

EPBC APPROVAL NUMBER: EPBC 2017/7994
PROJECT NAME: LOCKYER POWER PROJECT
DATE: 28 NOVEMBER 2025

Annual Compliance Report

Project name: Lockyer Energy Project
EPBC Act Approval number: 2017/7994

FINAL
28 November 2025



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2025 Approval Conditions Annual Compliance Report

Change of Ownership and Compliance Context

On 25 November 2024, the EPBC approval (EPBC 2017/7994) was consented to be transferred from Capital Partners Australia Pty Ltd (ACN 152 374 895) to Lockyer Energy Management Pty Ltd (ACN 625 262 302). On 10 June 2025, Stanwell Corporation Limited (Stanwell) acquired the Lockyer Energy Project and the approval holder entity was subsequently renamed to Stanwell Lockyer Project Co Pty Ltd. The approval remains in effect until 30 January 2047, subject to the Conditions in Annexure A.

Following acquisition, Stanwell initiated a comprehensive compliance integration program. This included:

- migrating all EPBC approval artefacts and management plans to Stanwell's website for transparency and continuity;
- onboarding site personnel and contractors into Stanwell's HSE, procurement and finance systems and verifying competencies; and
- commissioning a whole-of-approval review against Conditions 1–16 and the Offset Management Plan (OMP) to identify any inherited gaps, improvement opportunities, and corrective actions required to ensure ongoing compliance.

Stanwell acknowledges it has inherited certain management practices and records from previous approval holders. These are being systematically reviewed, with corrective actions prioritised where required to meet the EPBC Approval conditions and the OMP objectives.

Regulator Audit

A Departmental audit commenced on 23 October 2025 and is in progress at the time of this report. Stanwell is cooperating fully and will address any findings through our corrective action process and adaptive management framework under the OMP.

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Details of Project

Approval number	EPBC 2017/7994
Project name	Lockyer Energy Project
Approval holder name	Stanwell Lockyer Project Co Pty Ltd
ACN of approval holder	625 262 302
Approved action	Develop a natural gas-fired power generation plant, 2.5km north of Gatton, Queensland [see EPBC referral 2017/7994]
Location of the project	Lot 191 on CSH2361. 80 Ford's Road, Adare, QLD 4343
Person accepting responsibility	Kriss Ussher
Dates for the reporting period	6 September 2024 – 28 November 2025
Date of preparation of report	28 November 2025

Declaration of Accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents. The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed	<i>Kriss Ussher</i>
Full name	Kriss Ussher
Position	General Manager Health, Safety & Environment Operations
Organisation including ABN/ACN	Stanwell Lockyer Project Co Pty Ltd (ACN 625 262 302) a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanwell Corporation Limited (ACN 078 848 674).
Date	28 November 2025

Description of Activities

Activities undertaken under Previous Management

Activities undertaken prior to July 2025 were managed by the previous owners of the Lockyer Energy Project. The details of these activities have been provided to Stanwell by the previous owner for the purposes of this compliance report.

09 September 2024	Conducted six-monthly site and fencing inspection. Noted damage to northern fence due to fallen tree. Noted emergence of lantana seedlings along western margin of Offset areas A and B.
09 September 2024	Onsite meeting with weed control contractor for site induction and inspection/clarification of scope of work for weed control.
09 September 2024	Annual Fauna and Habitat inspection by suitably qualified persons.
09 September 2024	Annual Flora and Weeds inspection by suitably qualified persons.
10 September 2024	Published six-monthly site and fencing inspection report. Noted damage to northern wild-life friendly boundary fence due to fallen tree. Noted emergence of lantana seedlings along western margin of Offset areas A and B.
16 September 2024	"2024 Native Vegetation and Weed Annual Compliance Audit Report" by S5 Environmental (dated 16 September 2024) received from S5 Environmental.
02 – 03 October 2024	Contractor on site to collect soil samples for testing.
03 October 2024	"2024 Annual Fauna and Habitat Audit Report" (dated 3 October 2024) received from Bemrose Wildlife Management Services.
17 October 2024	Contractor removed large fallen tree lying across northern wild-life friendly fence, and restored fence.
31 October 2024	Contractor completed hand-spraying of lantana regrowth in accordance with recommendations contained in the "2024 Native Vegetation and Weed Annual Compliance Audit Report" by S5 Environmental (dated 16 September 2024).

04 November 2024	Site visit to confirm satisfactory completion of above fence repairs and weed control.
04 November 2024	Prepared Annual Site and Fencing Report including follow-up actions to six-monthly report dated 10th September 2024.
21 November 2024	All reports and the 2024 Approval Conditions Annual Compliance Report displayed on the Lockyer Energy website at https://lockyerenergy.com.au
21 November 2024	Email sent to Department to confirm all of above.
3–5 March 2025	Contractor mowed approximately 2,690 lineal metres of a 10m wide fence maintenance line along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of Lot101 CSH2361. Contractor mowed a 10m wide strip along the whole front of the site, inside and adjacent to the Koala proof fence along the pipeline easement. Contractor slashed weeds and sucker regrowth in 15.92ha approved project footprint.
17 March 2025	Site visit to confirm satisfactory completion of all above works.

Activities Undertaken Under Stanwell Management

From July 2025 onwards, all activities have been managed directly by Stanwell. The following table reflects activities conducted under Stanwell's management.

5 July 2025	Stanwell took possession of the keys to the Lockyer site.
July 2025 – November 2025	Land management and environmental contractors onboarded to Stanwell systems, including safety credentials verification and environmental induction refreshers aligned to the OMP.
14 July 2025	Site visit to establish on-site processes under Stanwell ownership for the updated induction, prestart and personnel attendance sheet.
31 July 2025	Email notification provided to PostApproval@dcceew-migration.gov.au and Audit@dcceew.gov.au to advise of the sale

	to Stanwell and to request that the primary contact for EPBC approval 2017/7994 be updated.
14 August 2025	The Queensland Government announces Stanwell's acquisition of the Lockyer Energy Project from Quinbrook Infrastructure Partners. All ACR's and Management Plans are published on https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project and the Lockyer Energy website at https://lockyerenergy.com.au is closed.
28 August 2025	Inspection of the site undertaken by Stanwell's Land and Property Team. Motion detection cameras installed on site to monitor for feral animals.
4 September 2025	Annual risk review conducted for the Koala Habitat Offset Area in accordance with OMP requirements.
15 September 2025	Stanwell Site Contact notified Biosecurity Queensland of the property ownership change and provided a completed Aerial Treatment Information Form with updated details for future fire ant control.
24 September 2025	Initial inspection of the Project site undertaken by Stanwell's Project Development Team. First 6-monthly fence and site inspection conducted by Stanwell.
14 October 2025	Annual habitat quality field survey by suitably qualified persons commenced. Additional survey work is rescheduled due to consultant time constraints. A deceased koala was observed on the roadway adjacent to the offset and voluntarily reported to DETSI via the online koala reporting portal.
20 October 2025	Prepared 6-monthly site and fencing report, noting fence repairs, weed management, slashing and track maintenance as actions arising from the inspection.
22 October 2025	Feral animal monitoring camera inspected by Stanwell Site Contact.

21-24 October 2025	Contractor mowed approximately 2,690 lineal metres of a 10m wide fence maintenance line along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of Lot101 CSH2361. Contractor mowed a 10m wide strip along the whole front of the site, inside and adjacent to the Koala proof fence along the pipeline easement. Contractor slashed weeds and sucker regrowth in 15.92ha approved project footprint.
23 October 2025	Regulator audit. Site inspection conducted with DCCEEW auditors. Stanwell has provided all information requested by the Department. The audit report is currently being prepared by DCCEEW.
3 November 2025	Inspection of feral animal monitoring cameras and storm damage by Stanwell Site Contact.
11 November 2025	Habitat Quality Field Survey continued by suitably qualified persons. Feral animal monitoring camera inspected by Stanwell Site Contact.
27 November 2025	The 2025 Habitat Quality Survey Report is issued to Stanwell by S5 Environmental.
28 November 2025	2025 Annual Compliance Report submitted to the Department and published on https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project

Compliance Table

This table adopts the format suggested by the Department's Annual Compliance Report Guidelines at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/annual-compliance-report-guidelines>

During the reporting period, ownership of the Lockyer Energy Project transferred from the previous approval holder to Stanwell. Compliance with certain approval conditions—particularly those relating to activities undertaken prior to Stanwell's acquisition—has been assessed using information and records provided by the previous owners. Stanwell has reviewed these records to the extent practicable and has implemented procedures to ensure ongoing compliance with all EPBC approval conditions.

	Condition	Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
1	The approval holder must not clear vegetation outside of the project site and the approval holder must not clear more than 18.38 hectares of vegetation within the project site.	Compliant	Evidence with drawings and maps was provided to the Department in November 2022.
2	The approval holder must ensure a pre-clearance survey is undertaken by a suitably qualified person within 24 hours before any clearing of vegetation within the project site, to identify any koalas present.	Compliant	On 6th September 2021 (i.e. within 24 hours before clearing commenced), a suitably qualified person conducted a pre-clearing inspection of the site. No koalas were present during clearing activities. A Pre-clearance survey report was provided to the Department.
3	The approval holder must not clear any vegetation supporting any koalas until such time that any present koalas vacate the vegetation or are relocated by a suitably qualified person. Veterinary care, or assistance from a wildlife refuge, must be sought if any koalas are found injured within the	Compliant	Clearing of vegetation from the approved project footprint occurred on 7 th – 10 th , 13 th – 17 th and 19 th September 2021. A qualified fauna spotter catcher was present while clearing was occurring. No koalas were observed. No further vegetation clearing has occurred since September 2021. A Post-clearance survey report was provided to the Department.

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Condition		Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
	project site while clearing and/or construction occurs within the project site.		
4	Prior to the commencement of the action, the approval holder must develop a Construction Environment Management Plan. The Construction Environment Management Plan must incorporate all of the management objectives, performance criteria and management controls described in Attachment A of these conditions and be implemented until the end date.	Compliant	A Construction Environment Management Plan incorporating management objectives, performance criteria and management controls described in Attachment A of these conditions was developed and implemented prior to the commencement of the action and is currently displayed on the Stanwell website at https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project
5	The approval holder must, prior to the commencement of the action, legally secure a minimum of 41.58 hectares of koala habitat at the offset site. Within 20 business days of legally securing the offset site, the approval holder must provide the Department with evidence of when the offset site was legally secured, and what mechanism was used to legally secure the offset site.	Compliant	On 16 November 2018 the Department was advised by email that the approval holder had legally secured an area of 41.65 hectares of koala habitat. A copy of the Restrictive Covenant 719003439 issued pursuant to the Land Title Act 1994 (Qld), containing Registered Plan of Survey SP303401 which is titled "Plan of Covenant B in Lot 191 on CSH2361" was provided to the Department.
6	Prior to the commencement of the action, the approval holder must develop an Offset Management Plan. The Offset Management Plan must incorporate all of the aspects described in Attachment B of these conditions and be implemented until the end date.	Compliant	The OMP (V2.0, November 2022) remains published and implemented. It is now displayed on the Stanwell website at https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project

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Condition	Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
7	The approval holder must, from the date of approval until the end date, ensure there is no decline in the extent, or habitat quality of baseline condition, at the offset site.	Compliant Stanwell engaged suitably qualified personnel to undertake annual habitat quality monitoring during October–November 2025. The survey confirmed that the habitat quality score remains consistent with the baseline condition (score 8), with no decline in extent or quality at the offset site. Refer to Appendix A – 2025 Habitat Quality Report prepared by S5 Environmental.
8	If, at any time before the end date, the approval holder identifies that the outcomes specified in condition 7 are not being, or unlikely to be achieved, the approval holder must report to the Department in writing within 20 business days of becoming aware. The report must state the cause, the response measures (including timeframes for reporting the success of those measures to the Department) and the actions to prevent further occurrences.	Compliant The 2025 Annual Habitat Quality Survey confirms that the habitat quality score remains consistent with the baseline condition (score 8), with no decline detected. No notification to the Department is required. Stanwell will continue to monitor and report in accordance with approval conditions.
9	The approval holder must ensure that management plans are prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines. Each management plan must also: a) include details on how the management plan is consistent with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines and the conservation advice for koalas. b) provide a statement signed by the approval holder declaring that the information is true	Compliant A Construction Environmental Management Plan, an Offset Management Plan, and a Landscape & Revegetation Plan were prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines. These plans: a) Include details on how the management plan is consistent with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines and the conservation advice for koalas b) Provide a statement signed by the approval holder declaring that the information is true and has been

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Condition		Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
	and has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines.		prepared in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan Guidelines. All these plans are displayed on the Stanwell website at https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project
10	The approval holder must publish all management plans on its website prior to commencement of the action. The approval holder may choose to revise a management plan provided the revised management plan is consistent with the requirements listed in either condition 4 (for the Construction Environment Management Plan) or condition 6 (for the Offset Management Plan). The revised management plan must be published on the approval holder's website at least 10 business days before being implemented. All management plans must remain on the approval holder's website until the end date.	Compliant	All required management plans were published on the Lockyer Energy website (https://lockyerenergy.com.au) prior to commencement of the action. All management plans remain publicly accessible on the Stanwell website (https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project).
11	Within 20 business days after the commencement of the action, the approval holder must advise the Department of the actual date of commencement of the action.	Compliant	The Department was advised by the approval holder via email on 16th September 2021 that the action had commenced on 7th September 2021.

