

ENV-PLN-0007

Biodiversity Offset Management Plan (BOMP)

Declaration of accuracy

In making this declaration, I am aware that section 491 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) makes it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents to specified persons who are known to be performing a duty or carrying out a function under the EPBC Act or the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth). The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. 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.



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1 Introduction

Foxleigh Management Pty Limited is the operator of the Foxleigh Joint Venture at the Foxleigh Mine. Foxleigh Coal Pty Ltd (ACN 125 986 549) holds an approval under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act, Reference Number 2010/5421) to disturb protected matters (PM) - previously known as MNES (Matters of National Environmental Significance) - including Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) threatened ecological community (Brigalow TEC) and Squatter Pigeon Primary habitat (SPPH).

The EPBC 2010/5421 was originally issued on 14 May-14 (May-14 EPBC) with key criteria:

- Term: 31 Dec-34
- Brigalow TEC disturbance limit – 83.7ha
- SPPH disturbance limit – 181ha
- An Offset Management Plan (OMP) to meet conditions 4, 5, 6 was approved on 12 Dec-16.

As part of a review of the Foxleigh 2021 OMP survey and review of the Life of Mine footprint three things were identified:

1. A number of previously identified and approved offset areas impacted by herbicide were not going to recover or be acceptable offset areas as originally intended.
2. The area of PM disturbance is different to the May-14 EPBC approval; and
3. The Life of Mine extended beyond the May-14 EPBC approval term.

Accordingly, an application for an extension and variation was lodged and granted on 30 Sep-21 (Sep-21 EPBC) with key criteria:

- Term: 31 Dec-50
- Brigalow TEC disturbance limit – 96.2ha
- SPPH disturbance limit – 202.5ha

On 15 Feb-22 *Biodiversity Offset Management Plan, 7 Feb-22* was approved under CI4 of the Sep-21 EPBC.

On 9 Dec-22 an amended version - *Biodiversity Offset Management Plan, 29 Nov-22* - was approved. This version had an Appendix E that reconciled proposed Life of Mine Plan (LOMP) clearance areas on 19 Oct-22 and identified that a further variation for small additions will be required at a later date.

As part of addressing the requirements in Appendix E, a review of disturbance areas was undertaken, and an application was made to modify disturbance limits:

- Brigalow TEC disturbance limit – 96.2ha
- SPPH disturbance limit – 202.8ha (increase of 0.3ha)

Table 1 identifies the EPBC approval conditions and sections of this BOMP that apply:

Table 1 EPBC conditions and BOMP applicable sections

EPBC #	EPBC Condition	BOMP section
5a	A summary of the residual impacts to PM that will be compensated for by the offset/s. This summary must include the area(s) of habitat for PM and its condition and quality at all impact sites which the offset/s are to address.	Table 2, Section 2.4, Table 10, Table 11
5b	Detailed survey methodologies for determining baseline conditions of the PM at each offset site.	Appendix 1

EPBC #	EPBC Condition	BOMP section
5c	The environmental objectives, relevant to the PM, and a reference to the EPBC Act approval conditions and other applicable conditions of approval (including State approval conditions), if any, to which the BOMP refers.	Table 13; Table 1
5d	A table of commitments made in the BOMP to achieve the environmental objectives, and a reference to where the commitments are detailed in the BOMP.	Table 13 & Table 30
5e	Reporting and review mechanisms, and documentation standards to demonstrate compliance with management and environmental commitments in the BOMP.	Section 6 & 7
5f	An assessment of risks to achieving environmental objectives and risk management strategies that will be applied.	Section 5
5g	Impact avoidance, mitigation and/or repair measures, and their timing.	Table 29
5h	A monitoring program, which must include:	Section 4
5hi	measurable performance indicators to monitor attainment of the offset completion criteria;	Section 3
5hii	trigger values for corrective actions; and	Section 3
5hiii	the timing and frequency of monitoring to detect trigger values and changes in the performance indicators;	Section 3
5i	proposed corrective actions if trigger values are reached or performance indicators not attained.	Table 29
6	The approval holder must, by 30 June 2022 or as otherwise agreed by the Minister in writing, register a legally binding conservation mechanism to provide protection in perpetuity over the offset areas specified in the BOMP.	Section 2.8

2 Project Offsets

2.1 Summary

Figure 1 shows the Protected Matters (PM) impacted by the Life of Mine Plan (LOMP) and Table 2 quantifies the areas. The requisite BOMP Offset Areas (Figure 2) is the 2024 approved offset area.

The process followed for the update is:

- Review of EIS and initial Biodiversity surveys
- Re-digitising of all PM affected areas from May-14 EPBC Appendix B
- Identification of wrongly classified polygon as Brigalow TEC which has been reclassified as SPPH.
- Review of LOMP footprint affected PM and redesign to remove a polygon as a disturbed area.

Appendix C contains GIS data for the new offset areas.

Figure 1 PM areas and LOMP impact

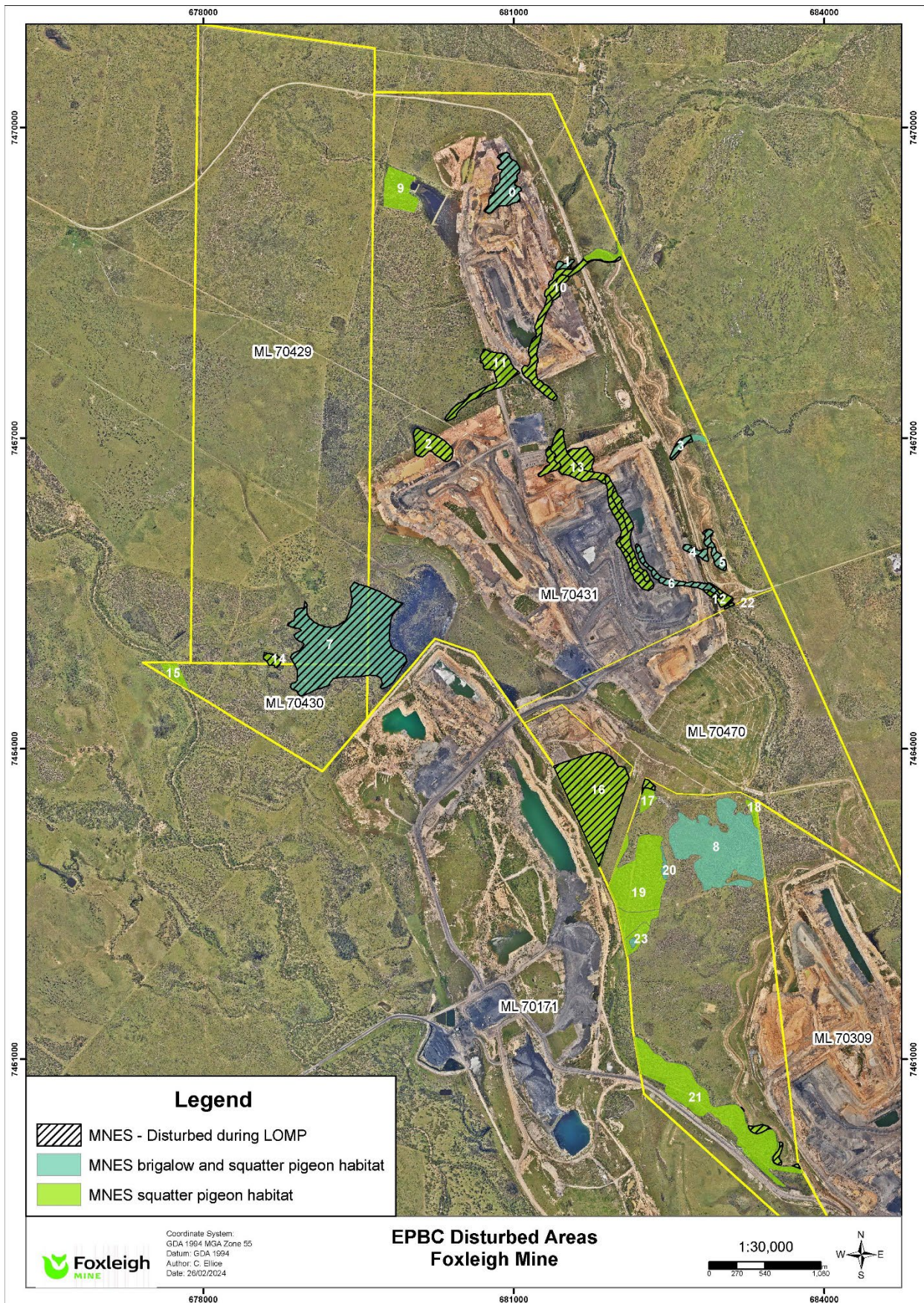
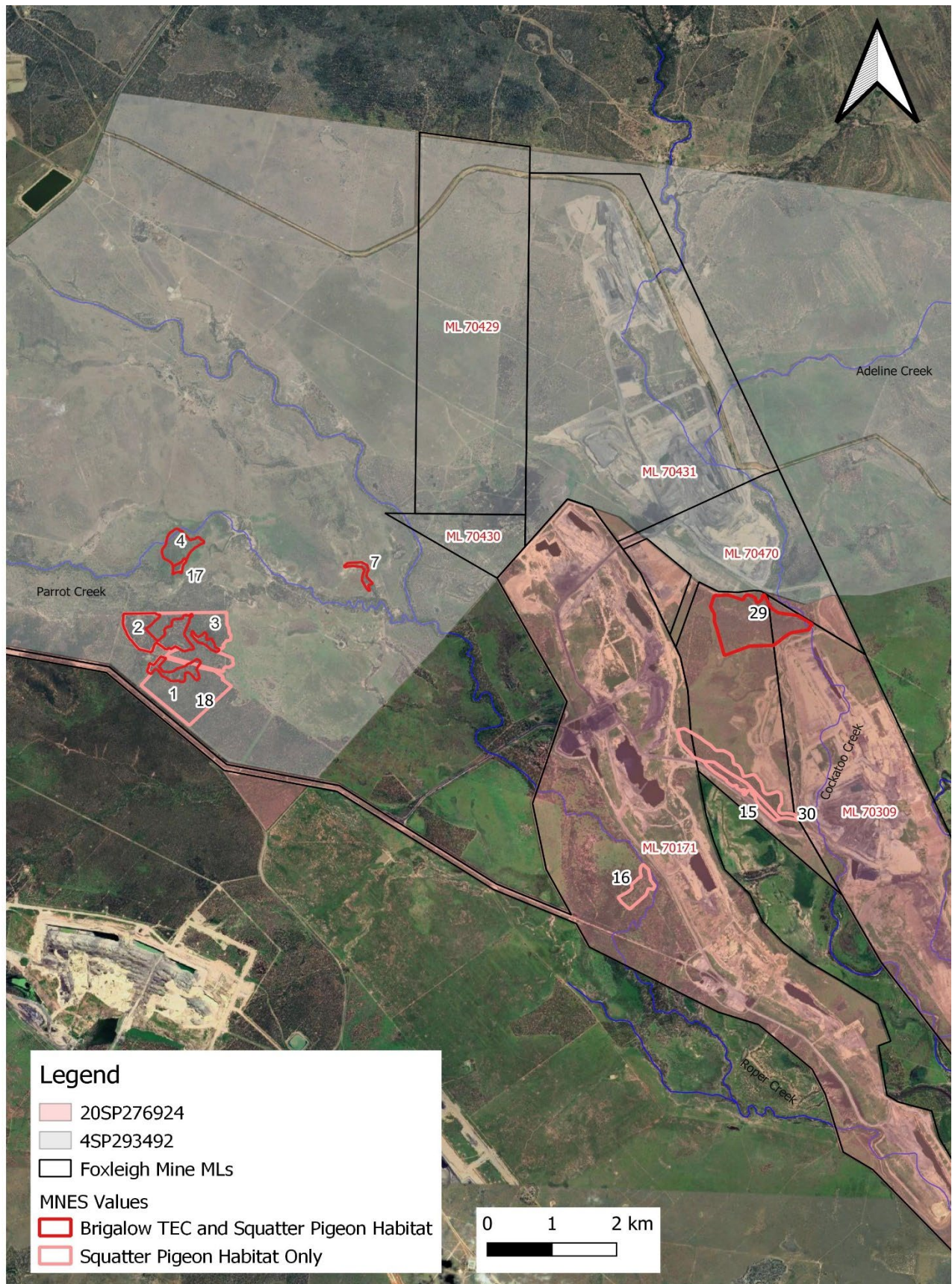


Table 2 PM Areas and LOMP Disturbance

Polygon Number	PM Type	Mar-24	Mar-24
		EPBC PM Attach B (ha)	LOMP Disturb (ha)
0	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	10.57	10.57
1	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	1.04	1.04
3	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	2.75	1.91
4	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	1.71	1.71
5	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	3.07	3.07
6	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	4.93	4.93
7	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	71.88	71.88
8	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	51.35	0.00
20	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	1.04	0.00
23	Brigalow TEC + SPPH	0.52	0.00
Subtotal		148.8	95.1
2	SPPH	7.31	7.31
9	SPPH	10.93	0.00
10	SPPH	16.78	13.41
11	SPPH	10.44	10.44
12	SPPH	2.14	2.14
13	SPPH	27.69	27.69
14	SPPH	1.55	1.55
15	SPPH	3.16	0.00
16	SPPH	41.73	41.73
17	SPPH	3.38	0.82
18	SPPH	1.71	0.00
19	SPPH	39.89	0.00
21	SPPH	45.44	2.33
22	SPPH	0.25	0.25
Subtotal		212.4	107.7
TOTAL	SPPH		202.8

Figure 2 BOMP Offset Areas



2.2 Description of PM impacted values

The 2016 OMP Table 1 described the PMs impacted values and is repeated below.

Table 3 Description of the PM approved to be impacted by the project.

