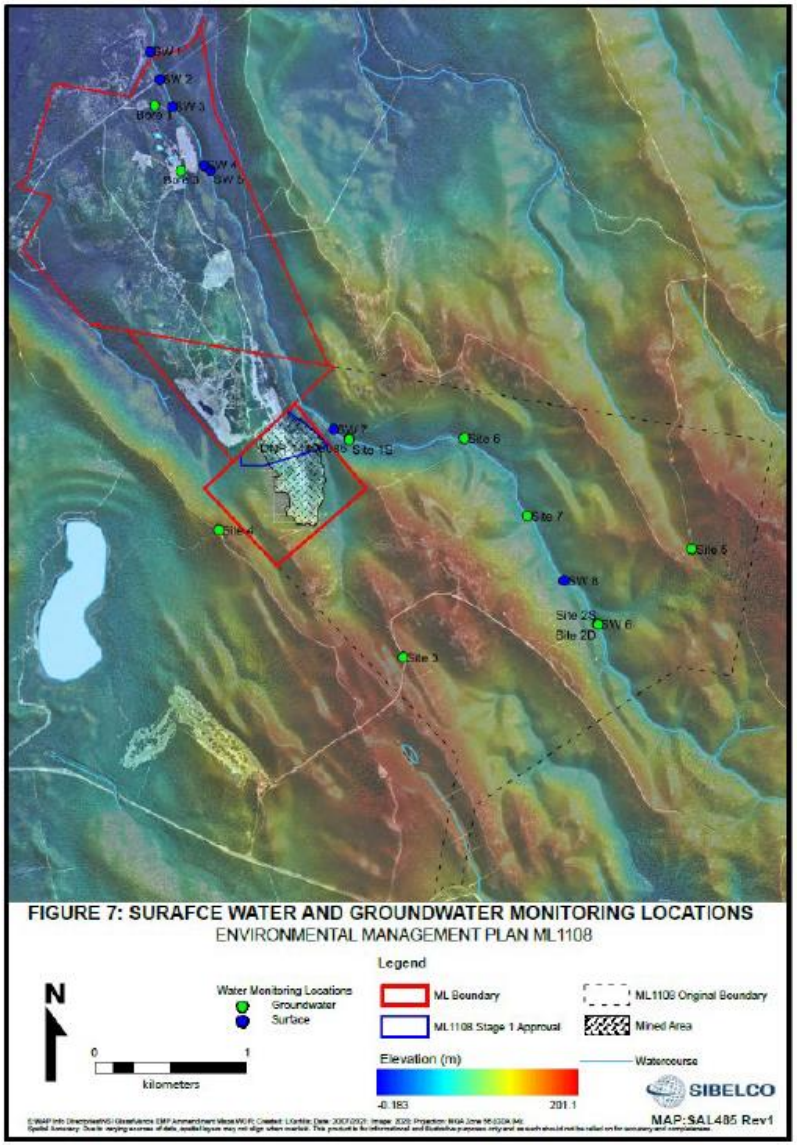
[3] Site-specific value (80th percentile, or 20th – 80th percentile for pH range based on data collected upstream from any disturbance from the activities (SW6 and SW8)

[4] North Stradbroke Island Wallum fresh waters (moderately disturbed) aquatic ecosystem water quality objectives available at https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/273636/moreton-bay-ev-wqo.pdf

Appendix 4 – Surface water monitoring locations

Monitoring Locations	Receiving waters location description	Easting (GDA94 Zone 56)	Northing (GDA94 Zone 56)
Downstream monitoring locations			
SW3	Cooroon Cooroonpah Creek	0543398	6962472

Figure 3 – Surface water and groundwater monitoring locations



Appendix 5 – Groundwater monitoring locations

Monitoring Bore	Hydrogeological Unit	Location	Easting (GDA94 Zone 56)	Northing (GDA94 Zone 56)
Bore 3		ML1124	0543459	6962045

Appendix 6 – Groundwater quality limits

Quality characteristic (units)	Limit	Comment on limit
pH (pH units)	4-6	Site-specific
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	83	Site-specific
Turbidity (NTU)	6	Site-specific
Calcium (mg/L)	1	Site-specific
Sodium (mg/L)	12	Site-specific
Chloride (mg/L)	20	Site-specific
Sulphate (mg/L)	2	Site-specific
Nitrate (N as NO_3) (mg/L)	0.1	Site-specific
Total phosphorus (mg/L)	0.08	Site-specific
Major ions (mg/L) Calcium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sodium, bicarbonate, carbonate	For interpretation purposes	
Water level (mAHD)	For interpretation purposes	

Notes:

Limits are calculated using site-specific data for Bore 3.

Appendix 7 – Erosion Classification Framework

	Erosion classification[14]		
Erosion type	**Minor**	**Moderate**	**Severe**
Sheet erosion	Shallow soil deposits downslope	Partial exposure of roots; moderate soil deposits	Loss of surface horizon; subsoil exposure; root exposure; substantial soil deposits downslope
Rill and Gully erosion	<0.3m deep Occasional rills	>0.3m deep Common rills	>0.3m deep Numerous rills forming corrugated ground surface
Tunnel erosion	Absent	Absent	Present
Mass movement	Absent	Absent	Present

END OF PRCP SCHEDULE