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Condition		Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
12	The approval holder must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions, including measures taken to implement any management plans required by this approval, and make them available upon request to the Department. Such records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act, or used to verify compliance with the conditions. Summaries of audits will be posted on the Department's website. The results of audits may also be publicised through the general media.	Compliant	The approval holder maintains accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions, including measures taken to implement any management plans required by this approval, and will make them available upon request to the Department.
13	Within 60 business days of every 12 month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must publish a report on its website addressing compliance with each of the conditions, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions must be provided to the Department at the same time as the compliance report is published. The Minister may provide written consent to the approval holder to cease reporting if satisfied additional reports are not warranted.	Compliant	Annual Compliance Reports for 2022–2024 were submitted to the Department and published on the Lockyer Energy website (https://lockyerenergy.com.au). Following Stanwell's acquisition of the project in 2025, all previous reports were published on the Stanwell website (https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project). The 2025 Compliance Report was submitted to the Department and published on the Stanwell website on 28 November 2025, within the required 60 business days of the anniversary date. Documentary evidence of publication has been provided to the Department concurrently with this report.

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Condition		Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
14	The approval holder must report any potential or actual contravention of the conditions to the Department in writing within 5 business days of the approval holder becoming aware of the potential or actual contravention.	Compliant	No potential or actual contraventions of the conditions were identified during the reporting period.
15	Upon the direction of the Minister, the approval holder must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister. The independent auditor and criteria must be approved by the Minister prior to the commencement of the audit. The audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister.	Compliant	No direction has been received.
16	If, at any time after 5 years from the date of this approval, the approval holder has not commenced the action, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the written agreement of the Minister.	No longer applicable	By letter ref 18/000642 dated 23 September 2021, the Department confirmed via an email dated 16 September 2021 that the approval holder had informed the Department that the action had commenced on 7 September 2021. As the date of commencement (7 September 2021) was less than five years from the date of the approval (29 January 2018) this condition no longer applies.
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 1	Annual monitoring of the offset to assess koala usage of the site, evidence of predators, evidence of plant pathogens or fauna disease, and habitat condition aspects such as extent of weed infestations, eroding land, and presence of water.	Compliant	S5 Environmental conducted annual monitoring of the offset in October and November of 2025 (Appendix A). All relevant aspects were included in their monitoring program.

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Condition		Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 2	Monitoring of wildlife friendly boundary fencing (including koala exclusion fencing around the project infrastructure and along the southern boundary of the lot) on a 6-monthly basis to identify maintenance requirements, such as trimming regrowth within 3 m of koala exclusion fence and repairing fences to assist in excluding predators.	Compliant	Monitoring of the wildlife friendly boundary fencing was conducted on 17 March 2025 and on 24 September 2025 to identify any maintenance requirements. Inspection outcomes are documented in the 6-Monthly Fence and Site Inspections Reports (see Appendix B) conducted in March 2025 and September 2025.
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 3	Monitoring and management of weed infestations to maintain free movement of koalas and regeneration of food trees.	Compliant	Annual monitoring and site inspections identified increased weed infestations (notably Lantana camara) within the offset area. Stanwell is reviewing and strengthening weed management actions in accordance with the OMP. This will include targeted weed control and follow-up treatments.
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 4	Restriction of livestock of a species and number that is incompatible to maintaining or improving koala habitat.	Compliant	No livestock has been permitted onto any part of the site, including Offset Area A and Offset Area B, since August 2021.
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 5	Should predators, including wild dogs, be observed on-site, a management program of baiting may be undertaken and assessment of fencing for their future exclusion.	Compliant	Stanwell has implemented a targeted motion camera monitoring network within the offset area, with results provided to S5 Environmental for the annual habitat survey. There have been sightings of a dog on land adjacent to the offset area; however, it has not been confirmed whether this is a wild dog or a neighbour's pet. Stanwell is investigating the matter and will implement appropriate management actions in accordance with the OMP.

Condition		Is the project compliant?	Evidence/Comments
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 6	Monitoring and management of the two small farm dams located in Offset Area A and the ephemeral creek lines to reduce siltation and control erosion in this area as part of general land management and improvement of the habitat for the koala.	Compliant	Details of monitoring and management are contained in the OMP which is displayed on the Stanwell website at https://www.stanwell.com/lockyer-energy-project .
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 7	Controlled fire management to maintain eucalyptus species diversity and health, as appropriate to koala habitat, season and ecosystem.	Compliant	A Bushfire Management Plan has been developed which includes maintaining fire access tracks, and making informed decisions regarding hazard reduction burns to ensure the ongoing health and diversity of eucalyptus species within the offset area.
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details – item 8	Offset Area B will include regeneration in accordance with Landscape Management and Revegetation Plan including incorporation of eucalyptus species suitable for providing koala food trees and winter/spring foraging habitat for the grey headed flying-fox.	Compliant	Regeneration of Offset Area B will occur in accordance with the Landscape Management and Revegetation Plan. Weed control in this area is guided by the recommendations of annual weed and flora surveys.
Table 2 Offset Strategy Details	Milestones - At 5 years after the start of the offset, the habitat has been maintained or improved and no increase in threats have occurred Performance indicators - Density and abundance of koala food trees is maintained or increased - Threats that have been identified have not spread or increased	No longer applicable	Milestone achieved. The approval holder engaged Bemrose Wildlife Management Service to complete a Fauna and Habitat Report 2023” (dated 21st November 2023) and S5 Environmental to complete a “Flora and Weed Report 2023” (dated 21st November 2023). Both reports included an assessment of progress against the offset area milestones.

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Document Control

Date	Name	Position	Action
24/11/2025	Juanita Legrady	Environmental Advisor	Initial draft
28/11/2025	Nick Lawler	Head of Environment	Final issue
28/11/2025	Kriss Ussher	General Manager Health, Safety & Environment - Operations	Declaration of Accuracy

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Appendix A: 2025 Habitat Quality Survey Report



ENVIRONMENTAL

2025 Habitat Quality Report

80 Fords Road, Adare

Client:	Stanwell (Lockyer Valley Energy Project)
Reference:	S5251267_HQR_2025_v1.0
Date:	27 November 2025

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Quality Control

Prepared for	Stanwell (Lockyer Valley Energy Project)
Prepared by	S5 Consulting Pty Ltd (ACN 600 187 844) 2/265 Sandgate Road, Albion T 07 3505 3053 www.s5consulting.com.au
Date	27 November 2025

Version Control

Version	Description	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approver
1.0	For Issue	27/11/2025	JT (Terrestrial Ecologist)	DE (Operations Manager and Snr Environmental Consultant)	RS (Director)

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ABBREVIATIONS

AU	Assessment Unit
BKSS	Balanced Koala Scat Survey
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)
NC Act	Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)
OMP	Offset Management Plan
QLD	Queensland
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SAT	Spot Assessment Technique
WONS	Weeds of National Significance

1.0 INTRODUCTION

S5 Environmental was commissioned by Stanwell to undertake annual ecological monitoring and reporting in compliance with the Offset Management Plan (Version 2.0, 22/11/2022) prepared by Littoria Consulting as part of Condition 7 of the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) Approval 2017/7994 for the proposed Lockyer Valley Energy Project at 80 Fords Road, Adare.

This report aims to assess the habitat quality across the Offset (Area A and B) as outlined in the preliminary EPBC report provided by GHD (2017) (refer **Figure 1**). Three Assessment Units (AU) have been determined within the preliminary documentation, consisting of High-Quality Habitat (AU1), Medium-Quality Habitat (AU2), and Low-Quality Habitat (AU3) (refer **Figure 2**). An offset strategy outlined within the Offset Management Plan (OMP) Version 2.0 (2022), includes monitoring and management guidelines to assess koala usage of the site, evidence of predators, plant pathogens and fauna disease, and habitat condition aspects including the extent of weed inundation, eroding land, and presence of water. This Ecological Compliance Report (ECR) aims to address these management areas in accordance with the OMP.

Table 1 Site Description

Street Address	80 Fords Road, Adare	Lot on Plan	Lot 191 on CSH2361
LGA	Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC)	Area	70.1 ha
Coordinates	-27.5301, 152.2741	Zone	Rural Zone

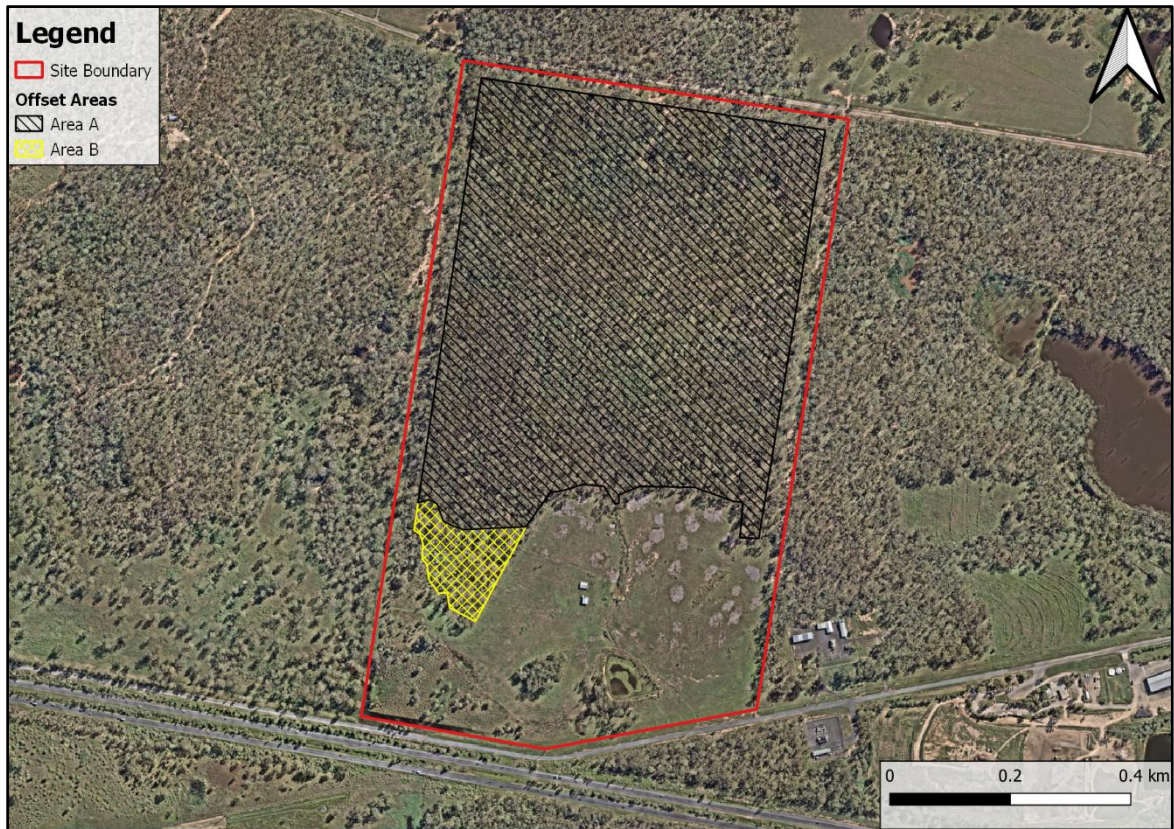


Figure 1 Offset Areas A and B (source: GHD Final Preliminary Documentation, EPBC 2017/7994)



Figure 2 Assessments as Determined by GHD Final Preliminary Documentation (EPBC 2017/7994)

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The intent of this ECR is to provide an annual monitoring assessment of the following environmentally related matters outlined in the EPBC Act Approval (EPBC 2017/7994):

- Habitat quality;
- Koala usage;
- Weed management;
- Feral animals;
- Erosion management; and
- Plant pathogens/fauna disease.

Site surveys were conducted by S5 Environmental's Ecologist (Jackie Thomson - BSc.) and Graduate Ecologist (Angus Neville - BSc.) on the 14th of October, 2025 and 11th of November, 2025. Weather was fine throughout the surveys, with a minimum temperature of 20.0°C and a maximum temperature of 30.6 °C for the day of survey in October and a minimum temperature of 11.4°C and a maximum temperature of 32.0°C for the day of the survey in November, as recorded in Gatton (University of Queensland Gatton, Station No. 040082).

The OMP (2022) prepared by Littoria Consulting was utilised to guide the annual monitoring actions and methodologies for weed management, evidence of feral animals, erosion, plant pathogens and any fauna disease. The 'random meander' technique (Cropper, 1993) was used to traverse the site to address these components. A measured walkover of the site was achieved with focus on the waterway area and previous years' knowledge of erosion and weed infestation. Significant flora and fauna species, evidence of feral animals and any plant pathogens/disease were recorded as they were encountered.