Protected Matter (PM)	EPBC Status	Description of Impacted Values
Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co- dominant) threatened ecological community (TEC)#	Endangered	<p>Brigalow TEC impacted includes areas of remnant and regrowth regional ecosystems (RE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RE 11.3.1 (Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on alluvial plains) RE 11.4.9 (Acacia harpophylla shrubby woodland with Terminalia oblongata on Cainozoic clay plains) RE 11.9.5 (Acacia harpophylla and/or Casuarina cristata open forest on fine-grained sedimentary rocks)
Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (Geophaps scripta scripta)	Vulnerable	<p>Impact on primary breeding and foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon. Breeding and foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon consists of dry, open sclerophyll woodlands and scrub dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia and Callitris species, specifically:</p> <p>Foraging habitat (high value) – Gravelly, sandy, loamy soils, open-forest to woodland communities (dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species), within 3 km of a permanent or seasonal water body.</p> <p>Breeding habitat (high value) – Well-draining, gravelly, sandy or loamy soils, open-forest to woodland communities with patchy, tussock understories, within 1 km of a permanent water body.</p>

2.3 Policy Requirements of the Offset Areas

Compliance with EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy requirements is shown in Table 4.

Table 4 EPBC Act Environmental Offset Policy Requirements

Policy requirement	Foxleigh Coal Mine Offsets
Suitable offsets must deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the aspect of the environment that is protected by national environment law and affected by the proposed action	The proposed offsets acquit a minimum of 100% of the requirements for each PM in accordance with the OAG. Offset areas will be managed to maintain and/or improve the condition and viability of species habitat and vegetation communities in accordance with the objectives and outcomes of this offset management plan (BOMP). This BOMP sets out specific offset objectives as well as management and monitoring actions to be undertaken. The offset site will be managed and monitored until the objectives of this BOMP have been achieved.
Suitable offsets must be built around direct offsets but may include other compensatory measures	Direct land-based offsets will be used for acquittal. They have been identified in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy and OAG.
Suitable offsets must be in proportion to the level of statutory protection that applies to the protected matter	Threatened status of impacted PM is taken into account by the OAG in calculating the area to be provided. The offsets areas were specifically identified to be within the known distribution of each of the offset matters and contain compliant vegetation communities and habitat requirements based on published scientific literature and species records. In addition, detailed field assessments were undertaken in accordance with the Queensland Government's Ecological Equivalence Methodology in order to accurately identify the type and condition of the vegetation.
Suitable offsets must be of a size and scale proportionate to the impacts on the protected matter	The size of the offset area to be secured has been calculated in accordance with the OAG. The inputs and justifications are based on the results of detailed field assessments as presented in Appendix A
Suitable offsets must effectively account for and manage the risks of the offset not succeeding	The use of 100% direct offsets is considered to provide greater certainty that the offset will deliver a conservation gain for the offset matters in comparison to the use of other compensatory measures. The implementation of the BOMP will include an assessment of the risks to offset success and specific management actions to improve habitat quality and reduce the risk of threatening processes on each of the offset.
Suitable offsets must be additional to what is already required, determined by law or planning regulations or agreed to under other schemes or programs (this does not preclude state or territory offsets)	The proposed offsets are zoned rural and rural activity under the Isaac Regional Council planning scheme. These areas have been historically used for cattle grazing. The proposed offset areas are subject to a number of current and potential threats, including weed outbreaks (e.g. *Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis, *Harrisia martinii) and infiltration and/or expansion of pasture grasses (e.g. *Cenchrus ciliaris, *Urochloa mosambicensis), overgrazing, trampling, pest animals (e.g. Pigs (*Sus scrofa), potential future development and lack of long-term security.
Suitable offsets must be efficient, effective, timely, transparent, scientifically robust and reasonable	The principles and approach to identifying, securing, and establishing offsets are based on the key requirements of the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. Offset areas have been identified and deemed suitable using an evidence-based and scientifically robust approach, including by using the OAG. The offsets can be secured efficiently and in a timely manner, given they are in areas controlled by the approval holder and appropriate management actions will be implemented to ensure the offsets are effective.

Policy requirement	Foxleigh Coal Mine Offsets
Suitable offsets must have transparent governance arrangements including being able to be readily measured, monitored, audited and enforced.	The BOMP outlines a clear governance framework and delivery pathway to legally secure the offset areas on the property title, which will be monitored, measured using performance criteria, and audited/enforced in accordance with the project's EPBC Act approval.

2.4 Protected Matters Residual Impacts to be Acquitted - Baseline Surveys

2016 existing adjusted offset area was the focus of surveys undertaken for development of the 2016 OMP. These areas were resurveyed as part of the 2021 wet season monitoring survey and the shortfall difference, herbicide affected area removal, removal of narrow aspect areas and increased approval disturbance limits have been addressed. The 2016 survey included assessments in accordance with the Queensland Government's Ecological Equivalence Methodology (EEM), while the 2021 surveys were undertaken in compliance with the '*Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality, version 1.3*' (DES 2020) (Habitat Quality Guide). The Habitat Quality Guide supersedes EEM, however the collation of data with respect to ecological condition are identical.

Field survey of potential offset areas was undertaken in Sep-21 by Engeny. Polygon 29 (Figure 2) provides the additional TEC acquittal and part of the SPPH acquittal. The survey results are presented in Appendix A.

Data presented is a combination of existing 2016 and new 2021 information.

While multiple targets were surveyed and scored in 2021, this report only references the two new polygons required to meet a minimum 100% acquittal (polygons 29 and 30).

2.4.1 Brigalow TEC

Habitat quality scores for vegetation that constitutes offset potential for Brigalow TEC are below.

Table 5 Habitat quality scores for potential offset areas for Brigalow TEC

RE type/ Assessment unit	No. polygons	Total area (ha)	Habitat quality score	Habitat features and threats
n-r 11.3.1 (AU 1)	29	90.7	3.83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patches of variable size but contiguous with remnant and high value regrowth, at least in part. Only a portion of patch (>100ha) is used. Excellent Gilgai development Potential and known habitat for threatened flora and fauna species Actively utilised by cattle Signs of predator species (Wild Dog, Pig) evident.
Total (ha)		90.7		

It should be noted that this patch of Brigalow (polygon 29) does not currently satisfy the diagnostic criteria for the Brigalow TEC, wherein these patches have been substantively cleared within the last 15 years. Furthermore, this patch is mapped as Category X (non-remnant vegetation) on a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV), which provides farmers with the ability to clear woody vegetation within these areas in perpetuity. It is understood that farmers are encouraged to seek advice in relation to potentially impacting

MNES (e.g. TECs, habitat for Commonwealth listed species) however it is the experience of many ecologists working in Central Queensland that such advice is rarely sought and that deferral to the State mapping, which is actively monitored and updated through routine, generally biennial, review of aerial and SLATs imagery, is the primary source of 'approval checking' prior to clearing. Given that these areas are currently mapped as Category X, with most locked in forever, coupled with the fact that the regenerating vegetation is leguminous and subsisting on alluvial clayey loams, it is proposed that should farmers be given access this patch post- mining, it is considerably likely that these areas would be targeted for clearing and pasture improvement.

Furthermore, additionality is highly likely to be achieved using this patch. Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*) is highly likely to use this patch as is Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) due to the prevalence of regularly inundated Gilgai of variable size, depth, connectivity, and presence of micro-habitat. Both species are listed as vulnerable under both the EPBC Act and NC Act. This patch is also known to support populations of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (no common name) and has the potential to support *Solanum adenophorum* (no common name), which was recorded in similar vegetation within the broader study area.

2.4.2 SPPH

Polygon 30 provides additional SPPH acquittal.

Habitat quality scores for vegetation that constitutes Squatter Pigeon habitat (AUs 1 and 2) are below.

Table 6 Habitat quality scores¹ for potential offset areas for Squatter Pigeon Habitat

RE type/ Assessment unit	Polygon No.	Total area (ha)	Habitat quality score ¹	Habitat features and threats
n-r 11.3.1 (AU 1)	29	90.7	3.07	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Permanent water located within 1 and/or 3 km of patch with moderate diversity of grass species and areas of bare ground.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Assessment unit with variable potential to be suitable as breeding habitat due to distance from a reliable water source.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Potential issues with dust due to proximity to the haul road
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Signs of predator species (e.g. Wild Dog, Pig) evident.
11.3.2 (AU 2)	30	43.3	3.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Permanent water located within 1 km of patch with moderate diversity of grass species and areas of bare ground.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Assessment unit with potential to be suitable as breeding habitat due to underlying geology and distance from a reliable water source.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Potential issues with dust due to proximity to the haul road
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Signs of predator species (e.g. Wild Dog, Pig) evident.
Total (ha)		134.0		

Note that polygon 30 is contiguous with existing polygon 15, hence addition increases the size of the offset area and improves ability for the larger offset area to meet future scoring requirements.

2.5 Offset Assessment Guide (OAG)

The additional offset areas to the previously assessed 2016 areas were assessed in accordance with the requirements under the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy. The results of the field survey were used to assess the suitability and the size of the offset area under the EPBC Act OAG. BioCondition assessments undertaken in wooded ecosystems produce a score out of 100 which can be easily converted to a score out of 10 for use in the OAG. The BioCondition scores for PM were averaged and weighted according to the size of the patch to provide an overall combined site condition and context score. The summary and derivation are presented in Table 8 and Table 9.

2.6 2024 Offset Areas

A summary of 2024 offset spatial areas for each PM (Figure 2) is tabulated below in Table 7.

Table 7 Offset Area Reconciliation

Polygon Number	2024 Polygon Area (Ha)	PM
1	13.42	TEC/SPPH
2	42.74	TEC/SPPH
3	6.29	TEC/SPPH
4	22.078	TEC/SPPH
7	4.62	TEC/SPPH
15	15.07	SPPH
16	16.08	SPPH
17	2.09	TEC/SPPH
18	136.09	SPPH
29	90.79	TEC/SPPH
30	43.3	SPPH

TEC/SPPH	182.03
SPPH only	210.54
SPPH total	392.57

Table 8 Summary of Scores Applied to the Brigalow TEC OAG

Input	Score	Justification
Quality of impact area	4	The Queensland Government's Ecological Equivalence Methodology was used to inform the quality score for the OAG. The quality score is a measure of how well a particular site supports and contributes to an ecological community's ongoing viability. For Brigalow TEC there are two components that contribute to the calculation of the quality score:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site condition, and
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site context.
		The average BioCondition score in the 2016 OMP for Brigalow TEC was 41/100, which when rounded, equates to the score of 4.
Start Area Quality of offset area	4	The ecological condition score for polygon 29 is 3.83, which when rounded, equates to a 4.
Future Area without Offset		
Risk of loss without offset	0%	As non-remnant Brigalow regrowth (i.e. n-r RE 11.3.1) does not currently satisfy the diagnostic criteria for the Brigalow TEC, the <i>Guidance for deriving 'Risk of Loss' estimates when evaluating biodiversity offset proposals under the EPBC Act Feb-17</i> for the Isaac region (8.42%) cannot be used. Accordingly, 0% has been used for the risk of loss.
Future quality without offset	3	<p>It is anticipated that without a change in land management practices, the quality will continue to decline because of cattle grazing and weed invasion, in particular exotic grasses such as Buffel Grass (<i>*Cenchrus ciliaris</i>). Areas will continue to be impacted by browsing, trampling and erosion and the natural regeneration of native vegetation will be suppressed. The likelihood of a high intensity fire is also increased without offset management due to the presence of Buffel Grass. A high-intensity fire can alter the Brigalow vegetation structure (Threatened Species Scientific Committee [TSSC] 2013).</p> <p>Additionally, Polygon 29 is mapped as Category X (non-remnant vegetation) on a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV), which provides farmers with the ability to clear woody vegetation within these areas in perpetuity. Given this status, coupled with the fact that the regenerating vegetation is leguminous and subsisting on alluvial clayey loams, it is proposed that should farmers be given access to this patch, particularly post-mining, it is considerably likely that these areas would be targeted for clearing and pasture improvement. A deterioration to a THQ of 3.49 or lower is likely, hence a calculator score of 3.</p>
Future Area with Offset		
Risk of loss with offset	0%	Offset areas will be secured in perpetuity through a Voluntary Declaration (VDec) under the VM Act.
Future quality with offset	6	Environmental management strategies that target the ecological improvement of non-remnant Brigalow (Polygon 29) in the offset area have been developed in this BOMP and have been guided by the actions listed in the national recovery plan for Brigalow (Butler, 2007 and the conservation advice for this TEC (DoE 2013)). For example strategic grazing regimes will be implemented to minimise livestock access, alleviate grazing pressures and over-utilisation and enable natural regeneration and allow vegetation to mature. This BOMP details specific control methods to manage exotic weeds such as Buffel Grass, which in turn, supports fire management by reducing fuel loads. To achieve this future quality score Brigalow TEC must attain a future quality score of 5.5 or higher.

Risk Related Time Horizon		
Time over which loss is averted (years)	20	The VDec will remain in place until the objectives of this management plan have been achieved and the offset areas are protected under Queensland legislation, ie are considered to be of remnant status.
Confidence in result	95%	Management actions have been developed based on published conservation recommendations, best practice and measures and land management practices that have proven to be successful in restoring Brigalow TEC (Butler 2007; Peeters, Butler 2012 and DoE 2013). The BOMP details the objectives and outcomes to ensure that the ecological condition and viability of the Brigalow TEC offset areas is improved. Monitoring will be conducted to measure the progress and ensure offset areas achieve their desired future quality. In addition, the VDec will be binding on current and future landholders until the offset areas are protected under Queensland Government legislation, ie are considered to be of remnant status.
Time until ecological benefit (years)		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	20	The implementation of site-specific land management actions through the development and application of this OMP will increase the quality of the offset area by reducing potential threats to Brigalow TEC. This has been informed by best practice management measures specifically addressing restoring Brigalow TEC in a realistic timeframe (Peeters and Butler 2012, DoE 2013). Desired outcomes for the TEC are planned to be achieved during the period of effect of approval for EPBC 2010/5421 (29 years) so the maximum of 20 years has been used.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	95%	Once mapped as remnant vegetation, all future landholders will be bound by the provisions of the VM Act (or subsequent vegetation protection legislation).