Methods outlined in the Final Preliminary Documentation (EPBC 2017/7994) by GHD were utilised to determine the habitat quality score across the three AUs and to assign an overall habitat quality score. Two additional field techniques were utilised to inform part of this assessment, including 'BioCondition' and 'Balanced Koala Scat Survey' with their methodologies provided in the below sections.

2.1.1 BioCondition

BioCondition data was collected across each of the AU, following the *BioCondition: a condition assessment framework for terrestrial biodiversity – assessment manual* (Version 2.2) (Eyre et al., 2015). Data collected included site-based attributes such as large trees, tree canopy height, recruitment of dominant canopy species, native tree species and native plant species richness, native and non-native plant cover as well as landscape-scale attributes including size of patch, connectivity and context. A total of five (5) 100m x 50m transects were conducted across ground-truthed RE 12.9-10.2 and RE 12.9-10.5 known to occur across the Offset (refer to S5 Environmental's *First Year Compliance Report – Native Vegetation and Weed Audit – Lockyer Energy Project* ref: S522202EL001v1.3 dated 30 Sept 2022 for vegetation descriptions). Based on the field data and observations, an overall BioCondition score was calculated (refer to **Appendix A**).

2.1.2 Balanced Koala Scat Survey (BKSS)

A Balanced Koala Scat Survey (BKSS) was utilised to assess koala usage across the Offset Area. This method combines elements of both the Spot Assessment Technique (SAT) and Koala Rapid Assessment Method (KRAM) for increased accuracy and for practical purposes assessing a large site (Youngentob, Marsh & Skewes, 2021).

Nine plots were surveyed across the Offset, including seven (7) plots located within the AU1 and one (1) plot located within both AU2 and AU3 (refer to **Section 3.1.2** for the locations of the plots). Central trees were randomly selected, with the search effort incorporating a 1m radius around the tree base, however, searches under the whole tree canopy occurred where koala habitat trees were interconnected within the plot. Thirty (30) trees within each plot were searched for a minimum of 30 person minutes. Koala occupancy and activity levels were interpreted based on the East Coast (low) activity category (Phillips and Callaghan, 2011).

2.2 Habitat Quality Scoring

The data collected from the random meander, BioCondition and BKSS surveys were used to determine an overall habitat quality score. The BioCondition data, alongside methodologies outlined across Pages 22 - 23 from the Final Preliminary Documentation (EPBC 2017/7994) by GHD was utilised to assess against the Site Condition and Site Context Scoring Guides shown in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** below. Evidence of weed disturbance were also considered when scoring the site's condition. Further, final habitat quality scores for each AU and for the overall final score was rounded to the nearest whole number (integer) as outlined in the Guide to Determining Terrestrial Quality Habitat Version 1.2 (DES, April 2017).

Score	Habitat Condition
1	No suitable habitat. No koala food trees present. Vegetation completely degraded (the structure of the vegetation is no longer intact and the area is completely or almost completely without native species). Highly impacted by clearing, weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.
2	Little or no suitable habitat. Only isolated, juvenile koala food trees. Vegetation degraded (basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance). Evidence of weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.
3	Some suitable habitat present as regrowth vegetation. Only isolated, juvenile koala food trees. Vegetation degraded (basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance). Evidence of weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.
4	Some suitable habitat present as regrowth vegetation. Only isolated, juvenile koala food trees. Vegetation degraded (basic vegetation structure severely impacted by disturbance). Minor evidence of weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.
5	Suitable habitat present as regrowth or disturbed remnant vegetation. Koala food trees sparse or dominated by 1 species. Vegetation structure significantly altered by obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Evidence of weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.
6	Suitable habitat present as remnant vegetation. Koala food trees sparse or dominated by 1 species. Vegetation structure significantly altered by obvious signs of multiple disturbances. Evidence of weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.
7	Suitable habitat present as remnant vegetation. Koala food trees sparse or dominated by 1 species. Vegetation structure altered (obvious signs of disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeat fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing).
8	Suitable habitat present as remnant vegetation. Koala food trees abundant with >2 species present. Vegetation structure altered (obvious signs of disturbance to vegetation structure caused by repeat fires, the presence of some more aggressive weeds, dieback, logging and grazing).
9	Suitable habitat present as remnant vegetation. Koala food trees abundant with >2 species present. Vegetation structure intact (disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species). Minor evidence of weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.
10	Suitable habitat present as remnant vegetation. Koala food trees abundant with >2 species present. Vegetation structure intact (disturbance affecting individual species and weeds are non-aggressive species). No evidence of weeds, logging, grazing, cultivation or bushfire impacts.

Figure 3 Site Condition Scoring Guide (source: GHD Final Preliminary Documentation, EPBC 2017/7994)

Attribute	Scoring Categories					
Size of Patch	Score	0	2	5	7	10
	Description	<5 ha	5-25 ha	26-100 ha	101-200 ha	>200 ha
Connectedness	Score	0	2	4	5	
	Description	0-10 %	10-<50 %	50-75 %	>75 % or >500 ha	
Context	Score	0	2	4	5	
	Description	<10 % remnant	>10-30 % remnant	>30-75 % remnant	>75 % remnant	
Ecological Corridors	Score	0	4	6		
	Description	Not within	Sharing a common boundary	Within (whole or part)		

Figure 4 Site context Scoring Guide (source: GHD Final Preliminary Documentation, EPBC 2017/7994)

The results of the BKSS were utilised to determine a Species Stocking Rate utilising the Species Stocking Rate Scoring Guide as outlined in Table 5 of the Final Preliminary Documentation (EPBC 2017/7994) by GHD and shown in **Figure 5** below. The recentness of koala scat evidence was assessed as either recent or not recent based on scat characteristics (ie. moisture, firmness, smell, size and shape).

Score	Evidence of Presence
1	No evidence of koalas recorded, no habitat value
2	No evidence of koalas recorded, suitable habitat present
3	Low use (less than 3.33% utilisation), evidence of koalas not recent
4	Low use (less than 3.33% utilisation), recent evidence
5	Medium use (3.33-12.59% utilisation), evidence of koalas not recent
6	Medium use (3.33-12.59% utilisation), recent evidence
7	High use (12.59-22.52% utilisation), evidence of koalas not recent
8	High use (12.59-22.52% utilisation), recent evidence
9	High use (greater than 22.52% utilisation), evidence of koalas not recent
10	High use (greater than 22.52% utilisation), recent evidence

Figure 5 Species Stocking Rate Scoring Guide (source: GHD Final Preliminary Documentation, EPBC 2017/7994)

2.3 Monitoring/Assessment Limitations

S5 Environmental acknowledge that the baseline condition utilised to assess habitat quality at the offset site was limited to the results provided by GHD in the Final Preliminary Documentation (EPBC 2107/7994) as no quantitative baseline conditions, or permanent sampling sites, had been collected to date. Further, S5 Environmental acknowledge that the GHD preliminary documentation did not appear to round to the nearest integer when calculating the final habitat quality scores for each AU and overall final score as outlined. This step was integrated into Habitat Quality Scoring (refer to **Section 2.2**) for this year's report as stated in the Guide to Determining Terrestrial Quality Habitat Version 1.2 (DES, April 2017).

Further, qualitative data has been utilised, where possible, from the previous year's annual monitoring efforts to effectively assess habitat quality and any changes from previous years.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Habitat Quality and Koala Usage

3.1.1 BioCondition Assessment

Five (5) permanent transect locations were selected across the three (3) Assessment Units within the Offset. The location of sampling sites was selected considering the mapped Assessment Units (refer to **Figure 6**). One (1) transect was located within Offset Area B (AU3/Low Habitat Quality). S5 Environmental acknowledge that the OMP recommends two sampling sites within each AU, however, due to the smaller size of AU3 (approximately 2 ha), one transect was deemed appropriate to monitor and assess the AU effectively.

Four (4) transects were located within Offset Area A, with the two (2) sampling sites located within both the High and Medium Quality Habitat Assessment Units, identified as AU1 and AU2, respectively. The condition and class scores for each AU are provided in **Table 2** Below.



Figure 6 BioCondition Transect Locations

Table 2 BioCondition Survey Score and class

Transect (Assessment Unit) – Habitat Value	BioCondition Score	BioCondition Class
1 (AU1) - High	82	1 - Functional
2 (AU1) - High	74	2 – Moderately functional
3 (AU3) - Low	57.5	3 - Moderately dysfunctional
4 (AU2) – Medium	78	2 – Moderately Functional
5 (Au2) - Medium	82.5	1 - Functional

Refer to **Appendix A** for the BioCondition data and scoring and **Appendix B** for the associated 50m Transect centreline photos.

3.1.2 Balanced Koala Scat Survey (BKSS)

The BKSS assessment was undertaken to determine the localised levels of habitat use by koalas within the Offset Area. A total of nine (9) BKSS Plots were undertaken within the Offset, one within AU2 and AU3 and seven across the larger AU1. BKSS centre trees utilised for the KRAM assessment were randomly selected and are identified in **Figure 7**.

Within AU1, a utility value of 3.33 – 12.59% across four plots, indicating “medium (normal) use” and a utility value >12.59% across three plots, indicating “high use”. The BKSS identified a utility value of >12.59% for Plot 7 within AU1, indicating “high use”. No evidence of scats was detected within AU3, indicating “low use” by the koala for the surveyed area (Plot 9). Recent scats were assessed as occurring within Plots 1 and 2 (see **Plate 1** to **Plate 2**). Refer to **Table 3**, below for BKSS assessment data and results.



Figure 7 BKSS Plot Locations

Table 3 BKSS Assessment Data and Results

BKSS Assessment Plot (Assessment Area)	No. of Trees with Koala Scats	Evidence (Recent/ Not Recent)	Use Percentage (%)	Koala Activity
1 (AU1)	6	Recent	20	High Use
2 (AU1)	2	Recent	6.7	Medium (normal) Use
3 (AU1)	4	Not Recent	13.3	High Use
4 (AU1)	3	Not Recent	10	Medium (normal) Use
5 (AU1)	1	Not Recent	3.3	Medium (normal) Use
6 (AU1)	1	Not Recent	3.3	Medium (normal) Use
7 (AU1)	5	Not Recent	16.7	High Use
8 (AU2)	4	Not Recent	13.3	High Use
9 (AU3)	0	-	0	Low Use



Plate 1 Koala Scats Assessed as 'Recent' recorded within Plot 1



Plate 2 Koala Scats Assessed as 'Recent' recorded within Plot 2

3.2 Plant Pathogens / Disease

No notable plant pathogens or diseases were observed during the field surveys conducted on site.

3.3 Erosion and Land Degradation

The Offset Area was traversed, with areas around the existing waterway, running west to east, and located within the northern extent of the site, targeted due to knowledge from previous annual surveys conducted by S5 Environmental. Areas of notable erosion were identified within the ground-truthed waterway as well as a smaller area of erosion noted south of the waterway. The locations of erosion are identified in **Figure 8** with associated photos (ie. north, east, south, west and ground layer) for each point of erosion found in **Appendix C. Table 4** below provides monitoring information for each erosion location identified.

Two areas of erosion denoted as E2 and E4 within the below figure, were observed to be associated with the two dams located within the Offset Area A. During the time of the survey, no water was observed within either of the dams. However, native water tolerant *Juncus sp.* was noted within and fringing the waterway (see **Plate 3**), while water tolerant canopy and sub-canopy species including soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*) and scattered QLD blue gums (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) were also noted fringing the waterway banks. Dense stands of lantana (*L. camara*) were noted within the understorey adjacent to the waterway (refer to **Figure 9** below).



Figure 8 Areas of Erosion

Table 4 Erosion Monitoring Information

Area of Erosion	GPS Location	Appendix C Photo Ref.	Notes
E1	-27.529160, 152.274468	Plate 1 to Plate 5	Flow of water north towards creek line.
E2	-27.528152, 152.275107	Plate 6 to Plate 10	Flow of water running west to east within creek line.
E3	-27.527730, 152.272473	Plate 11 to Plate 15	Flow of water running west to east along creek bend.
E4	-27.530369, 152.273197	Plate 16 to Plate 20	Flow of water running west to east.

**Plate 3 Juncus sp. within waterway.**

3.4 Pest Species

3.4.1 Flora

Three pest flora species recognised as both Weeds of National Significance (WONS) and State Prohibited or Restricted invasive weeds were identified within the Offset Area. Species identified were:

- Lantana (*Lantana camara*);
- Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*); and
- *Opuntia* spp. (*Strica* and *tomentosa*).

Two additional State Prohibited or Restricted invasive weeds were identified within the Offset Area. Species identified were:

- Creeping lantana (*Lantana montiviedensis*); and
- Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*).

All species are listed as Category 3 Restricted Weeds under the Biosecurity Act. Refer to **Figure 9** for the location of patches of lantana and individual species of WONS and State listed weed species observed within the Offset. See **Table 5** for a list of weed species identified across the Offset including non-restricted pest flora species. Refer to **Appendix D** for associated photos (ie. north, east, south, west and ground layer) for significant weed species identified and **Appendix E** for a list of all flora species identified during the field surveys.

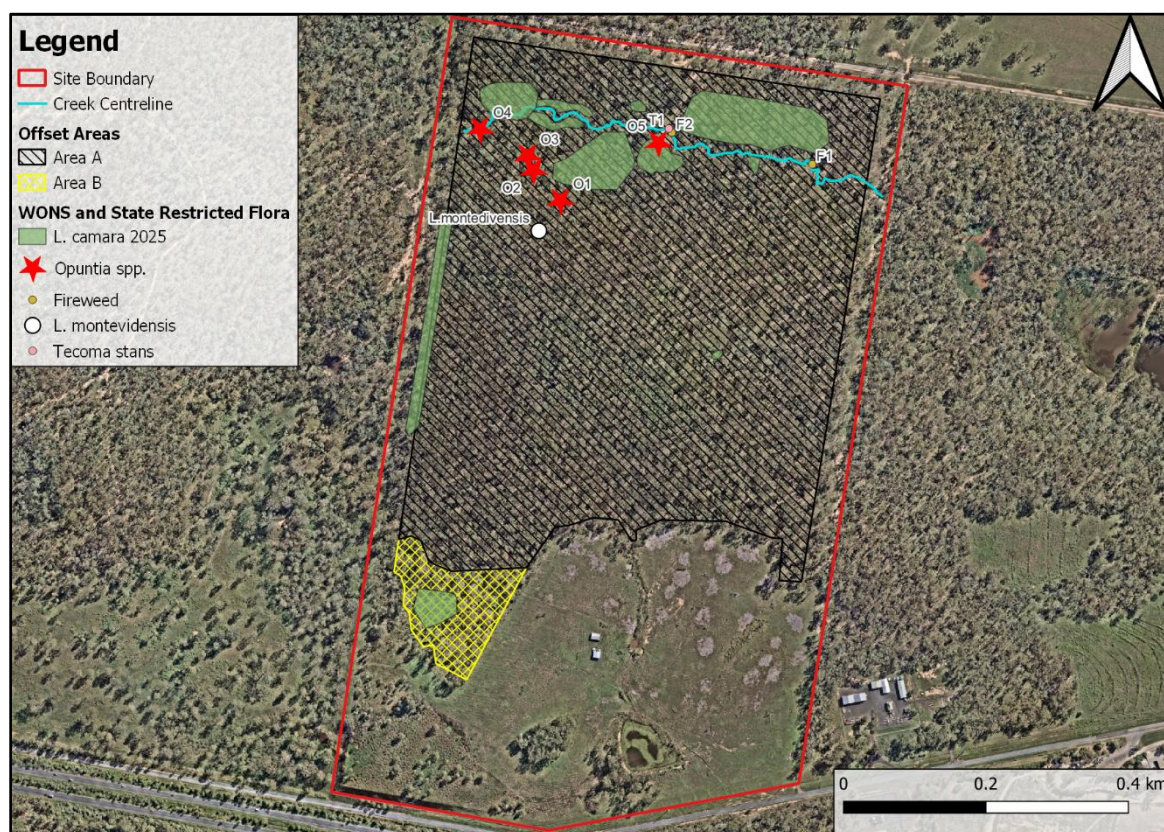


Figure 9 Location of WONS and State Restricted Flora

Table 5 Weed species Identified Across the Offset

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status#	Density*	Location
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	R	S - D	Individual specimens scattered throughout Offset Area A. Mid-dense to dense areas shown on Figure 9 above.
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	R	VS	Offset Area A.
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Prickly pear	R	S	Offset Area A.
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety tree pear	R	S	Offset Area A.
<i>Lantana montiviedensis</i>	Creeping lantana	R	VS	Offset Area A.
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow bells	R	VS	Offset Area A.
<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	Creeping Cinderella	I	S	Offset Area B.
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon cottonbush	I	S	Offset Area B.
<i>Sida sp.</i>	-		S	Offset Area B.
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue heliotrope	I	S	Offset Area B.
<i>Indigofera sp.</i>	-	I	S	Offset Area B.

Status#: R = Restricted invasive species under the Biosecurity Act 2014, I = Introduced

Density*: VS = Very sparse, S = Sparse, M = mid-dense, D = Dense, N/A = Density unknown

3.4.2 Fauna

Minimal pest fauna species were observed on site during the field surveys. Evidence of cane toad (*Rhinella marina* syn. *Bufo marinus*) presence was observed in the northern extent of site with one deceased cane toad observed.

S5 Environmental note that Stanwell have installed four (4) motion detecting trail cameras across the site, with three cameras located within the Offset Area, to assist in identifying fauna species, including pest fauna species, to inform management controls. Cameras have been monitoring the site from 28th August 2025. Refer to **Figure 10** below for the locations of the trail cameras.



Figure 10 Location of Trail Cameras (source: Stanwell, 2025)

S5 Environmental understand that feral red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and a potential wild dog (*Canis familiaris*) have been recorded as occurring within the site (see **Plate 4** to **Plate 5**). A majority of the recordings have been detected by Camera four (4) located within the cleared southern portion of the site, beyond the Offset Area. However, a lone red deer was recorded by Camera one (1), as occurring within Offset Area A. **Table 6** below outlines the data collected to date by Stanwell.



Plate 4 Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) recorded within Offset Area by Camera 1.

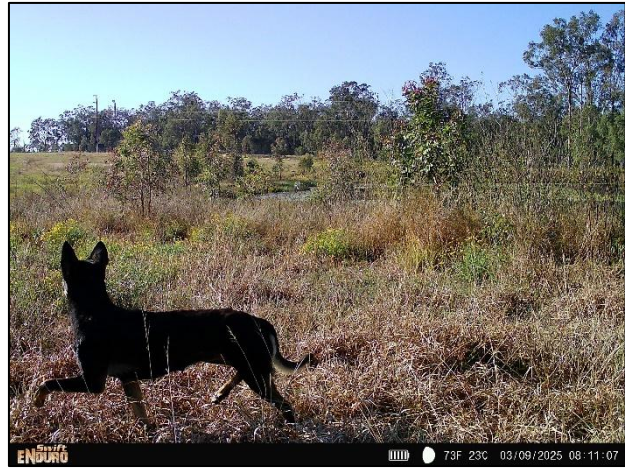


Plate 5 Potential wild dog (*Canis familiaris*) recorded within site by Camera 4.

Table 6 Trail Camera Data

Camera	Date	Time (hrs)	Description
1	5/11/2025	0054	Single kangaroo
1	6/11/2025	1550	Single kangaroo
1	9/11/2025	0727	Single deer
4	31/08/2025	1744	Lone dog – short visit
4	03/09/2025	0808	Lone dog – within dam for approximately 5min
4	13/09/2025	0251; 1757	Lone dog – running in rain (PM)
4	14/09/2025	0833	Lone deer
4	18/09/2025	0056	Lone deer
4	21/09/2025	1920	Lone deer
4	23/09/2025	2353	Lone deer
4	24/09/2025	0322	Two deer

The wild dog is a category 3, 4 and 6 restricted invasive animal under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and the feral red deer is a restricted invasive animal under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The cane toad is not a prohibited or restricted invasive animal under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. However, by law, landowners have a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive animals under their control within their property.

4.0 HABITAT FEATURES AND FAUNA OBSERVATIONS

Habitat features, including termitaria, tree and termitaria hollows and woody debris were identified throughout the Offset Area likely supporting a variety of arboreal and terrestrial species (**Plates 8-9**). One colonial species, the rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), was heard calling during the field survey. While a pair of sacred kingfishers (*Todiramphus sanctus*), known to nest in termite mounds were identified on site.

An active wedge-tailed eagle nest was observed within a large broad-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus fibrosa*) with a mature wedge-tailed eagle seen perched within the nest during the initial field survey effort. During a subsequent field survey, a wedge-tailed eagle was observed circling above the nest. However, no chicks were observed or audible during the surveys indicating that the eagles may not be breeding or if any chicks were reared, they may have fledged the nest. Feeding bout remains were evident at the base of the ironbark tree (**Plates 6-7**). It is noted that a wedge-tailed eagle pair have been utilising the Offset Area over previous years as noted by Bemrose Wildlife Management Services during their 2021 – 2024 annual fauna and habitat audit reports and S5 Environmental's annual weed audits 2023-2025. **Figure 11** below identifies the location of the active wedge-tailed eagle nest.

Additional sitings included a mob of eastern grey kangaroos within the southern portion of the Offset while a few individuals were noted along the northern extent during the surveys. Evidence of arboreal fauna was present in the form of fauna scratches noted on spotted gums (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. citriodora*). None were confirmed to be consistent with the koala.

S5 Environmental ecologists did not identify any koala's (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) within the Offset during the field surveys, however, S5 Environmental understand that a koala was identified during the 2025 onsite audit conducted by the Department of Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Water (DCCEEW). The koala was noted to be utilising an ironbark tree located adjacent to the site's western boundary. Further, S5 Environmental understand that a deceased koala was noted offsite along the north-western boundary by the Stanwell project manager, Juanita Legrady, during the initial field survey conducted by S5 Environmental.

Further, one protected plant, weeping paperbark (*Melaleuca irbyana*), listed as "Endangered", under the NC Act was identified within Offset Area A. Refer to **Figure 11** below for the location of this protected plant and **Plate 10**.

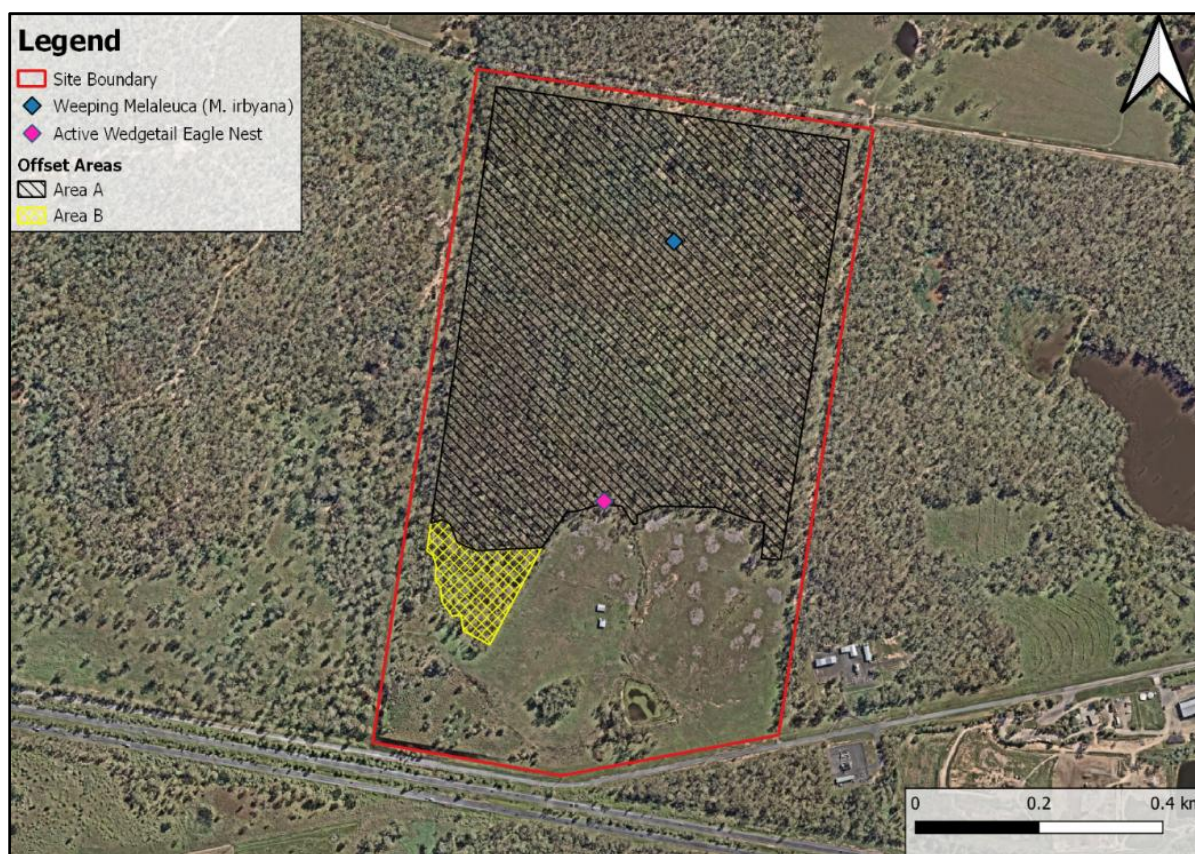


Figure 11 Location of State Protected Weeping Melaleuca (*M. irbyana*) and Active Wedge-tailed Eagle Nest Located Within Offset Area A.



Plate 6 Wedge-tailed eagle perched within nest.



Plate 7 Feeding bout remains below wedge-tailed eagle nest.



Plate 8 Termite mound within ironbark canopy tree.