Table 9 Summary of Scores Applied to the SPPH OAG

Input	Score	Justification
Quality of impact area	5	<p>The quality score for area of habitat is a measure of how well a particular site supports a particular threatened species and contributes to its ongoing viability. There are three components that contribute to the calculation of habitat quality: site condition; site context; and species stocking rates.</p> <p>BioCondition assessments were undertaken in the areas of breeding and foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon in the impact area as part of the Ecological Equivalence assessments.</p> <p>The other component of the quality score, species stocking rate, was determined based on a quantitative assessment of three factors; species presence, density of the species utilising the site and the role of site population in regard to the overall species population and was informed by fauna surveys which were undertaken in the impact area by Ecological Survey and Management in 2012. (Appendix G 2016 OMP).</p> <p>The scores for site condition and site context were given a weighting of 70% of the total score while species stocking rate was given a weighting of 30%, as the presence (stocking rate) of Squatter Pigeon is likely to be dependent on the site condition and site context. The weighted scores were added together to give an overall quality score of 5 for the impact area.</p>
Start Area Quality of offset area	3	Same methodology was used to determine a quality score for the offset area. Score was 3.07 for polygon 29 and 3.49 for polygon 30, giving a weighted score of 3.16

Future Area without Offset		
Risk of loss without offset	8%	The <i>Guidance for deriving 'Risk of Loss' estimates when evaluating biodiversity offset proposals under the EPBC Act Feb-17</i> for the Isaac region (8.42%) has been used.
Future quality without offset	3	Ongoing grazing and the prevalence of Buffel Grass will continue to decline the quality of SPPH within the offset area. Overgrazing and the spread of invasive weeds and exotic pasture grasses are all known threats to Squatter Pigeon and its habitat (Commonwealth Department of the Environment [DoE] 2014).
Future Area with Offset		
Risk of loss with offset	0%	Offset areas will be secured in perpetuity through a Voluntary Declaration (VDec) under the VM Act.
Future quality with offset	5	Management measures to manage threats and improve SPPH have been developed in this BOMP. Management measures are based on field surveys of the offset area, published conservation recommendations and best practice measures. The ecological value of SPPH will be improved through the limiting of stock and weed control including the control of Buffel grass. This will enable natural regeneration of the understory and will provide more grass seed for foraging (Cumberland Ecology, 2014). To attain a future condition class of 5 out of 10, SPPH within the offset area must attain a future quality score of 4.5 or higher, accounting for the consideration of species stocking rate remaining constant.
Risk Related Time Horizon		
Time over which loss is averted (years)	20	The VDec will remain in place until the objectives of this management plan have been achieved and the offset areas are protected under Queensland legislation
Confidence in result	95%	Once mapped as remnant vegetation, all future landholders will be bound by the provisions of the VM Act (or subsequent vegetation protection legislation).
Time until ecological benefit (years)		
Time until ecological benefit (years)	20	The offset area contains potential breeding and foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon and the species is known to utilise the site. By selecting offsets in areas where current habitat for the species already exists, the time lag between the establishment of the offset area and ecological benefit is reduced. Through implementation of the management measures designed to improve habitat for the Squatter Pigeon, including the strategic grazing and Buffel grass, the ecological benefit for the species is expected to be achieved during the period of effect of approval for EPBC 2010/5421, (29 years) so the maximum timeframe of 20 years has been used.
Confidence in result – risk of loss	95%	Once mapped as remnant vegetation, all future landholders will be bound by the provisions of the VM Act (or subsequent vegetation protection legislation).

2.6.1 Brigalow TEC

Using the OAG requirements the 2022 approved Brigalow TEC offset has:

- 181.93Ha
- Note regrowth non-remnant Brigalow in polygon 29 also meets SPPH requirements and there is a requirement for 90.7ha to meet SPPH acquittals, the Brigalow acquittal has an extra 9.7Ha and an acquittal weighting of 107.43% (section 2.7).
- No change is required.

2.6.2 SPPH

Using the OAG requirements the 2022 Approved SPPH offset has:

- 392.47Ha
- The 2023 offset multiplier is 1.9381 and the acquittal weighting is 101.98%.
- Under the 2024 Approval an extra 0.3Ha disturbance has been approved
- If the SPPH offset area is left the same, the 0.3Ha disturbance converts to 0.73Ha additional offset; dividing this area by the total SPPH acquitted offset area results in a weighting deduction of 0.19%, hence reducing the SPPH acquittal from 101.98% to 101.79%.
- So, no change in offset area required.

2.7 Total offset area and acquittal

The updated total offset areas and percentage acquittals are summarised in Table 10.

Table 10 Summary of the total offset area

PM	2024 Approved disturb limit (ha)	2021 Approved disturb limit (ha)	2021 Approved offset area (ha)	2021 Multiplier	Weighted offset acquittal under OAG	Additional 2024 disturbance limit (ha)	Additional 2024 offset area (ha)	2024 acquittal (%)
Brigalow TEC	96.2	96.2	181.93	1.8912	107.43%			107.43%
Squatter Pigeon Primary Habitat	202.8	202.5	392.47	1.9381	101.98%	0.3	0.73	101.79%

2.8 Vegetation Protection (VDec)

The offset areas are protected by a Voluntary Declaration (VDec) (2021/000665) under section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act). The VDec will be registered on property's title and be binding on current and future landholders until remnant status is achieved.

3 Conservation Management Strategy and Environmental Objectives

This section outlines the management strategies to protect and improve the condition of the biodiversity values in the Offset Area. They focus on addressing the key threats to the biodiversity values, such as unauthorised activity, clearing, altered fire regimes, weeds, feral animals, and overgrazing.

Each strategy has been assigned:

- Key Performance Indicators
- Completion Criteria (noting Year 1 is 2022), and
- Trigger, Action, Response Plan (TARP), to identify corrective actions in the event of unexpected outcomes from implementing the BOMP, and to support adaptive implementation.

The ultimate responsibility for complying with this BOMP is the site General Manager. The General Manager is supported by staff whose roles include, but are not limited to, procurement, engagement and supervision of qualified consultants and contractors; report and data review; management implementation, report and program reviews and internal auditing.

The BOMP is based on principles of adaptive management allowing for actions to be adapted to changing conditions and responses observed through monitoring. It is estimated that the objectives of the offset areas will be achieved within 20 years; however, additional management will be considered at the end of management period should any of objectives not be met. Table 11 presents specific completion criteria.

Table 11 PM Completion Criteria, Management Objectives and Performance Targets

PM	Completion Criteria	Management Objective to improve condition	Performance Target Value
Brigalow TEC	<p>Improve the ecological condition to achieve a site condition score of >51 and offset calculator (or future quality) score of >5.5 which rounds to 6 in calculator.</p> <p>Able to be mapped as remnant vegetation under the VM Act</p>	<p>Minimise degradation by pest animals (pigs, feral cats)</p> <p>Reduce the extent of Buffel Grass and other weed species to a relative abundance <25%.</p> <p>Control livestock grazing to allow ecological communities to regenerate and minimise soil compaction/ erosion and overgrazing.</p> <p>Use strategic grazing regimes and fire breaks to reduce the risk of a bushfire.</p>	<p>By 2033, relative abundance of Buffel Grass and other weed is <35% in at least 50% of the Brigalow TEC offsets.</p> <p>By 2033, an average future quality score of >4.5 (via a site condition score of 41) achieved across Brigalow offsets.</p> <p>By 2042, an average future quality score of >5.5 (via a site condition score of 51) achieved across Brigalow offsets</p>

PM	Completion Criteria	Management Objective to improve condition	Performance Target Value
Squatter Pigeon Primary habitat (SPPH)	<p>Improve the ecological condition to attain an offset calculator (or future quality) BioCondition score of > 4.5</p> <p>Maintenance of a ground layer cover (native, perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs or forbs) at < 33% total projected ground cover species (DEE 2015)</p>	<p>Minimise degradation by pest animals (pigs, feral cats)</p> <p>Reduce the extent and abundance of *Buffel Grass and other weed species to a relative abundance of <25% in order to reduce competition with native, perennial tussock grasses and shrubs/forbs.</p> <p>Control livestock grazing to allow ecological communities to regenerate and minimise soil compaction and erosion.</p> <p>Strategic grazing regimes and controlled low intensity burns (excluding areas of Brigalow TEC) to reduce risk of high intensity bushfire causing further habitat degradation.</p>	<p>By 2038, BioCondition an average future quality score of 4.0 achieved across SPPH offsets</p> <p>By 2038, the projected cover of native perennial grasses is, with respect to the relevant regional ecosystem benchmark for groundcover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >50% in Brigalow communities (REs 11.3.1, 11.4.9); and, • >10% in eucalypt communities (REs 11.3.2, 11.3.3, 11.5.2, 11.5.3). <p>By 2042, an average future quality score of 4.5 across all SPPH offsets.</p>

3.1 Controlled Activities

3.1.1 Prohibited Actions

The following activities will not be permitted within the Offset Area:

- littering or dumping foreign waste
- removal of firewood, native plants, animals, rocks, sand or gravel
- clearing or destruction of native vegetation unless required to implement conservation strategies
- aerial application of pesticide from planes or helicopters
- continuous grazing
- keeping of European beehives and domestic cats and/or dogs

3.1.2 Exemption for Vegetation Clearing

Native vegetation cannot be cleared or disturbed within the Offset Area (based on Clause 20P VM Act) except for clearing to implement the conservation management strategies, being:

- infrastructure improvements
- control of weeds and vertebrate pests
- protect personal safety
- establish and/or maintain firebreaks, to manage fuel loads
- ground preparation or thinning to support revegetation activities.

To ensure compliance with all legal and environmental protection measures the Foxleigh Permit to Disturb (PTD) process (Appendix D) is used prior to any planned disturbance on site and triggers checks with the EPBC approval Attachment A (disturbance map) and/or if clearing activity is proposed within an approved offset area, the conditions of this BOMP.

3.1.3 Access

The Offset Area should have clear signage to ensure people are aware they are accessing a protected area. People accessing the area must be inducted on restrictions within and adjacent to this area before entry.

Vehicles can cause soil compaction, dispersal of weed seed and/or propagules, and vegetation disturbance. To minimise impact:

- vehicle access shall be restricted to authorised personnel only
- existing access tracks must be used
- vehicle speed will not exceed a maximum of 40kph.

3.1.4 Performance Criteria

Table 12 Access Performance criteria

Controlled Activities	Annual Criteria from Year 1 to Year 20	Completion Criteria
Prohibited actions	No reported incidents of prohibited actions undertaken by contractors, consultants, or other agents of Foxleigh	All actual or potential incidents or contraventions investigated and actions to prevent recurrence instigated.
Exemption of clearing vegetation	Exempt vegetation clearing undertaken with a PTD and doesn't exceed allowable limits.	PTDs on file for all exempt vegetation clearing.
Access	Fencing and signage regularly maintained.	Signage and fencing evident.
Monitoring	Biannual Management Monitoring completed.	Monitoring inspection reports available

3.1.5 Access TARP

Table 13 Access TARP

Trigger	Response and Action
Damage to conservation values through un/controlled activities	Report incident to relevant authority as soon as reasonably practicable. Include incident details in the Annual Report

3.2 Grazing Management

Strategic grazing may be used as a management tool to promote regeneration, control specific exotic pasture grasses, and reduce excessive fire fuel loads. Strategic grazing is preferred because the short duration and intensive regimes that prevent or minimise selective grazing, whilst maximising targeted grazing of problematic species (e.g., Buffel Grass) and thereby ensure that overall gains in biodiversity can be achieved.

- Grazing periods should not exceed four weeks.
- No grazing will occur during the wet season, being the period of greatest growth and likely higher soil moisture content that would result in 'plugging' and compaction.
- Periods of grazing will be followed by spelling for at least 3-4 months to allow for grass to seed and to facilitate recovery of perennial grasses and the herbaceous layer.

During periods where grazing is occurring within offset areas, visual monitoring will be increased to monitor the general health and stability of the offset area. If evidence of stress or slow recovery is observed (eg. death of trees/shrubs, large areas of poor vegetation recovery), options for either cessation of grazing or assessment by a suitably qualified ecologist will be undertaken to determine management options.

3.2.1 Performance Criteria

Table 14 Grazing Performance Criteria

Strategic Grazing	Annual Criteria from Year 1 to Year 20	Completion Criteria
Unauthorised stock grazing	Boundary fences maintained; monitoring of uncontrolled cattle presence in offset areas	All actual contraventions investigated, resolved and documented.
Monitoring	Biannual Management Monitoring completed.	Monitoring inspection reports available

3.2.2 Grazing TARP

Table 15 Grazing TARP

Trigger	Response and Action
Fence damaged and not excluding stock from neighbouring property	Repair fence and continue Monitoring Inspections. Return stock to owner and discuss the importance of maintaining stock exclusion and options to improve the efficacy of exclusion.
Monitoring event recommends strategic grazing to reduce weed competition, fire risk and/or encourage regeneration of native plants.	Suitably qualified and experienced person in ecological land management to prepare grazing plan, to implement strategic grazing to control weeds, manage fire hazard and/or encourage regeneration. Record and report all strategic grazing activities and outcomes.

3.3 Weed Control

Control of weed species is needed to restore natural composition, diversity and structure of vegetation communities across the Offset Area. Weeds are typically non-indigenous plants which invade after significant disturbance, such as land clearing or over grazing. They exclude native species, leading to a change in the composition and structure of plant communities and degrade the condition and functionality of the ecosystems. Weed control activities will focus on species that exclude or have the potential to exclude native species, disrupt recruitment of native species or impede ecological processes.

3.3.1 Control Methods and Target Weed Species

All chemical weed control should be in accordance with the registered label or current minor use permit, Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and appropriate safety standards.

Priority will be given to prohibited and restricted weed species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, particularly weeds of national significance (WoNS). In addition, pastoral grasses and herbaceous weeds, which pose the greatest risk to native species richness and recruitment, may be controlled through stock exclusion, dry season pulse grazing and/or cool ecological burns.

Weeds identified as part of the surveys include but not limited to:

- Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)
- Harrisia Cactus (*Harrisia martinii*)
- Green Panic (*Megathyrsus maximus* var. *pubiglumis*)
- Velvety Tree Pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*)
- Westwood Pear (*Opuntia streptacantha*)
- Common Prickly Pear (*Opuntia Inermis*)

- Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)
- Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia farnesiana*).