Plate 9 Ground log hollow with evidence of burrowing/ foraging at entrance.



Plate 10 'Endangered'
weeping melaleuca (*M. irbyana*).

5.0 OFFSET AREA HABITAT QUALITY SCORING AND DISCUSSION

The above field survey results were utilised to inform the habitat quality score for the Offset area to determine the overall score. The overall baseline habitat quality condition assessed by GHD (EPBC 2017/ 7994) was determined to be **7.5 (Rounded up to an overall score of 8)**. This annual monitoring assessment determined an overall habitat quality score of **7.7 (rounded up to an overall score of 8)**. Refer to **Table 7** below.

Table 7 Offset Area Habitat Quality Scoring

AU and Habitat Value	Area (ha)	Site Condition	Site Context	Species Stocking Rate	Combined Score	Rounded to Integer	Percent of Offset Area	Weighted Score
Offset Area A								
AU1 - High	35.47	8.5	6.2	8	7.6	8	85	6.8
AU2 - Medium	3.98	9	6.2	5	6.7	7	10	0.7
Offset Area B								
AU3 - Low	2.13	5	5	2	4	4	5	0.2
Total	41.58						100	7.7

5.1 Comparison to Previous Scoring (GHD, 2017) and Surveys (Bemrose/S5 Environmental)

This annual monitoring year, S5 Environmental were engaged to conduct field surveys and reporting in accordance with the Offset Management Plan (OMP) and the EPBC Approval requirements. In previous years, S5 Environmental was engaged to undertake the flora and weed monitoring components as a qualitative assessment, while Bemrose Wildlife Services were engaged to undertake the fauna and habitat component. The change in scope has enabled a more integrated approach for the 2025 assessment, with this year, to S5 Environmental's knowledge, being the first to quantitatively assess the offset since the 2017 Final Preliminary Documentation conducted by GHD (EPBC 2017/7994).

The results of this year's quantitative assessment found an overall habitat quality score of 8. S5 Environmental note that an initial habitat quality score of 7.5 (rounded to 8) was assessed for the subject site and incorporated into EPBC Approval Condition 7, based on the scoring presented in the Final Preliminary Documentation prepared by GHD (EPBC 2017/7994).

Whilst, the overall habitat quality score was determined to remain similar to the Final Preliminary Documentation prepared by GHD, slightly lower scores were determined by S5 Environmental across both site condition and species stocking rate metrics for the three Assessment Units. Condition scoring within AU1 (High Quality Habitat) was lower than the baseline reported in 2017.

Although the BioCondition surveys indicated the habitat condition remains functional to moderately functional, the extent of lantana (*L. camara*), a recognised aggressive weed, has increased in area along the northern waterway since the survey conducted by S5 Environmental in 2024 (refer to **S522202EL003_v1.1**).

Figure 12 below illustrates the extent of lantana mapped in 2024 compared with the extent recorded in the current assessment. This expansion suggests that weed incursion is exceeding the rate of weed control currently implemented within the Offset. Weed control should be prioritised to ensure habitat quality within AU1 does not further decline in value.

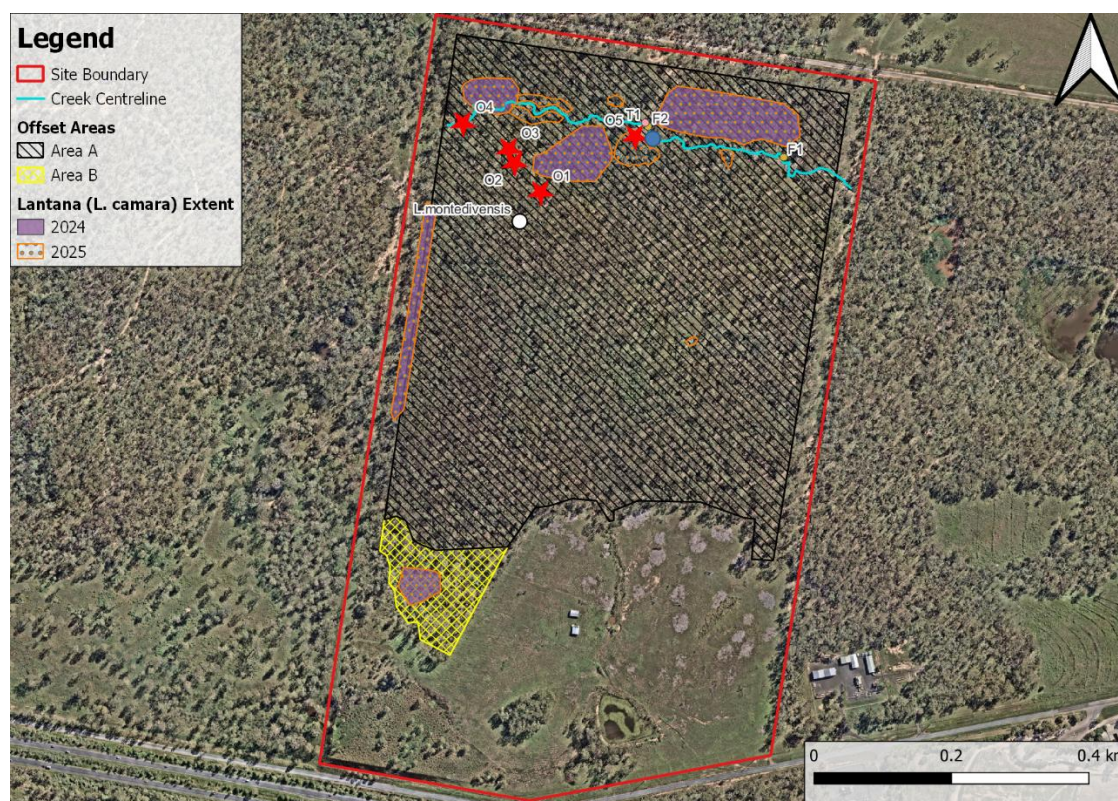


Figure 12 Lantana (*L. camara*) Extent Across 2024 and 2025 Surveys

Species stocking scores were found to be lower across both AU2 (Medium Habitat Quality) and AU3 (Low Habitat Quality) compared to the GHD baseline data. While S5 Environmental acknowledge that a koala was observed using the adjacent western site during the 2025 DCCEEW audit, no recent utilisation evidence (only older scats) was detected within AU2 or AU3, resulting in a lower category rating (refer to **Figure 5**).

S5 Environmental note that extensive understorey weed invasion in AU3 likely restricts koala movement and access to mature foraging trees (i.e. *C. citriodora* subsp. *citriodora*), thus making it less likely that koalas would utilise this AU. Rehabilitation of AU3 (Offset Area B) should therefore be prioritised to improve habitat quality and support increased koala utilisation likelihood and species stocking scores over the remaining offset management and monitoring period.

5.2 Implications for Koala Conservation and Habitat Management

Areas of National and State declared weed species, areas of erosion and any invasive predators pose management and conservation implications for the Endangered koala. In particular, the weedy understorey along the creek line and Offset Area B reduces regeneration of feed trees and overall habitat quality for the koala across these areas. Weed management and infill planting will assist with restoring structural diversity within the ground and shrub layer throughout the Offset Area and improve the functioning of the ecosystem as a whole. This will provide a greater opportunity for koalas to traverse through the Offset Area and access

valuable koala habitat trees including QLD blue gums (*E. tereticornis*), a preferred foraging tree for the koala (DES, 2020), observed scattered in the northern portion of the site.

Erosion further limits the establishment of native vegetation, particularly near the creek line. Investigating options to prevent further erosion in these areas may enhance water quality and provide improved habitat for koalas and other fauna using the Offset.

Evidence of a lone potential wild dog on-site (Section 3.4.2) represents a major threat, as predation by wild dogs is well-documented as a significant risk to koala survival (Kinsella et al., 2015). The Offset cannot support safe koala use while wild dogs are present. An investigation into the lone dog is recommended to be undertaken to determine if the lone dog is a domesticated dog from a neighbouring property or if it is in fact a wild dog. If it is determined to be the latter, management actions should be explored to protect the existing koala population.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the assessment of vegetation within Offset Areas A and B, S5 Environmental recommend the following ongoing maintenance and management actions to improve habitat quality offset for the koala:

- Engage a suitably qualified rehabilitation contractor to treat WONS and State Category 3 weeds identified across the Offset site, with a particular focus within Offset Area B and the areas identified on **Figure 9** within Offset Area A. Weed maintenance within Offset Area B should be in accordance with the Landscape and Rehabilitation Plan Issue C (Littoria Consulting; Issue C; 22/11/2022) where applicable;
- Infill planting at the ground and shrub level, and if required, the canopy layer, with species in line with ground-truthed RE 12.9-10.2, is recommended following the treatment of large patches of lantana removal/treatment within Offset Area B and adjacent to the northern waterway;
- Opportunities to improve creek bank and prevent any increased erosion along the creek line should be considered;
- To better improve habitat associated with the waterway and understand and manage impacts from stormwater erosion, engage an appropriately qualified geomorphologist to map stormwater flow across the Offset and provide mitigation advice and strategies where required; and
- Investigation into the lone dog recorded as occurring onsite to determine whether it is a wild dog. S5 Environmental understand that Stanwell will continue to monitor the offset with motion detection cameras and will engage a suitably qualified contractor to implement control measures if required.

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

BioCondition Data and Scoring

BIOCONDITION SITE ASSESSMENT DATASHEET



Queensland Government

OFFICE USE ONLY

Entered

Checked

Corrected

Site ID: 80 Fords Rd, Adure

DATE: 14/10/25

BioCon survey number: 1

OBSERVERS: JT + AN

SITE INFORMATION

General habitat survey number: _____

LOCATION: (GPS reference)

Bioregion: 12

Datum: ☐ AGD84 ☐ GDA94 (WGS84) OTHER _____

Location derivation: _____

Road: zone: _____ easting: _____ northing: _____ Plot Centre Direction: _____ m at _____ degrees

Plot Origin: zone: _____ easting: _____ northing: _____ Accuracy: _____

Plot Centre: zone: _____ easting: _____ northing: _____ Accuracy: _____

Plot bearing: _____ Plot alignment description: _____

Locality description (include tenure and reserve number): _____

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM AND TREE HEIGHTS:

Habitat Description: Woodland Forest

Regional Ecosystem: 129-10-2 Tree Canopy (EDL*) height: 21.3 Tree subcanopy and/or emergent ht: S: 8.8 E: NA

SITE PHOTOS:

(Photo Numbers)

Plot centre:

North

South

East

West

Landscape photo(s):

Spot photo(s):

50 x 20m area:

(NB: All logs >10cm, >0.5m within 50 x 20m area measured to the plot boundary)

Coarse woody debris:

Length: 800cm + 250cm + 540cm + 166 + 914 + 332 + 273 + 180 = 3455cm

Site Total: 34.55m

Per ha Total: 345m

100 x 50m area:

(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species)

Total native tree spp richness:

E. citriodora
E. fibrosa
A. excelsa
A. falcata

Total: 4

Proportion of dominant canopy (EDL) species with evidence of recruitment:

%

50 x 10m area: Native Plant Spp Richness:

(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)

Total

Shrub spp. richness: A. falcata, A. excelsa, A. leioralyx, Orthanmus sp. discifolius

4

Grass spp. richness: Aristida sp., Eragrostis sp., Wurm. panic. (see sample), Panicum sp., Entolasia stricta

4

Forbs and others spp. richness: Lamandra longifolia, Dianella sp., yellow buttons, Lamandra multiflora, Cheilanthes, Siebert (f1)

6

*Attractions are essential to success as used in history. However, disarrangement of all attractions improves your ability to more accurately visualize proportions of each of the attractions.

Ground Cover:	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	25	35	0	20	60	28%
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	3	0	20	5	5.6%
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native forbs and shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Litter*	60	32	80	55	35	52.4%
Rock	5	10	5	0	0	4%
Bare ground	10	20	15	5	0	10%
Cryptogams	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

100 x 50m area: *from benchmark doc

No. of large eucalypt trees (tally): 9 + 4

Total large
trees (ha):

Eucalypt large tree DBH*: 380

No. of large non-eucalypt trees (tally):

Total: NA

26

100m transect:

(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them)

Tree Canopy Cover:

[illegible]

Total C:	85 %
Total S:	39.6 %
Total E:	NA

Shrub Canopy Cover:

to denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring

[illegible]

Total native: 200

80 Fords Rd, Adare - Transect 1 (SS25167)

Attribute	RE: 12.9-10.2	BioCondition Plot			
	Benchmark	Weighting (%)	Value	Sub-score	Score
Large Trees: Eucalypts Non-eucalypts	38cm DBH (38 per ha) NA	15	13 > 38cm DBH (26 per ha) NA	X	$26 \div 38 \times 100 = 68\%$ (10)
Tree height (m) Canopy Subcanopy	21 12	5	13 > 38cm DBH 21.3 8.8	$21.3 \div 21 \times 100 = 101\%$ (5) $8.8 \div 12 \times 100 = 73.3\%$ (5)	(5)
Recruitment of canopy species (%)	100	5	100%	X	(5)
Canopy cover (%) Canopy Subcanopy	64% 20%	5	85% 39.6%	$85 \div 64 \times 100 = 132.8\%$ (5) $39.6 \div 20 \times 100 = 198\%$ (5)	(5)
Shrub canopy cover (%)	6%	5	1.9%	X	$1.9 \div 6 \times 100 = 31.6\%$ (3)
Coarse woody debris (m/ha)	506	5	345m/ha	X	$345 \div 506 \times 100 = 68\%$ (5)
Native plant spp. richness Trees Shrubs Grass Forbs/other	6 7 7 13	20	$4 = \frac{4}{6} \times 100 = 66\%$ $4 = \frac{4}{7} \times 100 = 57\%$ $4 = 57\%$ $6 = \frac{6}{13} \times 100 = 46\%$	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	(10) (10)
Non-native plant cover (%)	0%	10	0%	X	(10)
Native perennial grass cover (%)	21%	5	28%	X	$28 \div 21 \times 100 = 133\%$ (5)
Organic litter cover (%)	48%	5	52.4%	X	$52.4 \div 48 \times 100 = 109\%$ (5)
Landscape context (fragmented) Patch size Context Connectivity		10 5 5	269 ha HVR: $18.3 \div 34.16 \times 100 = 53.2\%$ Rem: $167 \div 214.16 \times 100 = 77.5\%$	(10) (4) (5)	(10) (4) (5)
Total Score					82
Bio. Class					Functional

BIOCONDITION SITE ASSESSMENT DATASHEET

OFFICE USE ONLY

Entered:

Checked:

Corrected:

Site ID: 80 Fords Rd

DATE: 14/10/25

OBSERVERS: JT + AN

BioCon survey number: 2



Queensland Government

SITE INFORMATION

General habitat survey number:

LOCATION: (GPS reference) **Bioregion:**

Datum: ☐ AGD84 ☐ GDA94 (WGS84) **OTHER:** **Location derivation:**

Road: zone: easting: northing: **Plot Centre Direction:** m at degrees

Plot Origin: zone: easting: northing: **Accuracy:**

Plot Centre: zone: easting: northing: **Accuracy:**

Plot bearing: **Plot alignment description:**

Locality description (include tenure and reserve number):

CANOPY
14.5M
12.7
17.0
14.5
14.4

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM AND TREE HEIGHTS:

Habitat Description:

Regional Ecosystem: EE12.940.5 **Tree Canopy (EDL*) height:** 14.5 **Tree subcanopy and/or emergent ht:** S: 8.6 E: NA

SUBCANOPY
10.4
10.0
8.4
8.6
7.9

SITE PHOTOS:

(Photo Numbers)

Plot centre:

North ☐

South ☐

East ☐

West ☐

Landscape photo(s):

Spot photo(s):

50 x 20m area:

(NB: All logs >10cm, >0.5m within 50 x 20m area measured to the plot boundary)

Coarse woody debris:

Length: 1450 cm

Site Total: 14.5

Per ha Total: 145

100 x 50m area:

(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species))

Total native tree spp richness:

FIBROSA, C. TRACHYPHYLLA, A. excelsa

Total: 100%

Proportion of dominant canopy (EDL) species with evidence of recruitment:

100 %

50 x 10m area: Native Plant Spp Richness:

(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)

Shrub spp. richness:	Total
<u>Hovea sp., ALPHITONIA EXCELSA, PETALOSTEMUM PULTENAEAE SP., Xanthorena latifolia, Johnsonia, Pimelea linitolia, Pultenaea villosa, Ozothamnus diemifolius</u>	<u>89</u>
Grass spp. richness: <u>ENTOLASIA STRICTA, ARISTATA SP.,</u>	<u>2</u>
Forbs and others spp. richness: <u>L. LONGIFLORA, L. MYRTIFLORA, Dianella sp., Pimelea linitolia, Ozothamnus</u>	<u>3</u>

80 Fords Rd, Adelaide - Transect 2
(SS25167)

Attribute	RE: 12.9-10.5	BioCondition Plot			
	Benchmark	Weighting (%)	Value	Sub-score	Score
Large Trees: Eucalypts Non-eucalypts	(460cm DBH) 31 per ha NA	15	$\frac{4}{31} = 12\%$	X	(5)
Tree height (m) Canopy Subcanopy	20m 32% 8m	5	$14.5/20 = 72\%$ $8.6/8 = 107\%$	(5) (5)	(5) (5)
Recruitment of canopy species (%)	100%	5	100%	X	(5)
Canopy cover (%) Canopy Subcanopy	28% 32%	5	$18.6/28 = 66\%$ $23.4/32 = 73\%$	(5) (5)	(5)
Shrub canopy cover (%)	24%	5	$6.7/24 = 27\%$	X	(3)
Coarse woody debris (m/ha)	369 m/ha	5	$145 \text{ m/ha} = 39\%$	X	(2)
Native plant spp. richness Trees Shrubs Grass Forbs/other	5 8 6 22	20	3 = 60% 9 = 113% 2 = 33% 3 = 14%	2.5 5 2.5 0	(10)
Non-native plant cover (%)	0	10	0	X	(10)
Native perennial grass cover (%)	20%	5	$49\%/20 = 245\%$	X	(5)
Organic litter cover (%)	54%	5	$32/54 = 59\%$	X	(5)
Landscape context (fragmented) Patch size Context Connectivity		10 5 5	269 ha HVR = 5.82 Rem = 53% 100%	X	(10) (4) (5)
Total Score					74

= moderately functional

BIOCONDITION SITE ASSESSMENT DATASHEET



Queensland Government

OFFICE USE ONLY Site ID: 80 FORDS RD.

Entered: DATE: 14/10/25

BioCon survey number: 3

Checked: OBSERVERS: JT + AN

SITE INFORMATION

General habitat survey number: _____

LOCATION: (GPS reference) Bioregion: 12
 Datum: ☐ AGDS4 ☐ GDA94 (WGS84) OTHER: _____ Location derivation: _____
 Road: zone: _____ easting: _____ northing: _____ Plot Centre Direction: _____ m at _____ degrees
 Plot Origin: zone: _____ easting: _____ northing: _____ Accuracy: _____
 Plot Centre: zone: _____ easting: _____ northing: _____ Accuracy: _____
 Plot bearing: _____ Plot alignment description: _____
 Locality description (include tenure and reserve number): _____

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM AND TREE HEIGHTS:

Habitat Description: WOODLAND FOREST

Regional Ecosystem: 12-9-10-2 Tree Canopy (EDL*) height: 19.3 Tree subcanopy and/or emergent ht: S: 10.5 E: _____

SITE PHOTOS:

(Photo Numbers)

Plot centre:

North

South

East

West

Landscape photo(s):

Spot photo(s):

50 x 20m area:

(NB: All logs >10cm, >0.5m within 50 x 20m area measured to the plot boundary)

Coarse woody debris:

Length: 65cm + 550
=1200

Site Total: 13

Per ha Total: 120

100 x 50m area:

(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species)

Total native tree spp richness:

E. TETRALEPIDIS, C. CITRIPORA, E. CREBRA,

T. CADAGHI

Total: 4

Proportion of dominant canopy (EDL) species with evidence of recruitment: 100%

50 x 10m area: Native Plant Spp Richness:

(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)

Shrub spp. richness: A. FALCATA, A. FALCATA, EXCELSA, Dodonaea triquetra

3

Grass spp. richness: Eragrostis, Themeda triandra

2

Forbs and others spp. richness: YELLOW EDITIONS, DANIELLA, SALICARIA, GLYCINE, tomentosa, Cheilanthes sieberi

4

CANOPY
LITRUDICE

16.9 m

18.0

19.3

20.5

21.6

EXCELSA
SILICIA
CORODOKA

10.6 m

6.2

12.3

9.7

10.5

T3

*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes.

100 x 50m area: *from benchmark doc.	No. of large eucalypt trees (tally):	Total: 2	Total large trees (ha):
Eucalypt large tree DBH*: 380	No. of large non-eucalypt trees (tally):	Total: N/A	4
Non-eucalypt large tree DBH*: N/A			

(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them)

[illegible]

* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring.

[illegible]

80 plots in, new
(525167)

Attribute	RE: 12.9-10.2	BioCondition Plot			
	Benchmark	Weighting (%)	Value	Sub-score	Score
Large Trees: Eucalypts Non-eucalypts	38cm DBH (38 per ha) NA	15	$4/38 = 10.5\%$	X	(5)
Tree height (m) Canopy Subcanopy	21 12	5	$19.3/21 = 92\%$ $10.5/12 = 88\%$	5 5	(5)
Recruitment of canopy species (%)	100	5	100	X	(5)
Canopy cover (%) Canopy Subcanopy	64% 20%	5	$13.8/64 = 21\%$ $30.2/20 = 151\%$	2 5	(3.5)
Shrub canopy cover (%)	6%	5	0	X	0
Coarse woody debris (m/ha)	506	5	$120 = 24\%$	X	(2)
Native plant spp. richness Trees Shrubs Grass Forbs/other	6 7 7 13	20	$4/6 = 67\%$ $3/7 = 43\%$ $2/7 = 29\%$ $4/13 = 31\%$	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	(10)
Non-native plant cover (%)	0%	10	48%	X	(3)
Native perennial grass cover (%)	21%	5	$23/21 = 109\%$	X	(5)
Organic litter cover (%)	48%	5	$18/48 = 37.5$	X	(3)
Landscape context (fragmented) Patch size Context Connectivity		10 5 5	269 1740 ha HVR = 5.82% Rem = 53% 30%	X	(10) (10) (4) (2)
Total Score					57.5

(3) = moderately dysfunctional

BIOCONDITION SITE ASSESSMENT DATASHEET



Queensland Government

OFFICE USE ONLY

Site ID: 80-00000-00

Entered:

DATE: 11/11/25

BioCon survey number: 4

Checked:

OBSERVERS: IT + AN

Corrected:

SITE INFORMATION

General habitat survey number: 4

LOCATION: (GPS reference) Bioregion: 12
 Datum: ☐ AGD84 ☐ GDA84 (WGS84) OTHER: 94/56 Location derivation:
 Road: zone: easting: northing: Plot Centre Direction: m at degrees
 Plot Origin: zone: easting: northing: Accuracy:
 Plot Centre: zone: easting: northing: Accuracy:
 Plot bearing: Plot alignment description:
 Locality description (include tenure and reserve number):

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM AND TREE HEIGHTS:

Habitat Description: elevation: 134.43m

Regional Ecosystem: 12.9-10.2 Tree Canopy (EDL*) height: 21.3 Tree subcanopy and/or emergent ht: S: 15.1 E: NA

SITE PHOTOS:

(Photo Numbers) Plot centre: North East West

Landscape photo(s): Spot photo(s):

50 x 20m area:

(NB: All logs >10cm, >0.5m within 50 x 20m area measured to the plot boundary)

Coarse woody debris:

Length: 17.2m + 23.85 = 41.05

Site Total: 41.05
 Per ha Total: 410.5

100 x 50m area:

(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species)

Total native tree spp richness:

E. citriodora ✓
E. crebra ✓
A. excelsa ✓
E. fibrosa ✓
Acacia sp x 2 ✓

Total: 6

Proportion of dominant canopy (EDL) species with evidence of recruitment:

100 %

50 x 10m area: Native Plant Spp Richness:

(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)

Total

Shrub spp. richness:	<u>A. excelsa, +1, Acacia sp x 2</u>	<u>4</u>
Grass spp. richness:	<u>Aristida (3awn grass), Themeda triandra, +2</u>	<u>4</u>
Forbs and others spp. richness:	<u>Yellow buttons fern, Aristida (3awn grass), star goodenia, Dianella sp x 2, 2 x sedge/rush, +1,</u>	<u>8</u>

Non-native plant cover (%):

Lantana camara, Melin's sp.

5%

BIOCONDITION SITE ASSESSMENT DATASHEET cont....

Five 1 x 1m plots:

*attributes are essential to assess as used in scoring, however assessment of all attributes improves your ability to more accurately visualise proportions of each of the attributes.

Ground Cover:	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	30% 44%	55%	55%	53	65	51.6
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	1%	1.5%	3%	3	5	5.4
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native forbs and shrubs	1%	1%	1%	1%	0	0.8
Litter*	28%	15 19%	18	15 20	10	21
Rock	0%	0	0	0	0	0
Bare ground	25%	10%	10 13	18	0	13.2
Cryptogams	55%	0	10	5	20	8.2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

100 x 50m area; *from benchmark doc.

Eucalypt large tree DBH*: 38

Non-eucalypt large tree DBH*: NA

No. of large eucalypt trees (tally):

Total: 19

Total large trees (ha):

No. of large non-eucalypt trees (tally):

Total: N/A

38

100m transect:

(Only assess Emergent (E) or Subcanopy (S) layers if the benchmark document stipulates that layers are present *If trees are in the same layer and continuous along the transect you can group them)

Tree Canopy Cover:

[illegible]

Shrub Canopy Cover:

* denote as native or exotic. Only native shrub cover is used in the scoring.

Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total
x	6.2-11.6	5.4	x	71.7-73.1	1.4									
x	26.7-27.3	0.6	x	88.7-93.7	5									
x	28-28.8	0.8	x											
x	30-31.3	1.3												
x	31.7-32.3	0.6												
x	39.8-44.5	4.7												
x	47.2-47.9	0.7												
x	53.8-54	0.2												
x	61.8-62.2	0.4												
												Total native: 21.1		
												Total exotic: —		

80 Fords Rd, Adare - Transect 4

Attribute	RE: 12.9-10.2		BioCondition Plot		
	Benchmark	Weighting (%)	Value	Sub-score	Score
Large Trees: Eucalypts Non-eucalypts	38cm DBH (38 per ha) NA	15	$38/38 \times 100 = 100\%$	NA	10
Tree height (m) Canopy Subcanopy	21 12	5	$21.3/21 \times 100 = 101\%$ $15.1/12 \times 100 = 125.8\%$	5 5	⑤
Recruitment of canopy species (%)	100	5	100	NA	5
Canopy cover (%) Canopy Subcanopy	64% 20%	5	$60.4/64 \times 100 = 94\%$ $9.4/20 \times 100 = 47\%$	5 2	3.5
Shrub canopy cover (%)	6%	5	$21.1/6 \times 100 = 360\%$	NA	3
Coarse woody debris (m/ha)	506	5	$410.5/506 \times 100 = 741\%$	NA	2
Native plant spp. richness Trees Shrubs Grass Forbs/other	6 7 7 13	20	$6/6 \times 100 = 100\%$ $4/7 \times 100 = 57\%$ $4/7 \times 100 = 57\%$ $8/13 \times 100 = 62\%$	5 2.5 2.5 2.5	12.5
Non-native plant cover (%)	0%	10	5%	NA	10
Native perennial grass cover (%)	21%	5	$51.6/21 \times 100 = 246\%$	NA	5
Organic litter cover (%)	48%	5	$21/48 \times 100 = 44\%$	NA	3
Landscape context (fragmented) Patch size Context Connectivity		10 5 5	269 ha HVR = 5.82% Rem = 53% 20% 100%	NA	10 4 4.5
Total Score					78
BioCondition Class					2 - moderately functional

BIOCONDITION SITE ASSESSMENT DATASHEET



Queensland Government

OFFICE USE ONLY

Entered:

Checked:

Corrected:

Site ID: 80 FORDS RD

DATE: 11 / 11 / 25

OBSERVERS: JT + AN

BioCon survey number: 5

SITE INFORMATION

General habitat survey number: 5

LOCATION: (GPS reference) Bioregion: 12
 Datum: ☐ AGD84 ☐ GDA94 (WGS84) OTHER: 94/56 Location derivation:
 Road: zone: easting: northing: Plot Centre Direction: m at degrees
 Plot Origin: zone: easting: northing: Accuracy:
 Plot Centre: zone: easting: northing: Accuracy:
 Plot bearing: Plot alignment description:
 Locality description (include tenure and reserve number):

REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM AND TREE HEIGHTS:

Habitat Description: Elevation =

Regional Ecosystem: 12-9-10-2 Tree Canopy (EDL*) height: 20.6 Tree subcanopy and/or emergent ht: S: 12.9 E: NA

SITE PHOTOS:

(Photo Numbers)

Plot centre:

North

South

East

West

Landscape photo(s):

Spot photo(s):

50 x 20m area:

(NB: All logs >10cm, >0.5m within 50 x 20m area measured to the plot boundary)

Coarse woody debris:

Length: 34.9 + 57.9 = 92.8

Site Total: 92.8
 Per ha Total: 928

100 x 50m area:

(NB: *Ecologically Dominant Layer. Tree defined as single stemmed over 2m. All tree species in the 100 x 50m (not just EDL species))

Total native tree spp richness:

C. citriodora ✓
E. fibrosa ✓
E. crebra ✓
A. excelsa ✓
Acacia sp. x 2 ✓
+1

Total: 7

Proportion of dominant canopy (EDL) species with evidence of recruitment:

86.7 %

50 x 10m area: Native Plant Spp Richness:

(NB: List species if known or count if unknown. Shrub is defined as single stemmed below 2m or multi-stemmed from base or below 20cm)

Total

Shrub spp. richness:	<u>Acacia x 2, A. excelsa, +2, (Leucosyris + Alcatraz)</u>	5
Grass spp. richness:	<u>Aristida sp., blade grass, Themeda triandra, Wey panic, Eragrostis sp.</u>	5
Forbs and others spp. richness:	<u>(1) Lomandra multiflora, Lomandra sp., Dianella sp., Yellow buttons</u>	5
Non-native plant cover (%):	<u>Lantana camara</u>	5 %

Five 1 x 1m plots:	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
Ground Cover:						
Native perennial ('decreaser') grass cover*	10	10	10	10	4.5	9.0 18%
Native other grass (if relevant)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native forbs and other species (non-grass)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native shrubs (<1m in height)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native grass	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-native forbs and shrubs	0	0	5	90	0	9.0 19%
Litter*	55	55	75	0	50	47.0 23%
Rock	0	5	0	0	0	1%
Bare ground	30	30	10	0	5	15%
Cryptogams	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Total: NA

[illegible]

Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total	Shrubs*	Distance (m)	Total
N	39-52	13	N	80.2-80.6	0.4									
N	14.5-15.2	0.7	N	86.8-87.4	0.6									
N	37.5-37.9	0.4	N	89.8-91.8	2									
N	47.9-49	2	N	92.5-93.5	1									
N	80.9-81	0.2												
N	51.7-53.5	1.8												
E	55-56.4	1.4												
N	76.5-77.5	3												
E	77.2-77.5	0.3												
												Total native: 13.4		
												Total exotic: 1.7		

80 Fords Rd, Adare - Transect 5

Attribute	RE: 12.9-10.2		BioCondition Plot		
	Benchmark	Weighting (%)	Value	Sub-score	Score
Large Trees: Eucalypts Non-eucalypts	38cm DBH (38 per ha) NA	15	$36/38 \times 100 = 95\%$	NA	10
Tree height (m) Canopy Subcanopy	21 12	5	$20.6/21 \times 100 = 98\%$ $12.9/12 \times 100 = 108\%$	5 5	5
Recruitment of canopy species (%)	100	5	$6/7 \times 100 = 86\%$	NA	5
Canopy cover (%) Canopy Subcanopy	64% 20%	5	$53.6/64 \times 100 = 84\%$ $19.6/20 \times 100 = 98\%$	5 5	5
Shrub canopy cover (%)	6%	5	$13.4/6 \times 100 = 223\%$	NA	3
Coarse woody debris (m/ha)	506	5	$928/506 \times 100 = 183\%$	NA	5
Native plant spp. richness Trees Shrubs Grass Forbs/other	6 7 7 13	20	$7/6 \times 100 = 117\%$ $5/7 \times 100 = 71\%$ $5/7 \times 100 = 71\%$ $5/13 \times 100 = 39\%$	5 2.5 2.5 2.5	12.5
Non-native plant cover (%)	0%	10	5%	NA	10
Native perennial grass cover (%)	21%	5	$18/21 \times 100 = 86\%$	NA	3
Organic litter cover (%)	48%	5	$47/48 \times 100 = 98\%$	NA	5
Landscape context (fragmented) Patch size Context Connectivity		10 3 5	269 HVR = 5.82 Rem = 53% 30% 100%	NA NA NA	10 4 5
Total Score					82.5
BioCondition Class					2 = moderately functional

APPENDIX B

BioCondition Photos



Plate 1 Biocondition transect 1 plot centre north view.



Plate 2 Biocondition transect 1 plot centre east view.



Plate 3 Biocondition transect 1 plot centre south view.



Plate 4 Biocondition transect 1 plot centre west view.



Plate 5 Biocondition transect 2 plot centre north view.



Plate 6 Biocondition transect 2 plot centre east view.



Plate 7 Biocondition transect 2 plot centre south view.



Plate 8 Biocondition transect 2 plot centre west view.



Plate 9 Biocondition transect 3 plot centre north view.



Plate 10 Biocondition transect 3 plot centre east view.



Plate 11 Biocondition transect 3 plot centre south view.



Plate 12 Biocondition transect 3 plot centre west view.



Plate 13 Biocondition transect 4 plot centre north view.



Plate 14 Biocondition transect 4 plot centre east view.



Plate 15 Biocondition transect 4 plot centre south view.



Plate 16 Biocondition transect 4 plot centre west view.



Plate 17 Biocondition transect 5 plot centre north view.



Plate 18 Biocondition transect 5 plot centre east view.



Plate 19 Biocondition transect 5 plot centre south view.



Plate 20 Biocondition transect 5 plot centre west view.

APPENDIX C

Erosion Photos



Plate 1 Erosion 1 north view.



Plate 2 Erosion 1 east view.



Plate 3 Erosion 1 south view.



Plate 4 Erosion 1 west view.



Plate 5 View of soil at Erosion 1.



Plate 6 Erosion 2 north view.



Plate 7 Erosion 2 east view.



Plate 8 Erosion 2 south view.



Plate 9 Erosion 2 west view.



Plate 10 View of soil at Erosion 2.



Plate 11 Erosion 3 north view.



Plate 12 Erosion 3 east view.



Plate 13 Erosion 3 south view.



Plate 14 Erosion 3 west view.



Plate 15 View of soil at Erosion 3.



Plate 16 Erosion 4 north view.



Plate 17 Erosion 4 east view.



Plate 18 Erosion 4 south view.

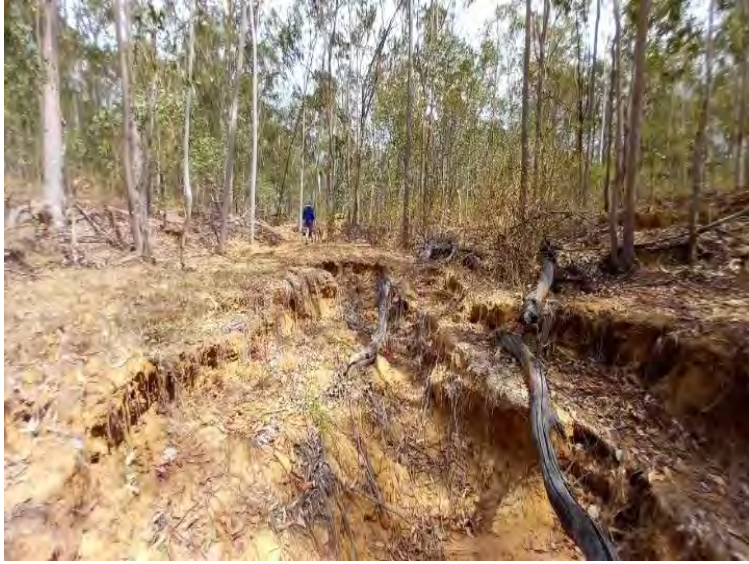


Plate 19 Erosion 4 west view.



Plate 20 View of soil at Erosion 4.

APPENDIX D

WONS and State Category 3 Flora Photos



Plate 1 Fireweed (F1) north view.



Plate 2 Fireweed (F1) east view.



Plate 3 Fireweed (F1) south view.



Plate 4 Fireweed (F1) west view.



Plate 5 Fireweed (F2) north view.



Plate 6 Fireweed (F2) east view.



Plate 7 Fireweed (F2) south view.



Plate 8 Fireweed (F2) west view.



Plate 9 General view of soil at F2.



Plate 10 *L. camara* fringing creek line. North view.



Plate 11 *L. camara* fringing creek line. East view.



Plate 12 *L. camara* fringing creek line. South view.



Plate 13 *L. camara* fringing creek line. West view.



Plate 14 Soil at *L. camara* infestation fringing creek line.



Plate 15 *L. montedivensis*.



Plate 16 *Melinis* sp. north view.



Plate 17 *Melinis* sp. east view.



Plate 18 *Melinis* sp. south view.



Plate 19 *Melinis* sp. west view.



Plate 20 *Melinis* sp. soil.



Plate 21 *Opuntia* spp. (O3) north view.



Plate 22 *Opuntia* spp. (O3) east view.



Plate 23 *Opuntia* spp. (O3) south view.



Plate 24 *Opuntia* spp. (O3) west view.



Plate 25 *Opuntia* spp. (O3) soil.



Plate 26 *Opuntia* spp. (O4) north view.



Plate 27 *Opuntia* spp. (O4) east view.



Plate 28 *Opuntia* spp. (O4) south view.



Plate 29 *Opuntia* spp. (O4) west view.



Plate 30 *Opuntia* spp. (O4) soil.



Plate 31 *Opuntia* spp. (O5) north view.



Plate 32 *Opuntia* spp. (O5) east view.



Plate 33 *Opuntia* spp. (O5) south view.



Plate 34 *Opuntia* spp. (O5) west view.



Plate 35 *Opuntia* spp. (O5) soil.