Table 16 Weed Control Methods

Control Method	Potential use in control regime
Chemical Control	Spot application of herbicide is the preferred method of application; however, boom spray application may be used. Reporting: Records should be kept on the herbicide application.
Land Management	Weed hygiene: All machinery working in an offset area should be cleaned and washed down to reduce the spread of weed seed. Weed Identification: Any new infestation of weeds within the Offset Area may be recorded and monitored during subsequent inspections
Grazing management	Grazing can be used to control specific exotic pastoral grasses if problematic. A grazing plan should be prepared prior to grazing.
Slashing to prevent seed production	Access tracks and/or firebreaks heavily infested with exotic grasses can be treated with slashing equipment mounted on a tractor prior to flowering to minimise vehicle spread, fuel load and encroachment into the Offset Area.

3.3.2 Performance Criteria

Table 17 Weed Performance Criteria

Parameter	Year 1 to Year 20	Completion Criteria
Weed control program	At least one weed control event per year. All actions recorded.	Weed control program completed each year. Ecological condition monitoring data has an increase in % of native ground cover grasses and shrubs over 3 consecutive assessments.
Monitoring	Complete Ecological and Management monitoring.	Ecological/ management monitoring conducted as per BOMP and triggers and response identified.

3.3.3 Weed TARP

Table 18 Weed TARP

Trigger	Response and Action
Ecological Monitoring indicates low native plant recruitment and regeneration and/or no trajectory to benchmark values and increase in exotic plant cover.	Increase the frequency of weed control events. Suitably qualified and experienced person to review weed control action.
New noxious weed is identified within the Offset Area.	Targeted weed control and focus on containment. Implement new hygiene controls.

3.4 Fire Management

Fire management should provide optimum fire frequencies for the maintenance of biodiversity, with specific reference to the vegetation and existing land use regime. It will target reducing the risk of uncontrolled wildfire to as low as reasonably practical, without causing undue impact to environmental values. Where appropriate firebreaks should be installed and managed around offset areas.

When prescribed burns are undertaken it will be supported by a specific management plan from a suitably qualified person. Prescribed burns will establish a mosaic of burnt and unburnt areas by burning in a patchy fashion, which will provide for safer fire suppression efforts and improve the chances of success during suppression of uncontrolled wildfire.

Varying the seasonal timing of prescribed burning provides an opportunity for species that seed at different seasons, or have varied seasonal vulnerabilities, to co-exist whilst still achieving fuel hazard management objectives. Variability may also be required to meet the biological requirements of some plant communities, noting that some species require high intensity fires to break seed dormancy. While best endeavours will be taken to achieve this objective, it should be noted that the logistics and resources required for fire management activities will dictate the timing.

Table 19 General Fire Management Regimes for Specific Regional Ecosystems

Vegetation community	Prescribed burn season, intensity/interval if required	Prescribed burn strategy
Dry Sclerophyll forest with grassy understorey (REs 11.3.2, 11.5.2, and 11.5.3).	Early winter, Low fire intensity, burn every 6-10 years.	Burn <30% of area in one event. Plan for mosaic burn pattern. Ensure soil moisture is sufficient.
Riparian forest (RE 11.3.25a)	Do not burn.	Manage surrounding areas to limit extent /intensity of bushfire.
Brigalow woodland (REs 11.3.1, 11.4.9 +/-11.4.8)	Do not burn.	Manage surrounding areas to limit extent /intensity of bushfire.
Freshwater wetlands (RE 11.3.27f).	Late summer to winter, Low fire intensity, burn every 15–30 years. Burn only when substrate is wet.	Burn between 30 – 60 % of area in one event. Plan for mosaic burn pattern. Ensure soil moisture is sufficient.

3.4.1 Performance Criteria

Table 20 Fire management Performance Criteria

Parameter	Year 1 to Year 20	Completion Criteria
Burns	Documented strategy and outcomes.	Fires comply with vegetation community burn strategy.
Monitoring	Complete Ecological and Management monitoring.	All monitoring events in the Monitoring Program, including outcomes, documented.

3.4.3 Fire Management TARP

Table 21 Fire management TARP

Trigger	Response and Action
Offset Area impacted by bushfire	Map fire damaged area. Reinstatement infrastructure and monitor postfire as part of Management Monitoring Inspections to evaluate regenerative capacity and regeneration. Review fire management activities, e.g., placement of firebreaks.
Post fire monitoring indicate reduction in native plant cover and increase in exotic cover	Evaluate active regeneration, increase in weed control and implement supplementary planting if appropriate.

3.5 Infrastructure Improvement

Construction of new or maintenance of existing infrastructure (such as access tracks/fire breaks, fences) will be required to maintain safe access to complete weed and feral animal control, fire management, and monitoring activities.

During the construction or maintenance of infrastructure the following guidelines apply:

- Vegetation clearing is only permissible for activities that are required to achieve the objectives of the BOMP, with vegetation clearing limited to:
 - maintenance of access tracks and/or fire breaks (up to 5m width)
 - fence construction and maintenance (up to 5m width on each side of the fence)
 - fallen timber and any other obstructions can be removed to maintain access
 - standing timber that poses an unacceptable safety risk can be felled
- New fencing should ideally be 1.4 m high, 4-strand barbed-wire fence, with plain wire as the top strand and the bottom wire set 350 mm from the ground to allow easy access by native wildlife.
- all works will be undertaken in a manner that minimises disturbance to soil and hydrological characteristics, and avoids erosion
- old fences should be removed, and unwanted tracks closed within the Offset Area
- site disturbance will be required to facilitate certain revegetation activities, such as soil cultivation and slashing.

3.5.1 Performance criteria

Table 22 Infrastructure Performance Criteria

Parameter	Annual Criteria from Year 1 to Year 10
Infrastructure improvements	Completed PTD for ground disturbance purposes
Monitoring	Complete Biannual Management monitoring

3.5.3 Infrastructure TARP

Table 23 Infrastructure management TARP

Trigger	Response and Action
Unauthorised clearing of vegetation	Report and review incident. If Offset Area habitat has been cleared, DCCEEW must be notified as part of annual compliance reporting.
Fencing continually damaged by flood waters.	Increase effort on infrastructure construction and maintenance.

3.6 Pest Animal Control

Pigs and feral cats are the main pest vertebrate species found in the Offset Area that have the potential to damage or destroy native flora and fauna. Regular surveillance of the Offset Area for damage caused by pest animals generally occurs through inspections.

Pest animal control activities will be conducted in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

To control feral pigs a targeted baiting program should be implemented annually in early to late spring when seasonal conditions will usually lead to a significant contraction of available surface water and living herbs and grasses to Gilgai within Brigalow areas, riparian corridors and wetlands.

3.6.1 Performance Criteria

Table 24 Pest Animal Performance Criteria

Parameter	Year 1 to Year 20	Completion Criteria
Vertebrate pest local control	One control event per year for observed species, and any other species recorded from monitoring activities. All actions recorded.	Inspections demonstrate a positive trajectory for all attributes recorded
Monitoring	Biannual Management monitoring completed.	All monitoring events in the Monitoring Program, including outcomes, documented.

3.6.2 Pest Animal TARP

Table 25 Pest animal TARP

Trigger	Response and Action
Ecological Monitoring results indicate no positive trajectory and evidence of vertebrate pests observed during Management Monitoring Inspections.	Increase the frequency and duration of control events. Suitably qualified and experienced person to review control actions.

4 Monitoring Program

Monitoring will occur to assess changes in vegetation and habitats of the Offset Area at two different scales:

- Ecological monitoring: to assess habitat regeneration and utilisation by quantifying changes in vegetation condition, structure, key fauna habitat features and bird assemblages in the short to medium-term.
- Management monitoring: involving regular inspections to identify emerging threats, potential contraventions, and action plan triggers, in the short-term, including new or increased weed infestations, increased abundance and damage caused by pest animals, increased fire fuel levels and effectiveness of fire management actions, condition of infrastructure or need for new infrastructure.

4.1 Monitoring Objectives

The overall objectives of this monitoring program are to detect whether the conservation objectives of the BOMP are being achieved, and that the BOMP is being effectively implemented.

The variables to be monitored are therefore comprised of:

- key performance, completion criteria and management triggers
- scenarios that represent risk to attainment of the conservation objectives, as assessed in Table 29.

The monitoring schedule is provided in Table 26, with ecological monitoring to be undertaken every 5 years.

Table 26 Monitoring Program Schedule

Monitoring	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Ecological Monitoring							
Vegetation		Mar-Apr					Mar-Apr
Fauna		Sep-Nov					Sep-Nov
Management Monitoring							
Inspections	Biannual						

4.2 Ecological Monitoring

These surveys initially documented the baseline condition, against subsequent years of monitoring data.

The ecological surveys generally test predictions about the expected change in vegetation/habitat condition resulting from implementation of the proposed conservation management strategies and investigate the presence and habitat usage of fauna. These surveys are designed to be repeatable and allow statistical analysis of the data according to testable predictions (hypotheses). Additional data may be collected to assist in interpreting ecological changes including incidental observations and photo reference points.

4.2.1 Vegetation Condition

Ecological condition assessments should be conducted in compliance with the current bio-condition manual (*BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland*. Assessment Manual. Version 2.2 (Eyre et al. 2015)), which is specifically referenced in the Habitat Quality Guide.

Using this method for each monitoring event will ensure consistency of data collection. This method was used to establish baseline conditions for the 2016 (although referred to as the EEM at the time of survey)

and 2021 surveys and therefore allows meaningful comparison of data over the life of the offsets, and to determine when required habitat quality scores are attained. Brigalow will also be monitored against the condition thresholds and diagnostic criteria to determine when/if it meets the requirements to be considered the TEC (DoE 2013).

9 Assessment Units (AUs) have been identified to cover the offset areas. Monitoring locations (Habitat Quality Plots, HQPs) have been identified for 8 AUs through the 2016 BOMP and 2021 baseline survey for new offset areas. These are shown in Figure 3 and tabulated in Table 27, with coordinates in Appendix B. It was noted in the 2021 wet season survey that AU11 in the SPPH only areas did not have any HQPs and it is recommended that a further 2 HQPs be developed as part of the next survey to ensure representation of the broader patch.

Tertiary and Quaternary sites are supplementary assessment sites that comply with the *Methodology for surveying and mapping regional ecosystems and vegetation communities in Queensland, Version 5.1* (Neldner et al, 2020). These sites provide greater insight to the consistency or potential variation of vegetation within a mapped polygon and are much less detailed than the HQP sites.

Median vegetation height data will be measured using a laser rangefinder (hypsometer) and the diameter of trees is to be measured (nominally 1.3 m above ground) with a diameter at breast height (DBH) tape. The coordinates of the start and end of each habitat quality plot centreline will be recorded using a GPS.

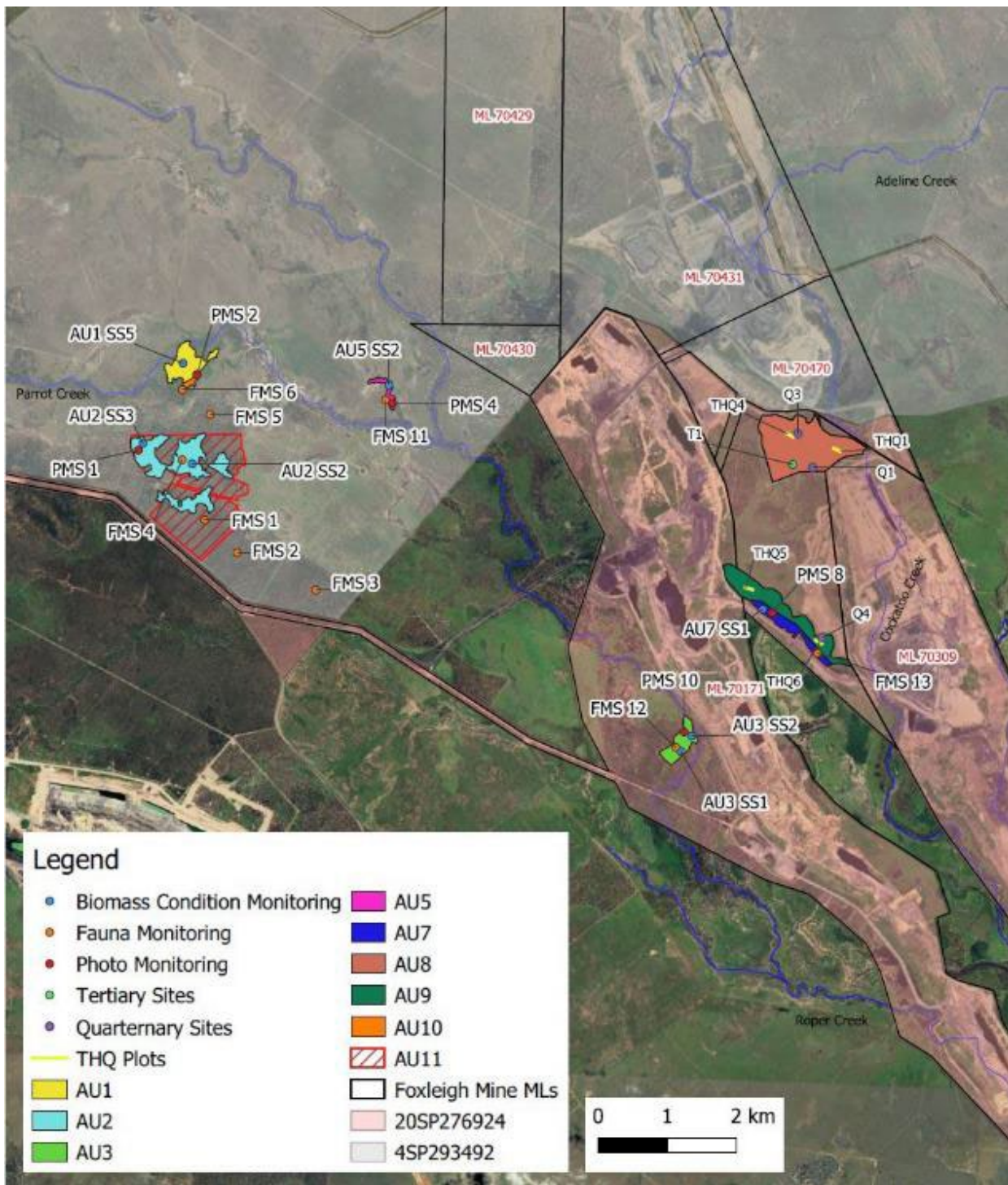
Photos should be taken and prepared in reports to provide the long-term reference for change at each HQP, therefore, it is important that a series of photos can be used for comparison. The following photography protocol must be followed and relates specifically to photo-monitoring of HQPs:

- Consistent with the *Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality - methods for assessing habitat quality under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy, Version 1.3* (DES 2020) photo-monitoring points will be established at start and end points of each HQP, looking into the plot and along the centreline. At the centre point of each HQP (i.e. 50m mark of the centreline), four photos are to be taken in the directions of north (0°), east (90°), south (180°) and west (270°), as well as photos of the groundcover and soil, intersected by the central transect tape.
- Photos are to be taken in the directions of north (0°), east (90°), south (180°) and west (270°), as well as photos of the groundcover and soil, intersected by the central transect tape.
- Photos must be captured from the same physical markers of GPS coordinates within each HQP at each monitoring event. The previous monitoring photos must be reviewed prior to capturing the next series of photos with the aim of replicating the same view.
- Biennial weed assessments will be undertaken, which will include:
 - Development of a weed species list for the Offset Area
 - Assessment of the distribution of large infestations and hotspots, with a particular focus on species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and/or WoNS
 - Recommendations regarding priorities for management.