Plate 36 *Opuntia* spp. (O1).



Plate 37 *Sida* sp. located in Offset Area B.



Plate 38 *Sida* sp. located in Offset Area B.



Plate 39 *Tecoma stans* located in Offset Area A.



Plate 40 *Tecoma stans* located in Offset Area A.



Plate 41 *Indigofera* sp. located in Offset Area B.

APPENDIX E

Flora Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Sickle wattle
<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Black wattle
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap tree
<i>Aristida vagans</i>	Threeawn spear grass
<i>Cassinia laevis</i>	Curry bush
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Rock fern
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow buttons
<i>Corymbia torrelliana</i> *	Cadaghi
<i>Corymbia trachyphloia</i>	Brown bloodwood
<i>Daviesia villifera</i>	Prickly bitter pea
<i>Dianella</i> sp.	Flax-lily
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Large-leaf hop-bush
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry panic
<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.	Lovegrass
<i>Eremophola debilis</i>	Winter apple
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaved ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>	Spotted gum
<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> subsp. <i>fibrosa</i>	Broad-leaved ironbark
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum
<i>Glycine tomentella</i>	Glycine
<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	Star goodenia
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Sarsaparilla
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black spear grass
<i>Hovea planifolia</i>	Hovea
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady grass
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> *	Creeping lantana
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Lomandra
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Lomandra
<i>Melinis</i> sp*	
<i>Opuntia</i> spp.*	Prickly pear
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	White dogwood
<i>Panicum</i> sp.	
<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	Quinine bush
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender rice flower
<i>Pultenaea petiolaris</i>	Woolly bush-pea
<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>	Hairy bush-pea
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Fireweed
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	Grass tree
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Grass tree

** refers to an invasive or non-endemic species*

EPBC APPROVAL NUMBER: EPBC 2017/7994
PROJECT NAME: LOCKYER POWER PROJECT
DATE 28 NOVEMBER 2025

Appendix B: Site Inspection and Fencing Reports

Lockyer Energy Project: Six-monthly site and fencing inspection report

Prepared by Andrew Robson 17 March 2025

EPBC 2017/7994 requirement

The second bullet point in Table 2 Offset Strategy Details in Attachment B of the EPBC Approval (EPBC 2017/7994) for the Lockyer Energy Project requires the following actions to be undertaken:

Monitoring of wildlife friendly boundary fencing (including koala exclusion fencing around the project infrastructure and along the southern boundary of the lot) on a 6-monthly basis to identify maintenance requirements, such as trimming regrowth within 3m of koala exclusion fence and repairing fences to assist in excluding predators.

On 17 March 2025, I inspected all sections of all fencing around the boundary of Lot 191 CSH2361 and advise the below.

- a. The koala exclusion fence along the southern boundary of the lot is in good condition and woody weed/grass growth along the fence was successfully treated in September 2024. See before and after photographs below:



Fence before weed treatment
(September 2024)



Fence after weed treatment (17 March 2025)

- b. The whole length of the “footpath” (i.e. the land between Ford’s Road and the front “koala-proof” fence, was mowed by Horrigan Slashing over several days ending on 4 March 2025 (immediately before the arrival of Cyclone Alfred) and is in good condition. The western end of this strip is now under water. See photograph below:



- c. The property accommodates a buried high-pressure gas pipeline, and the pipeline operator controls a 10 m wide (as opposed to the requirement in the EPBC Approval for a minimum of three metre wide) strip of mown grass (immediately inside and adjacent to the koala exclusion fence) with no woody weeds or trees. Coincidentally, the pipeline easement abuts the southern boundary of the lot. All of this 10m wide strip was also mowed by Horrigan Slashing and is in good condition. The last 200m on the western end is now covered by about 250mm of water due to the recent cyclone.



Standing water inside and outside front fence on south west corner of property



Standing water on pipeline easement within property – taken from Ford’s Road

- d. I also inspected all sections of the wildlife friendly fences along the western, northern and eastern sides of the lot. They are all in good condition. They include a plain top wire, a plain bottom wire, and variously two or three middle wires which are ordinary barbed wire. No other damage was discovered. Several dozen Eastern Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*) were onsite and were observed to pass freely backwards and forwards through the wildlife-friendly fence on the eastern boundary of the property.
- e. The fence maintenance lines along the western, northern and eastern boundaries were also mowed by Horrigan Slashing and are all in good condition. See photographs below,



- f. The cleared project footprint was also mowed by Horrigan Slashing and is now in good condition. See photographs below:



- g. Numerous small lantana clumps inside and along the western and northern margins of Offset Area B, as well as along the southern side of Rangers Road, were sprayed by another contractor in September 2024, and excellent kill rates achieved. Only a very few small lantana plants are now present.

Other

The small farm dam located in the southern end of the property is in good condition and is full of clear water. The rock armouring that was installed to protect the by-wash/spillway continues to function satisfactorily, with no evidence of erosion during recent heavy rains.

Evidence of recent (within the previous 24 hours) activity by Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*) was located on the banks of the same dam. It suggests that at least two individuals watered at the dam. See photographs below:



No further action at this time

As part of the 2025 Approval Conditions Annual Compliance Inspection and Report process, I recommend:

- Inspect and, if necessary, mow the 10m-wide fence maintenance lines along the western, northern and eastern boundary fences as well as the road-side corridor.
- Inspect the status of and, if necessary, repair fencing.
- Inspect any weed growth (including Lantana) across the whole site, particularly including the western margin of Offset Area B and, if necessary, arrange treatment of same.
- Inspect growth of suckers and weeds across the cleared project footprint and, if necessary, have this area slashed.

A further report with recommendations will then be submitted to Lockyer Energy Management Pty Ltd in September 2025.

Andrew Robson
Construction and Compliance Manager
Andrew.Robson@ArcheEnergy.com.au
Arche Energy Pty Ltd
17 March 2024

Lockyer Energy Project:

Six-monthly site and fencing report

Document date 20 October 2025

Prepared by Bill Francis – Property Portfolio Specialist, Land & Property

CM Reference number



EPBC 2017/7994 REQUIREMENT

The second bullet point in table 2 Offset Strategy Details in Attachment B of the EPBC Approval (EPBC 2017/7994) for the Lockyer Energy Project requires the following actions to be undertaken:

Monitoring of wildlife friendly boundary fencing (including koala exclusion fencing around the project infrastructure and long the southern boundary of the lot) on a 6-monthly basis to identify maintenance requirements, such as trimming regrowth within 3m of koala exclusion fence and repairing fence to assist in excluding predators.

On 24 September 2025, I inspected all sections of all fencing around the boundary of Lot 191 CSH2361 and advise the below.

- a. The koala exclusion fence along the southern boundary of the lot is in good condition. Grass and weeds are growing within the fence wire, in the low-lying wet area in the southwest corner of the lot. Stanwell will engage our land management contractor to spray these weeds if access is available.



- b. A buried high pressure gas pipeline is located in close proximity to the southern boundary fence. The pipeline operator maintains vegetation to its own standards, namely a 10 m wide (as opposed to the requirement in the EPBC Approval for a 3m wide) strip of mown grass (immediately inside and adjacent to the koala exclusion fence) with no woody weeds or trees. The easement had a pre-winter mow excluding the low-lying damp area in the south-west frontage to Fords Road (approximately 100m).

Stanwell will engage Horrigan's slashing to slash both sides of the southern boundary

fence where there is dry access, in mid-October.

- c. As project infrastructure is not installed, there is no other koala exclusion fencing present.
- d. The wildlife friendly fencing along the eastern, northern and southern sides of the lot were also inspected. They are mostly in good condition, with a plain wire top and bottom and two or three middle wires of barbed wire. There is a fallen tree laying on the top wire near the dry creek crossing on the eastern boundary and the bottom plain and barb wires have broken on the flood fence nearby.

Stanwell will engage our land management contractor to remove the fallen tree from the fence, repair the broken wires and retention.



- e. A small number of regrowth trees were identified along the eastern boundary fence alignment. These will be slashed as part of the fire access track maintenance by Horrigan Slashing in mid-October.



- f. No other fence damage was discovered. The low-lying area in the south-west corner of the lot was not accessible however the fence appeared to be in good condition.



Other Land Management

Slashing – The full length of the fence maintenance track/fire access lines (10m width) along the eastern, northern and western boundary were inspected. The north-western and western boundary tracks were found to carry more vegetation than the eastern boundary track.

It was decided to engage Horrigan’s slashing to renew all the fence maintenance/fire access lines. With the continued dry weather, it may be possible that low-lying wet areas can also be accessed for slashing. This will be reviewed with the contractor.

Following the impact of Cyclone Albert earlier in the year (April) the grass and vegetation in the cleared area also requires slashing to improve access and reduce the fuel load. This work will be included in Horrigan’s Slashing’s scope of works for mid-October.

Weed Management – The Flora survey assessment of the Offset Areas will inform the scope of works for the weed management within the Offset Areas. The Flora survey assessment is planned to be undertaken in mid-October by S5 Consulting.

Additional environmental weeds identified during the site inspection included Mother of Millions (*Bryophyllum*) – a singular plant was identified on the neighbouring property, in the dry creek crossing. This area will need to be monitored. Additional Mother of Millions plants were identified on the western side of Offset Area A. The land management contractor will be engaged to spray the Mother of Millions in the overall spraying works for the site.



Lantana (*Lantana camara*) – The western edge of both Offset Area A & B are infested with Lantana. The late season cyclone (April) has increased the growth of the lantana; however, the prevailing hot dry weather has made conditions unfavourable for spraying of the lantana. The land management contractor will be engaged to treat the lantana in these areas and as identified in the Flora survey assessment when conditions improve for that works.



Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*) is present on the cleared area that is being slashed, as well as the surrounding properties and roadside. The optimum time for spraying of Fireweed is during the early growth/flowering period June-August each year. A treatment plan will be developed to address the infestation. Biosecurity measures including blow down/wash down of vehicles and boots will be required for all vehicles and personnel accessing the site.



- a. Waste on site – An old tractor tyre (regulated waste) and inner tube were identified during the inspection. These are in the southeastern area of Offset A. A strategy to remove these from the property in a controlled manner will be progressed.



- b. Erosion control outside offset areas – Creek and drain crossings on fence maintenance and fire access track eastern (1) Northern (2) Western (1) – These crossings are currently serviceable in a 4WD vehicle, however an opportunity to progress approvals and action crossing upgrades to reduce the potential for future erosion should be considered.



Eastern Track



Northern Track



Northern Track



Western Track

- c. Feral Pest Management – Trail Cameras were installed in 3 locations – 2 in Offset Area and one adjacent to the large dam in the cleared area – during a site visit on 28 August 2024. The SD cards for these cameras were recovered during the site visit on 24 September 2025.

During the 28 days that the cameras were in-situ there was occasional native animal activity (wallabies, kangaroos etc) images and video captured by the Offset cameras. No Feral pests were captured on these cameras.

The trail camera at the dam location captured almost daily, multiple visits by Eastern Grey Kangaroos and wallabies, with hundreds of images and videos available. There was also the occasional visit from a single wild dog and 1 or 2 deer at separate times.

The dog appeared in the first 14 days and the deer/s in the 2nd 14-day period.

Ongoing monitoring of the trail cameras will inform future pest management strategies.

The following table shows the times feral animals were captured on the dam trail camera:

Wild dog/s	Note it appears that there was only one dog visiting the site.		
31/08/2025	17:44pm	Lone dog	Image
03/09/2025	8:08 am	Lone dog	Images
13/09/2025	2:51 am	Lone dog	Image
13/09/2025	17:57 pm	Lone dog	Ran through the site.
Feral Deer/s	On all but one instance there are only single deer on the images/videos		
14/09/2025	08:33 am	Lone deer	Short stay
18/09/2025	00:56 am	Lone deer	Video
21/09/2025	19:20 pm	Lone deer	Image
23/09/2025	23:53 pm	Lone deer	Image
24/09/2025	03:22 am	Two deer	Video

Actions -

Slashing – Horrigan Slashing engaged to undertake slashing of the fence/fire access maintenance tracks in mid-October. Include the south-western low-lying wet areas if they have dried out sufficiently.

Horrigan Slashing to slash the cleared paddock area at the same time.

Fence Repairs – Confirm scope of works for Land Management Contractor (Pro Earthworks) to provide quotes for fence repairs and removing dead trees from fence line. If quote is acceptable engage land management contractor through a Purchase Order.

Weed Management – Confirm scope of works for Land Management Contractor to provide a quote for weed management in the offset areas. If quote is acceptable engage land management contractor to progress works.

Develop a weed management plan for the fireweed in the open paddock area, produce a scope of work and seek a quote from the land management contractor to progress in July-August 2026.

Dumped Tyres – Engage an appropriately licensed contractor to undertake the removal and transport of the tyres to a licensed receiving place.

Erosion control – Creek and drain crossings external to offset area – develop a plan to improve and protect vehicle crossing areas, including approvals for the works. Develop a scope of works and seek quotes from the Land Management contractor. Engage if suitable.