Table 27 Number of habitat quality assessment sites measured per Assessment Unit

Assessment Unit	Regional Ecosystem	Area (ha)	Number of habitat quality sites as per Figure 3	Relevant Prescribed matter
AU1	11.3.1 HVR	24.172	1	Brigalow TEC/SPPH
AU2	11.4.8	62.469	4	Brigalow TEC
AU3	11.3.3	16.076	4	SPPH
AU5	11.3.1	4.616	3	Brigalow TEC/SPPH
AU7	11.3.2	15.071	3	SPPH
AU8	11.3.1	91.74	5	Brigalow TEC/SPPH
AU9	11.3.2	43.277	2	SPPH
AU10	11.3.1	2.1	2	SPPH
AU11	11.4.9R	198	1	SPPH
Total		272.27	25	

Figure 3 BioCondition Assessment Units and Monitoring Locations (HQPs)



4.3 Fauna

Patterns in the distribution and abundance of bird and reptile assemblages can be indicative of biodiversity as a whole and of environmental change. The objectives of the monitoring are to demonstrate ongoing habitat usage by Squatter Pigeon and other fauna sightings.

Representative fauna surveys should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist and will involve two trap sites, four supplementary sites and Squatter Pigeon drive and/or foot traverse transects. Survey techniques to be employed at each of the sites includes:

- Trap sites – should be set for four consecutive nights and will consist of:
 - Pitfall traps: a trap line consisting of four 20 litre buckets and 30m of drift fence. Buckets are to be placed at 5m intervals and recessed into the ground so that the opening is level with the ground surface. The drift fence is to be positioned so that it runs over the centre of each bucket forming a barrier that guides fauna into the buckets.
 - Funnel traps: six positioned in pairs, one either side of the pitfall trap line drift fence, at either end of the drift fence and roughly in the centre of the drift fence.
 - Bird surveys: recording all birds seen and heard while checking traps at each of the two trap sites, and within a 50m radius of the trap site
 - Active searching: undertaken during optimal conditions for the detection of reptiles, frogs and small ground-dwelling mammals and will involve actively searching suitable microhabitat such as logs, bark, deep leaf litter, surface rocks and shedding bark
 - Spotlighting: on foot and from a slow-moving vehicle to locate fauna from eye shine.
 - Supplementary sites – involving a combination of bird survey, diurnal active searching and spotlighting as described for trap sites.
- Squatter Pigeon active search effort - whereby two observers will traverse the site via vehicle (less than 20 kph) paying particular attention to areas adjacent to permanent water points. Foot traverses will also be used to opportunistically assess for presence of any specimens of Squatter Pigeon.
- Opportunistic observations - also made during the monitoring period, while undertaking other activities, such as moving between sites throughout the Offset Area.

Survey locations must be kept consistent. The date and time of the survey will also be kept consistent for all monitoring events as far as is practical.

4.4 Management Inspections

Biannual management inspections at a minimum are to be undertaken in the Offset Area to ensure that there is regular systematic monitoring and early detection of conservation management triggers, potential threats or potential or actual incident. Biannual inspections to assess the following:

- physical condition of fencing and gates
- disturbance factors including fire and unauthorised access
- condition of erosion
- presence/activity of feral pest species
- new or increased infestations of exotic weed species

Inspection results should be recorded, which outlines outcomes and recommendations for action against the performance criteria for each conservation management strategy outlined in Section 3.

5 Risk Assessment

The risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with the following risk framework, having regard for the likelihood and consequence definitions used below. Table 29 details the identified risks to offset areas. Where the OMP needs to be revised, or an alternative offset may be required (marked in Table 29 by *), DCCEEW must be notified. Any revised BOMP must be submitted for approval by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.

Table 28 Risk and Contingency Assessment Matrix

		Consequence				
Likelihood		Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical
	Highly Likely	Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe
	Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe
	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
Qualitative measure of likelihood (how likely is it that this event/circumstances will occur after management actions have been put in place/are being implemented)						
Highly likely	Is expected to occur in most circumstances					
Likely	Will probably occur during the life of the project					
Possible	Might occur during the life of the project					
Unlikely	Could occur but considered unlikely or doubtful					
Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances					
Qualitative measure of consequences (what will be the consequence/result if the issue does occur)						
Minor	Results in short term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing low cost, well characterised corrective actions.					
Moderate	Results in short term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing well characterised, high cost/effort corrective actions.					
High	Results in medium-long term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing uncertain, high cost/effort corrective actions.					
Major	The plan objectives are unable to be achieved: significant legislative, technical, ecological and/or administrative barriers to attainment with no evidenced mitigation strategies.					
Critical	The plan objectives are unable to be achieved: may include widespread and severe environmental harm, with no evidenced mitigation strategies.					

Table 29 Identified Risks

Objective	Scenario	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk level	Trigger	Corrective Action
To protect the conservation values within the Offset Area.	Illegal access causing significant residual impact.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Failure in access control reported in the Annual Report.	Review access control and improve security measures.
	Uncontrolled bushfire impact on Offset Area.	Possible	High	Medium	Bushfire on extreme or catastrophic fire danger day impacts Offset Area.	Complete post fire survey, map fire damaged areas, and revise the BOMP.*
To enhance the condition of biodiversity values of the Offset Area within 20 years.	No enhancement of condition in biodiversity values measured by the Ecological Monitoring by 2032.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Review of Annual Reports and Monitoring data.	Assess influence on success from factors such as extreme climatic conditions/ bushfires.
	No increase in extent of remnant RE from the regeneration of non-remnant REs as measured by the Ecological Condition Monitoring	Possible	Moderate	Medium		Consider new Conservation Management Strategies and revise BOMP* Consider relocation of Offset.*
	Brigalow TEC (RE 11.4.9 and RE11.3.1) <20% of the dominant canopy species present as regeneration by 2032.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	2028 Survey report	Active regeneration (direct seeding/tube stock, thinning) assessed and implemented if considered viable.
						Consider relocation of Offset.*
To enhance and maintain the habitat values of Offset Areas within 20 years	Observed decrease in species richness and usage of the Offset Area as measured by the Fauna Monitoring	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Review of Annual Reports and Monitoring data.	Assess influence on success from other factors such as extreme climatic conditions, or bushfires. Consider new Conservation Management Strategies and revise BOMP* Consider relocation of Offset*

6 Management Commitments and Reporting

6.1 Commitments

Table 30 is a summary of management commitments and timing.

Table 30 Management commitments, timing

Management Area	Sub-area	Frequency	Management Action	Evidence/Reporting	BOMP
Controlled Activities	Prohibited actions	Annual	All incidents investigated and documented	Annual Compliance Report	3.1
	Exemption of clearing vegetation	Event driven	Exempt vegetation clearing undertaken with a PTD and doesn't exceed allowable limits.	PTDs on file for all exempt vegetation clearing.	3.1
	Access	6 monthly	Fencing and signage regularly maintained.	Documented inspection	3.1
Strategic Grazing	Unauthorised stock grazing	Event driven	All actual contraventions investigated, resolved and documented.	Documented investigation	3.2
Weed Control	Weed control program	Annual	At least one weed management cycle	Documented weed management	3.3
		Biennial	Inspection by AQP	Documented report	
Fire Management	Cold Burns in SPPH offset areas	Event driven	Fires comply with vegetation community burn strategy	Documented evidence	3.4
Pest Management	Vertebrate pest local control	Annual	At least one pest management cycle	Documented evidence	3.6
Ecological Monitoring	Vegetation	2023, 2028, 2033, 2038, 2042	Mar-Apr seasonality - ecological survey	Ecological report	4
	Fauna	2023, 2028, 2033, 2038, 2042	Sep-Nov seasonality - ecological survey		

6.2 Reporting

Two types of reporting are required under the EPBC approval:

- An annual compliance report must be submitted as per condition 15.
- Condition 15A and 15B provide timelines and requirements in relation to reporting of non-compliances.
- All reporting records defined in Table 30, and documentation required for implementation of this BOMP (including to track progress towards meeting completion criteria), will be retained for the duration of the approval.

7 Review

This plan will be reviewed in 2028 and then every **5 years** following the Ecological Monitoring report and updated with lessons from the prior management period. Where this BOMP requires substantial revision, it will be submitted to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment for approval.

Appendix A: 2021 Field survey baseline report



**FOXLEIGH MINE –
SUPPLEMENTARY ASSESSMENT FOR MNES
OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN
(POLYGONS 29 AND 30)**

Engeny (on behalf of Foxleigh Management Pty Ltd)

January 2022



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Symbols and Abbreviations

*	(Preceding a plant species name) plant species not native to Australia
±	With or without, more or less
Biosecurity Act	(Queensland) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
BPA	Biodiversity Planning Assessment
DAWE	(former Commonwealth) Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DCCEEW	(Commonwealth) Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water
DES	(Queensland) Department of Environment and Science
EDL	Ecologically Dominant Layer
EPBC Act	(Commonwealth) <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
GPS	Global positioning system
HVR	high value regrowth
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometres
MNES	Matters of national environmental significance (EPBC Act), now referred to as Protected Matters
NC Act	(Queensland) <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
PM	Protected Matters (EPBC Act)
RE	Regional Ecosystem as defined under the Queensland Vegetation Management Regulation 2000
REDD	Regional Ecosystem Description Database
SPPH	Squatter Pigeon Primary Habitat
SPRAT	Species Profile and Threats Database
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
VM Act	(Queensland) <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

Glossary

Term	Definition
Biodiversity Status	<p>This is a DES classification dependent on condition of remnant vegetation <i>in addition</i> to the criteria used to determine class under the Queensland <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>. This classification is used for a range of planning and management applications, i.e. to determine environmentally sensitive areas. A regional ecosystem is listed as 'endangered' if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than 10% of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss; or ▪ 10-30% of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by severe degradation and/or biodiversity loss and the remnant vegetation is less than 10,000 ha; or ▪ It is a rare regional ecosystem subject to a threatening process. <p>A regional ecosystem is listed as 'of concern' if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10-30% of its pre-clearing extent remains unaffected by moderate degradation and/or biodiversity loss. <p>A regional ecosystem is listed as 'no concern at present' if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The degradation criteria listed above for 'endangered' or 'of concern' regional ecosystems are not met.
Bioregion	<p>A geographically distinct biological region, which is a reporting unit for assessing the status of native ecosystems and their level of protection. Australia is divided into 89 bioregions. Bioregions form part of the regional ecosystem classification code system. The project site and potential offset areas are located in the Isaac-Comet Downs sub-region of the Brigalow Belt North Bioregion.</p>
Endangered	<p>Prescribed to a threatened ecological community, regional ecosystem or species under the Queensland <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>, <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> or <i>Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p>
EPBC Act conservation status	<p>The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> lists species and communities:</p> <p>Extinct in the wild:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or ▪ It has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a timeframe appropriate to its life cycle and form. <p>Critically Endangered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. <p>Endangered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is not critically endangered; and it is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. <p>Vulnerable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is not critically endangered or endangered; and ▪ It is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria. <p>Migratory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migratory species which are native to Australia and are included in the appendices to the Bonn Convention (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Appendices I and II); ▪ Migratory species included in annexes established under the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA); ▪ Native, migratory species identified in a list established under, or an instrument made under, an international agreement approved by the Minister, such as the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA).
Least Concern	<p>Prescribed to regional ecosystems listed under the Queensland <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>.</p>

Term	Definition
NC Act conservation status	<p>Under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>, native wildlife may be prescribed as:</p> <p>Extinct in the wild:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been thorough searches conducted for the wildlife; and The wildlife has not been seen in the wild over a period that is appropriate for the life cycle or form of the wildlife. <p>Endangered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have not been thorough searches conducted for the wildlife and the wildlife has not been seen in the wild over a period that is appropriate for the life cycle or form of the wildlife; or The habitat or distribution of the wildlife has been reduced to an extent that the wildlife may be in danger of extinction; or The population size of the wildlife has declined, or is likely to decline, to an extent that the wildlife may be in danger of extinction; or The survival of the wildlife in the wild is unlikely if a threatening process continues. <p>Vulnerable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population size or distribution of the wildlife has declined, or is likely to decline, to an extent that the wildlife may become endangered because of a threatened process; or The population size of the wildlife has been seriously depleted and the protection of the wildlife is not secured; or The population of the wildlife is low or localised and dependent on habitat that has been, or is likely to be, adversely affected, in terms of quantity or quality, by a threatening process. <p>Near Threatened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population size or distribution of the wildlife is small and may become smaller; or The population size of the wildlife has declined, or is likely to decline, at a rate higher than the usual rate for population changes for the wildlife; or The survival of the wildlife in the wild is affected to an extent that the wildlife is in danger of becoming vulnerable. <p>Least Concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wildlife is common or abundant and is likely to survive in the wild.
Near Threatened	Prescribed to species listed under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> .
Of Concern	Prescribed to regional ecosystems listed under the Queensland <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> .
Regional ecosystem	A vegetation community within a bioregion that is consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soils.
Remnant vegetation	Defined under the Queensland <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> as, woody vegetation that has not been cleared or vegetation that has been cleared but where the dominant canopy has >70% of the height and >50% of the cover relative to the undisturbed height and cover of that stratum and is dominated by species characteristic of the vegetation's undisturbed canopy.
Restricted invasive species	Plants and animals listed under the Queensland <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
Significant species and vegetation	<p>Refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species listed as endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006</i> or critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> Threatened ecological community listed as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> Regional ecosystems with an endangered or of concern biodiversity status or <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> status.
Threatened ecological community	A community listed under the provisions of the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .

Term	Definition
Vegetation management Act status	<p>This is a statutory classification under the Queensland <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>. A regional ecosystem is listed as ‘endangered’ if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remnant vegetation for the regional ecosystem is less than 10 % of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or 10-30 % of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant vegetation for the regional ecosystem is less than 10,000 ha. <p>A regional ecosystem is listed as ‘of concern’ if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remnant vegetation for the regional ecosystem is 10-30 % of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion; or more than 30 % of its pre-clearing extent remains and the remnant vegetation extent for the regional ecosystem is less than 10,000 ha. <p>A regional ecosystem is listed ‘least concern’ if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remnant vegetation for the regional ecosystem is over 30 % of its pre-clearing extent across the bioregion, and the remnant vegetation area for the regional ecosystem is greater than 10,000 ha.
Vulnerable	Prescribed to a threatened ecological community or species under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> or Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Foxleigh Management Pty Ltd is the operator of the Foxleigh Joint Venture at the Foxleigh Mine. Foxleigh Coal Pty Ltd (70% JV) holds an approval under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act, Reference Number 2010/5421) to disturb protected matters (PM), previously known as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), which include:

- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) threatened ecological community (Brigalow TEC); and,
- Squatter Pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*, southern subspecies) primary habitat (SPPH).

Hansen Botanical Assessments Pty Ltd (HBA) was engaged to assist Engeny Pty Ltd in facilitating a review and revision of the Foxleigh Biodiversity Offsets Management Plan (BOMP). The BOMP was developed to mitigate impacts of an expansion of the Foxleigh Coal Mine to the aforementioned protected matters.

1.2 Scope of works

Two patches of vegetation, hereafter referred to as potential offset areas, were assessed as part of the current survey. These patches are located within Lot 20 on SP276924 (Figure 1). It should be noted that additional areas were assessed during this survey period in order to provide selection options for, and the context of, available offsets in the vicinity of the impact area.

This report assesses the terrestrial ecological values of each potential offset area and:

- summarises the results of the terrestrial flora and fauna surveys;
- provides ground-truthed regional ecosystem (RE) mapping developed in accordance with the *Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland* (Neldner et al. 2020), which was current at the time of the field survey;
- assesses the likelihood of occurrence of PM, including species and communities protected under the Commonwealth EPBC Act, to occur within each potential offset area;
- provides mapping of any threatened species listed under the EPBC Act and/or *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) that were recorded within or in close proximity to each potential offset area during the field survey; and,
- provides ecological condition and site context scores for Brigalow TEC and habitat quality scores for Squatter Pigeon primary habitat in accordance with the Queensland Department of Environment and Science (DES) '*Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality, version 1.3*' (DES 2020), which was current at the time of the field survey.

1.3 Regional context

Foxleigh Mine is primarily located on the broad Cainozoic sand plains, Cainozoic clay plains and alluvial floodplains associated with Roper, Cockatoo, Parrot, Douglas and Carlo creeks approximately 15 km south-east of Middlemount in Central Queensland (Figure 1). Foxleigh Mine and the potential offset areas are located within the Isaac-Comet Downs sub-region of the Brigalow Belt North bioregion. This

sub-region is located within the Fitzroy Drainage Basin. The region experiences sub-tropical conditions with average temperatures ranges recorded in Middlesbrough of between 22.4°C and 34.1°C in the summer months, and 8.5°C and 23.4°C in the winter months (BoM 2021). The region receives an annual average rainfall of approximately 633.2 mm with a pronounced wet season. Approximately 76% of the annual rainfall is typically recorded between October and March, inclusive (BoM 2021).

The Foxleigh Mine lease areas are surrounded by rural lands, which are primarily used for cattle grazing, and limited dryland and/or irrigated cultivation. Across the landscape, intact, native vegetation is typically associated with drainage corridors and associated floodplains.

1.4 Regulatory framework

The key pieces of legislation relevant to this ecological assessment are detailed below.

1.4.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The EPBC Act is the Commonwealth Government's principal piece of environmental legislation and is administered by the DAWE. It is designed to protect MNES, which include threatened species of flora and fauna, TECs, migratory species as well as other protected matters. Among other things, it defines the categories of threat for threatened flora and fauna, identifies key threatening processes to their survival and provides for the preparation of recovery plans for threatened flora and fauna.

Approval is required under the EPBC Act for any action (which includes a development, project or activity) that is likely to have a significant impact on MNES (including nationally threatened ecological communities and species, and listed migratory species).

1.4.2 *Commonwealth Environmental Offsets Policy*

Under the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy 2012 (EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy) (SEWPaC 2012), environmental offsets are actions taken to counterbalance significant residual impacts on MNES. Offsets are used as a last resort in instances where an action will give rise to significant residual impacts, even after the application of management measures.

The EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy specifies that an offset package must be built around direct offsets (i.e. land-based), which should form a minimum of 90% of the total offset requirement. Foxleigh Mine is using 100% direct offsets.

Direct Offsets are those that result in a measurable conservation gain by:

- improving the condition and function of existing habitat for the protected matter;
- creating new habitat for the protected matter;
- reducing threats to the protected matter;
- increasing the values of a heritage place;
- averting the loss of a protected matter or its habitat that is under threat (the risk of loss is avoided because of securing an offset for conservation purposes or undertaking management to remove or reduce threats); and,
- being located strategically to enhance connectivity to existing areas of threatened ecological communities or species habitat.

2 Methods

The methodology used in this assessment culminated in ground-truthed vegetation mapping and habitat mapping for the Squatter Pigeon and/or Brigalow TEC.

2.1 Database searches and Government mapping

Database searches were undertaken for the study area to identify government mapping (e.g. vegetation communities, wetlands etc.) and records or potential occurrences of threatened and/or migratory species. Database searches were undertaken using a polygon that encompassed Foxleigh Mine and achieved a minimum 25 km radius from the boundary of the mine complex (the search area). The search area is representative of the broader region.

The following desktop searches were undertaken:

- EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool, accessed 10 September 2021 (DAWE 2021a);
- Queensland Wildlife Online database, accessed 10 September 2021 (DES 2021a);
- Vegetation management regional ecosystem map Version 12.0 (DR 2021a) and Vegetation management essential habitat map Version 10.0, at 1:100 000 scale (DR 2021b);
- Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map, Version 7.1, accessed 10 September (DES 2021b); and,
- Detailed surface geology - Queensland - version 6.13. accessed 10 September (DR 2018).

2.2 Review of aerial photography

Digital Globe aerial photography was viewed in relation to relevant biodiversity spatial layers. Aerial photography was used to identify features for ground-truthing during the field survey, to identify appropriate survey site locations and for determining and characterising potential terrestrial flora and fauna habitats.

2.3 Terrestrial field survey

The field survey of the potential offset areas (and additional patches) was undertaken between 21 and 26 September 2021.

2.3.1 *Climatic conditions*

The survey was completed during a period of low rainfall for the region, with no rainfall recorded at the nearby Booroondara weather station (station no. 035109) in the two weeks prior to the 21 September 2021 (BoM 2021). However, the region did receive above average rainfall at the beginning of July and end of August, with 54.6 and 21.6 mm recorded respectively (BoM 2021).

Conditions during the survey were typical for the time of year, with warm to hot with daytime temperatures between 24.6°C to 32.2°C and cool night time temperatures ranging between 5.6°C and 13.3°C (BOM weather station Blackwater Airport, station no. 035134) (BoM 2021).

2.3.2 *Field flora survey and vegetation mapping*

The field flora survey methods were developed to:

- validate existing Queensland government regional ecosystem (RE) mapping for patches that have been identified as potential offset areas;

- validate areas of Category X (non-remnant) vegetation as presented on Property Maps of Assessable Vegetation (PMAVs) that have been identified as potential offset areas;
- target threatened flora species and communities (listed under Commonwealth and State legislation) and their habitats identified from database searches; and,
- provide a basis for the mapping of habitat for the Squatter Pigeon.

This survey was conducted in accordance with the ‘*Methodology for Survey and Mapping of Regional Ecosystems and Vegetation Communities in Queensland*’, version 5.1 (Neldner et al. 2020), which was current at the time of the survey, to collect information on listed flora species, vegetation communities, and habitat types.

Detailed flora species lists were collated at all secondary sites. The less detailed sampling (i.e. tertiary and quaternary assessment sites) was conducted to provide additional information relating to the vegetative structure and composition and to assist in mapping the extent, distribution and remnant status of the identified REs within each potential offset area. Photo monitoring sites were also undertaken to capture supplementary information or record a noteworthy landscape, vegetation or habitat feature. A comparison of the data collected at each assessment site is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Comparison of information collected at each type of flora assessment site

Information collected	Flora assessment site			
	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary	Photo point
Date and precise location (with reference to handheld GPS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Soils, slope, aspect and landform observations	Yes	Yes	Notable features only	Notable features only
Ground-layer, mid-stratum and canopy species composition and abundance.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Notable features only
Structural characteristics.	Yes	Yes	Yes –EDL# only	No
Condition and disturbance of existing vegetation communities (including weed distribution)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Quantitative and qualitative species composition within a 1,000 m ² quadrat	Yes	No	No	No
Basal area of vegetation (Bitterlich Stick methodology)	Yes	Yes	No	No
Photographs of the community	Yes - north, east, south, west, groundcover and soils	Yes - north, east, south, west, groundcover and soils	Yes - usually north, east, south, west, groundcover	Notable features only

#Ecologically dominant layer (Neldner et al. 2020)

In addition, habitat quality plots were completed in accordance with the ‘*Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality, version 1.3*’ (DES 2020) (Habitat Quality Guide) within vegetation communities that provide potential Squatter Pigeon primary habitat and/or were representative or

had the potential to become Brigalow TEC. This baseline information is used to determine the condition of the vegetation community and/or habitat present and can be used as part of future offset calculations in accordance with the EPBC Act Environmental Offset Policy. Habitat quality scoring is discussed further in Section 2.5.

A summary of the flora survey effort within offset area is provided in Table 2 below and shown in Figure 4.

Table 2: Summary of flora survey effort in the two potential offset areas

Flora assessment sites				
Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary	Photo point	Habitat quality plot
4	1	2	1	5

2.3.3 Field fauna habitat assessment

The fauna assessment was not intended to be a full detailed survey, but rather a habitat assessment that allowed a prediction of the potential for the targeted threatened fauna species (i.e. Squatter Pigeon) to occur in each potential offset area. Techniques employed during the field assessments included, active searching and opportunistic observations. Notable fauna features were also recorded where observed.

The potential for threatened species to use a site can be assessed through knowledge of the species ecology, information on the occurrence of threatened species in the area and consideration of the habitat present in the site. The quality of fauna habitat in each proposed offset area was therefore assessed on the basis of the following criteria:

- **Low:** Many fauna habitat elements in low quality areas have been removed or altered such as mature, hollow-bearing trees, fallen timber and deep leaf litter. Remnants are often small in size, support substantial weed infestations of high or moderate threat weeds (e.g. Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*)) and are poorly connected to other areas of remnant vegetation.
- **Moderate:** Some habitat components are present, but others are lacking. For example, a remnant may have a reasonably intact understorey but lack mature canopy species and fallen timber. Some weed infestations are present but are relatively small in size or comprise species of low to moderate threat. Linkages with other remnant habitats in the landscape may be lacking or somewhat tenuous.
- **High:** Most habitat components are present (e.g. old-growth trees, fallen timber, lack of weeds and deep leaf litter), the remnant is large enough to support species that are typically associated with large intact areas of habitat and it is well connected or contiguous with other areas of native vegetation.

To assist with determining Squatter Pigeon presence/absence a considerable amount of time was applied to walking and driving tracks within and adjacent to the various potential offset areas. Surveys were also conducted while traversing each potential offset area to assess the presence of this species. A log of the time spent walking and driving within the study area was maintained to demonstrate survey effort for this species.

In accordance with requirements of the Habitat Quality Guide, scoring rationale have been developed to determine the metric value of habitats deemed suitable for Squatter Pigeon within the potential offset areas. These are provided in Appendix A.

2.4 Threatened species habitat mapping

With reference to the SPRAT profile for this species (DAWE, 2021m), the following habitat has been identified within the proposed offset areas, based on the findings of the field survey.

- Breeding habitat – grassy woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Acacia* or *Callitris* tree species, on sandy or gravelly soils (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7) within 1 kilometre of a waterbody.
- Foraging habitat – grassy woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Acacia* or *Callitris* tree species, on sandy or gravelly soils (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7) within 3 kilometres of a waterbody.
- Dispersal habitat – forest or woodland occurring between patches of foraging or breeding habitat which facilitates movement between patches of foraging habitat, breeding habitat and/or waterbodies. Includes cleared and disturbed/degraded areas with scattered trees within 100 m of foraging and breeding habitats.

Within the broader study area, suitable waterbodies for this species primarily consisted of constructed dams and cattle troughs. Drainage lines within the study area were not considered to be waterbodies for the purposes of mapping Squatter Pigeon habitat, given they are unlikely to hold water for extended periods of time and no pools were evident during the field survey.

Based on the above definitions, foraging habitat overlaps to some extent with breeding habitat (i.e. in areas ≤ 1 km from a waterbody).

2.5 Habitat quality scoring

The Queensland Government's Habitat Quality Guide sets out how to assess the suitability of an offset site relative to an impact site and determine the appropriate size and scale of an offset relative to an impact. The methodology involves the establishment of assessment units¹ (AUs) in which a suitable number of habitat quality plots (refer Section 2.3.2) were installed and then used to undertake habitat quality scoring.

'Habitat quality' is the currency for measuring these values based on three key indicators:

- site condition - a general condition assessment of vegetation compared to a benchmark;
- site context - an analysis of the site in relation to the surrounding environment; and,
- species habitat index - the ability of the site to support a species.

This approach aligns with the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy measure of 'habitat quality' and provides a consistent framework for environmental offsets in Queensland. A habitat quality score calculated in line with the Habitat Quality Guide is out of 10. A maximum score of 10 represents a fully intact system, scores of 4, 5 and 6 may indicate good quality regrowth or medium value habitat, and a minimum score of 1 would indicate a totally cleared area (DES 2020).

¹ Assessment units (AUs) are relatively homogenous and defined by a distinct RE

2.5.1 Site ecological condition

Ten attributes collected as part of each habitat quality plot were used as ecological condition indicators to compare each field-validated RE/AU against benchmark values and thereby determine an ecological condition score. The ten attributes included:

- recruitment of woody perennial species;
- native plant species richness – trees;
- tree canopy height;
- tree canopy cover;
- shrub canopy cover;
- native perennial grass cover;
- organic litter;
- large trees;
- coarse woody debris; and,
- weed cover.

2.5.2 Site context

The landscape-scale attributes included in the final habitat quality score are determined through GIS spatial analysis and include the following three attributes:

- size of the patch in which each AU is located;
- connectedness of the riparian monitoring area by measuring the percentage of the perimeter of each AU that relates to adjacent remnant vegetation; and,
- context of each AU in terms of the percentage of remnant or cleared areas within a 1 km radius of each polygon in which a habitat quality plot is located.

2.5.3 Species habitat indices

The following habitat indices were assessed for Squatter Pigeon at each habitat quality plot in accordance with the Habitat Quality Guide:

- threats to species;
- quality and availability of food and foraging habitat;
- quality and availability of shelter;
- species mobility capacity; and,
- role of site location to species overall population in the state

HBA has developed a scoring system for these attributes that is based on the SPRAT profile, published research and field-based knowledge of the target species, i.e. Squatter Pigeon. The methodology for scoring these attributes is provided in Appendix A.

2.6 Limitations

The purpose of the field survey was to identify the on-ground ecological features of each proposed offset area with a specific focus on habitat for the Squatter Pigeon and vegetation that is analogous with or has the potential to become Brigalow TEC. Most key indicators of Squatter Pigeon habitat were

likely to be identifiable at the time of the survey. Despite the lack of rainfall immediately prior to the surveys, plant community vigour was reasonably good, however annual grasses and forbs were noticeably absent or in low numbers. Therefore, the assessment of community condition was moderately influenced by climatic conditions.

Notwithstanding the above, ecological surveys often fail to record all species of flora and fauna present on a site for a variety of reasons such as seasonal absence or reduced activity during certain seasons. In addition, the ecology and nature of rare and/or cryptic species means that such species are often not recorded during short field visits. However, an assessment of habitat suitability is made for the target species, thereby applying a precautionary approach.

3 Desktop results

3.1 Vegetation communities

3.1.1 EPBC Act listed communities

The EPBC Act Protected Matters Report listed five TECs, as defined under the EPBC Act, as potentially occurring within the search area, namely:

- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) (Brigalow TEC) – endangered;
- Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and northern Fitzroy Basin (Natural Grasslands TEC) – endangered;
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains (Poplar Box TEC) – endangered;
- Semi-evergreen vine thickets of the Brigalow Belt (North and South) and Nandewar Bioregions (SEVT TEC) – endangered; and,
- Weeping Myall Woodlands – endangered.

3.1.2 Regional ecosystems

The potential offset areas have been mapped by the Queensland Herbarium as supporting areas of remnant endangered, of concern and/or least concern REs (Figure 2). The geology mapping that underpins the application of REs is shown in Figure 3.

The Queensland Government also maps areas of high-value regrowth vegetation (i.e. non-remnant areas that have not been cleared in the last 15 years). High-value regrowth vegetation has the potential to reach remnant vegetation status over time and under an appropriate management regime.

It is noted that Category R vegetation is mapped on the basis of 50 m either side of a watercourse, regardless of vegetation being present or not.

Table 3 provides a summary of the REs, both remnant and high value regrowth, mapped within or immediately adjacent to the proposed offset areas.

Table 3: Regional ecosystems mapped by the Queensland Herbarium within or immediately adjacent to the proposed offset areas

RE code	Short description ¹	BVG ² (1M)	Remnant Status
11.3.1	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on alluvial plains VM Act status: Endangered Biodiversity status: Endangered	25a	Remnant and High value regrowth
11.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains VM Act status: Of concern Biodiversity status: Of concern	17a	Remnant and High value regrowth
11.3.3	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i> woodland on alluvial plains VM Act status: Of concern Biodiversity status: Of concern	16c	Remnant and High value regrowth

RE code	Short description ¹	BVG ² (1M)	Remnant Status
11.3.25	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland fringing drainage lines VM Act status: Least Concern Biodiversity status: Of concern	16a	Remnant and High value regrowth
11.5.3	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> +/- <i>E. melanophloia</i> +/- <i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i> woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces VM Act status: Least concern Biodiversity status: No concern at present	17a	Remnant and High value regrowth
11.9.5	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest to woodland on fine-grained sedimentary rocks VM Act status: Endangered Biodiversity status: Endangered	25a	Remnant

¹ Short description taken from Queensland Herbarium (2021).

² Broad vegetation groups (BVGs) are a higher-level grouping of vegetation communities. Queensland encompasses a wide variety of landscapes across temperate, wet and dry tropics and semi-arid to arid climatic zones. Broad vegetation groups provide an overview of vegetation communities across the state or a bioregion and allow comparison with other states.

Of the REs listed in Table 3, four are considered to potentially form part of a Commonwealth listed TEC, namely:

- REs 11.3.1 and 11.9.5 can be considered a component of the Brigalow TEC where patches satisfy the diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds of the corresponding conservation advice
- RE 11.3.2 can be considered a component of the Poplar Box TEC where patches satisfy the diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds of the corresponding listing advice
- RE 11.3.3, which is considered a component of the Coolabah TEC, although the study area is not located within the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and as such fails to satisfy the diagnostic criteria for the TEC.

No other REs listed above are considered to form part of any TEC listed under the EPBC Act.

3.2 EPBC Act listed flora and fauna species

The various desktop searches identified 30 significant flora species as either being recorded or having the potential to be present within the search area (Table 4).

Table 4: Significant flora species returned from database searches

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	Source ¹
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered	PMST
<i>Elseya albagula</i>	Southern Snapping Turtle	Critically Endangered	PMST
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered	PMST
<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	Northern Quoll	Endangered	PMST
<i>Dichanthium queenslandicum</i>	King Bluegrass	Endangered	PMST
<i>Lerista allanae</i>	Retro Slider	Endangered	PMST

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	Source ¹
<i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i>	Star Finch (eastern), Star Finch (southern)	Endangered	PMST
<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Southern Black-throated Finch	Endangered	PMST
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	PMST
<i>Aristida annua</i>	null	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	Ooline	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Chalinolobus dwyeri</i>	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Daviesia discolor</i>	<i>no common name</i>	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Collared Delma	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Denisonia maculata</i>	Ornamental Snake	Vulnerable	PMST, WO
<i>Dichanthium setosum</i>	bluegrass	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Egernia rugosa</i>	Yakka Skink	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	Black Ironbox	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Furina dunmali</i>	Dunmall's Snake	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	Vulnerable	PMST, WO
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	Corben's Long-eared Bat	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	Vulnerable	PMST, WO
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	Vulnerable	PMST, WO
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	Fitzroy River Turtle	Vulnerable	PMST
<i>Samadera bidwillii</i>	Quassia	Vulnerable	PMST

¹ Source:

- PMST – Protected Matters Search Tool
- WO – Wildlife Online database.

It should be noted that the EPBC Act Protected Matters Search Tool identifies significant species based on a combination of actual records and/or predictive modelling and does not necessarily indicate that a species has actually been recorded from the search area.

3.3 Biodiversity Assessment and Mapping

The Biodiversity Planning Assessment (BPA) for the Brigalow Belt North Bioregion has identified the following values within or adjacent to the potential offset areas:

- remnant vegetation identified as state biodiversity significant area
- within or adjacent to a regional ecological corridor.

4 Field survey results

4.1 Vegetation communities

A total of 15 patches of vegetation were assessed as part of the survey. These patches ranged in area from 1.6 to 145.1 ha and commonly supported remnant, non-remnant or high value regrowth vegetation that was comprised of Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) on alluvial plains (RE 11.3.1), Poplar Box on alluvial plains (RE 11.3.2) or Poplar Box on Cainozoic sandplains (RE 11.5.3). However, only two of these patches, or part thereof, were considered any further in this report, these being polygons 29 and 30 (Figure 4).

To attribute ecological condition and habitat quality scores, the two polygons have been assigned into two assessment units (AUs).

4.1.1 EPBC Act listed communities

Vegetation communities that were representative of, or have the potential to become, representative of the Brigalow TEC were recorded within the study area.

Polygon 29, which representative of non-remnant RE 11.3.1 does not currently satisfy the TEC diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds.

Vegetation that was representative of Poplar Box TEC was also recorded within the study area. Polygon 30 supports vegetation that satisfies the diagnostic criteria and condition thresholds of the Poplar Box TEC (moderate quality).

4.1.2 Remnant regional ecosystems

One patch of of concern RE was mapped as a potential offset area during the field survey (Table 5; Figure 4).

Ecological condition of remnant vegetation in Polygon 30 was variable with signs of historical disturbance in the form of selective logging/thinning and vehicle tracks, which have resulted in a discontinuous canopy in some areas. There was a moderate abundance of exotic grasses throughout the understory.

Table 5: Potential offset areas that represent remnant regional ecosystems

RE Code	Assessment Unit (AU)	Short Description ¹	Area (ha)	Condition
11.3.2	2 (Polygon 30)	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains VM Act status: Of concern Biodiversity status: Of concern	43.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some evidence of historic logging and thinning High levels of weed incursion, primarily in the ground layer Low levels of canopy dieback Active utilisation by cattle Low levels of recruitment of canopy species Connectivity to remnant vegetation to the north-west (RE 11.5.3) and south-east (RE 11.3.25).

¹ Short description taken from Queensland Herbarium (2021).

4.1.3 High-value regrowth

No patches of high value regrowth (HVR) were mapped as a potential offset areas during the field survey (Figure 4).

4.1.4 Non-remnant vegetation

One patch of non-remnant vegetation that is representative of an endangered RE during the field survey (Table 6; Figure 4).

The patch of non-remnant RE 11.3.1 was generally more consistently vegetated with exotic pasture grasses primarily limited to the periphery of the patch or were historic disturbance (e.g. drill pad) has considerably reduced the projected cover of woody vegetation.

Table 6: Potential offset areas that represent non-remnant regional ecosystems

RE Code	Assessment Unit (AU)	Short Description ¹	Area (ha)	Condition
n-r 11.3.1	8 (Polygon 29)	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on alluvial plains VM Act status: Endangered Biodiversity status: Endangered	109.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discontinuous canopy in parts due to variable recovery, but also due to prevalence and breadth of naturally occurring gilgai ▪ Low levels of weed incursion encroaching in the ground layer in general, although dense at edges and in large canopy holes not relating to the presence of gilgai ▪ Active utilisation by cattle ▪ Low levels of canopy dieback ▪ Moderate levels of recruitment of canopy species evident ▪ Most canopy trees many times multi-leadered from base, potentially hampering height recovery of patch ▪ Connectivity to remnant vegetation to the north (REs 11.3.1 and 11.3.3), which fringes Cockatoo Creek, and to the west (RE 11.5.3).

¹ Short description taken from Queensland Herbarium (2021).

4.2 Flora species

4.2.1 EPBC Act listed flora

No EPBC Act listed flora species were recorded or considered likely to occur within the potential offset areas.

4.2.2 Introduced flora

The introduced pasture grass, Buffel Grass (**Cenchrus ciliaris*), was commonly recorded in the understorey throughout most of the potential offset areas, although primarily restricted to canopy holes and the edges of Polygon 29. Less commonly encountered species included Green Panic (**Megathyrsus maximus* var *pubiglumis*), Spiny Sida (**Sida spinosa*), Spiked Malvastrum (**Malvastrum americanum*), Sabi Grass (**Urochloa mosambicensis*), Red Natal Grass (**Melinis*

repens), Buddha Pea (**Aeschynomene indica*), Indian Bluegrass (**Bothriochloa pertusa*) and Harrisia Cactus (**Harrisia martinii*).

Five significant weed species were recorded during the field survey as detailed in Table 7.

Table 7: Significant weed species recorded in the proposed offset areas

Species	Common name	Status ¹	Region Ecosystems recorded within
<i>*Cryptocarya grandiflora</i>	Rubber Vine	WoNS RI (C3)	11.3.2 – Polygon 30 (infrequent)
<i>*Harrisia martinii</i>	Harrisia Cactus	RI (C3)	11.3.1 – Polygon 29 (infrequent to occasional)
<i>*Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Tree Pear	WoNS RI (C3)	11.3.1 – Polygon 29 (infrequent)
<i>*Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Velvety Tree Pear	WoNS RI (C3)	11.3.1 – Polygon 29 (infrequent)
<i>*Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Pine	WoNS RI (C3)	Adjacent to 11.3.2 – Polygon 30 (occasional) ²

1. Status: WoNS, Weeds of National Significance; RI (C3), Restricted invasive species (Category 3) under Queensland's *Biosecurity Act 2014*.
2. The specimens of Athel Pine were observed as juvenile plants to 1.5 m in height in the floor of a recently constructed creek diversion.

4.3 Fauna species

4.3.1 EPBC Act listed fauna

One threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act was recorded during the field survey. Squatter Pigeon was recorded in three locations throughout the broader study area. Four birds were observed moving from regrowth Brigalow vegetation into dead low trees at the edge of regrowth Poplar Box woodland approximately 4 km to the south of AU. These specimens, along with several specimens near the carpark of the mine administration area, were photographed. Another pair were observed moving through regrowth Poplar Box toward regrowth Brigalow tall shrubland approximately 0.5 km north-east of Polygon 29, however, these were not photographed as they did not land nearby.

A preliminary likelihood of occurrence assessment also identified:

- a moderate to high potential of Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*) subsisting in polygon 29, and potentially utilising polygon 30 as dispersal habitat;
- a moderate potential of Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula australis*) seasonally utilising portions of polygon 29; and,
- a moderate potential for Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) to utilise the eucalypt woodlands (i.e. polygon 30 and adjacent woodland communities in various years).

4.3.2 Squatter Pigeon habitat

The various ephemeral drainage lines (e.g. Cockatoo, Roper and Carlo creeks) and man-made creek diversions that traverse through the study area were not considered to be suitable waterbodies or watercourses for the purposes of mapping Squatter Pigeon. Nonetheless there are more permanent water sources within 3 km of the various potential offset areas, including Lake Lindsay and various

constructed dams. Therefore, any eucalypt dominated woodlands (i.e. REs 11.3.2, 11.3.25 and 11.5.3) constitute Squatter Pigeon habitat for the purposes of this ecological assessment (Section 2.5). Similarly, patches of remnant or regrowth Brigalow woodland adjacent to or in the vicinity of these eucalypt woodlands provide foraging habitat for Squatter Pigeon. Approximately 134.0 ha of Squatter Pigeon habitat has been identified across the two proposed offset areas.



Geophaps scripta scripta (~4 km south of Polygon 30)



Geophaps scripta scripta [photo above cropped]



Geophaps scripta scripta (~4 km south of Polygon 30) [photo cropped]



Geophaps scripta scripta (mine administration carpark)

4.4 Other biodiversity values

Populations of one flora species listed solely under Queensland's *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) was recorded within the broader survey area as illustrated in Figure 6 and described below.

Solanum elachophyllum (no common name), which is currently listed as endangered under the NC Act was recorded in Polygon 29 and regrowth Brigalow approximately 500 m to the north-east of Polygon 29. The specimens were generally recorded in poor vigour due to the time of year. It is anticipated that many more specimens would be recorded during more optimal conditions.



Solanum elaeagnifolium (Polygon 29)

Solanum adenophorum (no common name), which is currently listed as endangered under the NC Act was recorded at numerous locations within regrowth Brigalow approximately 12 km to the north-east of Polygon 29. There is a moderate potential for this species to subsist in Polygon 29.



Solanum adenophorum (~12 km north-east of Polygon 29)

5 Habitat quality of assessment units

A summary of habitat quality scores for assessment units that could provide an offset for Brigalow TEC and Squatter Pigeon habitat is presented in Appendix B. The raw data from which these scores have been derived is provided in Appendix C.

5.1 Brigalow TEC

Habitat quality scores for vegetation that constitutes offset potential for Brigalow TEC (i.e. AU 8) are presented in Table 8 and shown in Figure 5. Representative photographs for this AU are provided in Appendix D.

Table 8: Habitat quality scores¹ for potential offset areas for Brigalow TEC

RE type/ Assessment unit	Number of polygons	Total area (ha)	Habitat quality score ¹	Habitat features and threats
n-r 11.3.1 (AU 8)	1	109.7	3.77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patches of variable size but contiguous with remnant and high value regrowth, at least in part. Only a portion of this patch, which is in excess of 100 ha in area, has been proposed for use. Excellent gilgai development Potential and known habitat for threatened flora and fauna species Actively utilised by cattle Signs of predator species (e.g. Wild Dog, Pig) evident.
Total (ha)		109.7		

¹ Calculated in accordance with the 'Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality, version 1.3' (DES 2020).

It should be noted that this patch of Brigalow (i.e. AU 8) does not currently satisfy the diagnostic criteria for the Brigalow TEC, wherein these patches have been substantively cleared within the last 15 years². Furthermore, this patch is mapped as Category X (non-remnant vegetation) on a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV), which provides farmers with the ability to clear woody vegetation within these areas in perpetuity. It is understood that farmers are encouraged to seek advice in relation to potentially impacting MNES (e.g. TECs, habitat for Commonwealth listed species) however it is the experience of many ecologists working in Central Queensland that such advice is rarely sought and that deferral to the State mapping, which is actively monitored and updated through routine, generally biennial, review of aerial and SLATs imagery, is the primary source of 'approval checking' prior to clearing. Given that these areas are currently mapped as Category X, with most locked in forever, coupled with the fact that the regenerating vegetation is leguminous and subsisting on alluvial clayey loams, it is proposed that should farmers be given access this patch, particularly post-mining, it is considerably likely that these areas would be targeted for clearing and pasture improvement.

Furthermore, additionality is highly likely to be achieved using this patch of Brigalow. Ornamental Snake (*Denisonia maculata*) is highly likely to use this patch as is Australian Painted Snipe (*Rostratula*

² item 2c of the diagnostic criteria as prescribed in the *Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community*. (Department of the Environment 2013)

australis) due to the prevalence of regularly inundated gilgai of variable size, depth, connectivity, and presence of micro-habitat. Both species are listed as vulnerable under both the EPBC Act and NC Act. This patch is also known to support populations of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (no common name) and has the potential to support *Solanum adenophorum* (no common name), which was recorded in similar vegetation within the broader study area.

5.2 Squatter Pigeon primary habitat

Habitat quality scores for vegetation that constitutes Squatter Pigeon habitat (i.e. AUs 8 and 9) are presented in Table 9 and shown in Figure 5. Representative photographs for each AU are provided in Appendix D.

Table 9: Habitat quality scores¹ for potential offset areas for Squatter Pigeon habitat

RE type/ Assessment unit	No. polygons	Total area (ha)	Habitat quality score ¹	Habitat features and threats
n-r 11.3.1 (AU 8)	1	109.7	3.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent water located within 1 and/or 3 km of patch with moderate diversity of grass species and areas of bare ground. Assessment unit with variable potential to be suitable as breeding habitat due to distance from a reliable water source. Potential issues with dust due to proximity to the haul road Signs of predator species (e.g. Wild Dog, Pig) evident.
11.3.2 (AU 9)	1	43.3	3.49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent water located within 1 km of patch with moderate diversity of grass species and areas of bare ground. Assessment unit with potential to be suitable as breeding habitat due to underlying geology and distance from a reliable water source. Potential issues with dust due to proximity to the haul road Signs of predator species (e.g. Wild Dog, Pig) evident.
Total (ha)		153.0		

¹ Calculated in accordance with the 'Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality, version 1.3' (DES 2020).

Polygon 30 (AU 9) is also adjacent to an existing offset of regrowth Poplar Box woodland. This existing offset is quite narrow and the addition of Polygon 30 will significantly improve the perimeter to area ratio of the combined offset area.

6 Summary

This current assessment has been undertaken to ascertain the ecological values of potential offset areas. More specifically, this assessment has focussed on the presence/absence of habitat for the Squatter Pigeon with the view of highlighting which offset areas have the most potential to provide an environmental offset for impacts to these PMs associated with the Foxleigh Mine extension. Two potential offset areas were identified and described in detail within this report.

The identified Brigalow habitat has the potential to provide suitable offset capacity for impacts to Brigalow TEC, given the reasonable connectivity, patch size, prevalence of gilgai, low to moderate infiltration of Buffel Grass, and consistency and age of regrowth. This patch is adjacent to remnant vegetation fringing Cockatoo Creek, which flanked by similar regrowth Brigalow shrubland further to the east.

The identified Squatter Pigeon habitat has the potential to provide suitable breeding habitat due to the presence of permanent water sources within 1 km of most of these potential offset areas. However, the dense understorey in some of the proposed offset areas is also considered to be a potentially limiting factor to the useability of the habitat present. Despite this, numerous specimens of Squatter Pigeon were recorded in several places throughout the study area and within or near the potential offset areas.

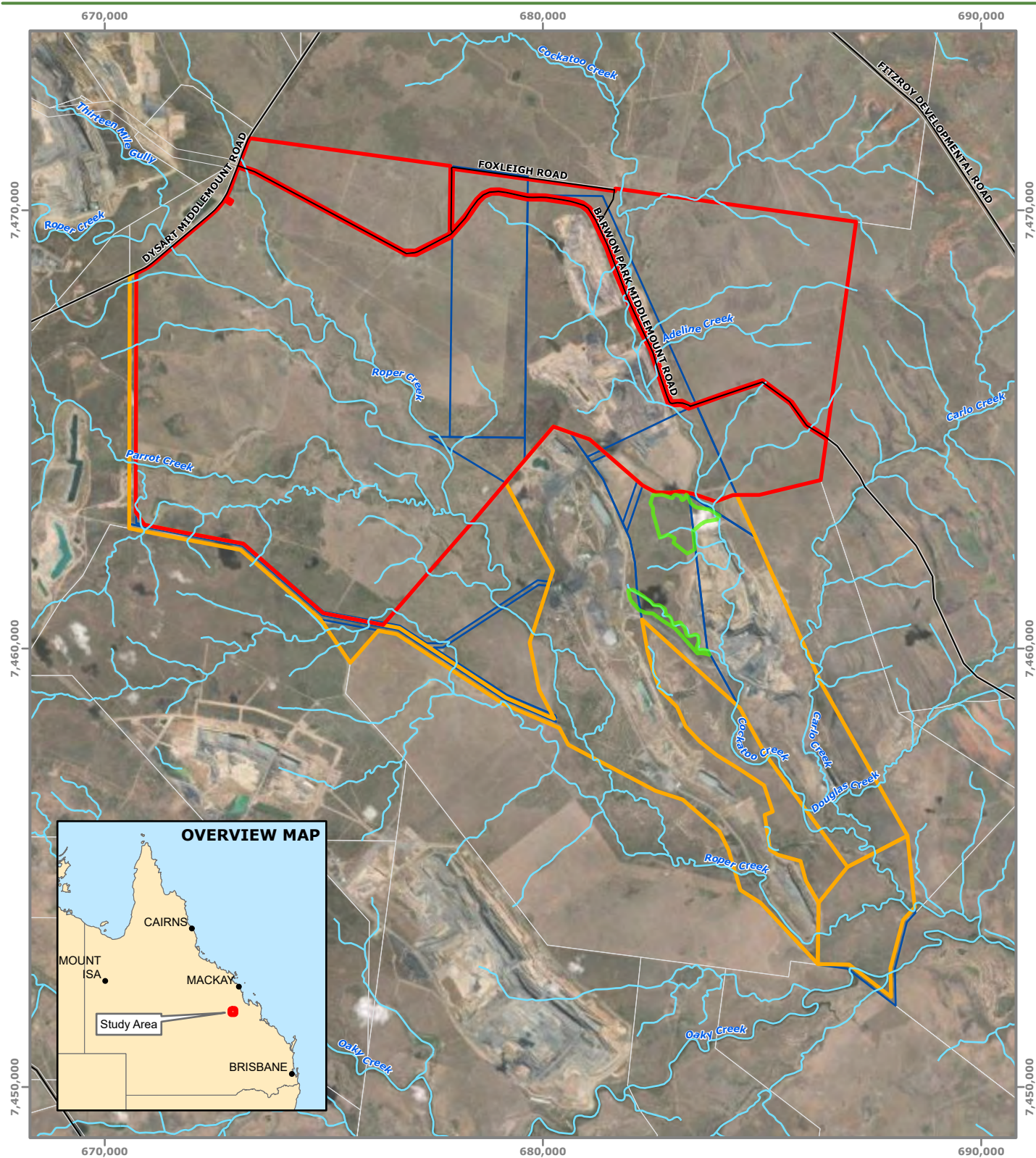
Notwithstanding the above additional factors elevate the biodiversity value of these patches. One State listed flora species was recorded in Polygon 29, and another was recorded in nearby similar vegetation. There is also the potential for the potential offset areas to provide potential habitat for Ornamental Snake, Australian Painted Snipe, Koala and/or Greater Glider.

7 References

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Figures



Legend

- Potential offset areas
- Lot 20 SP276924
- Lot 4 SP293492
- Mining lease boundaries
- Road
- Vegetation Management Act watercourse
- Cadastral boundary

Figure 1 : Locality Plan

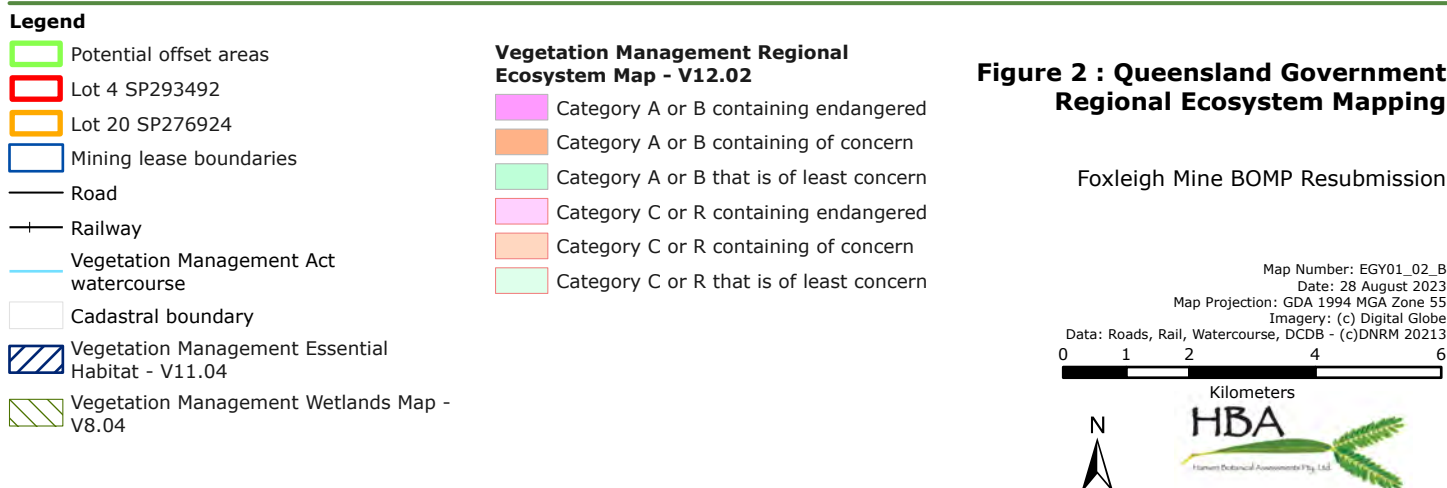
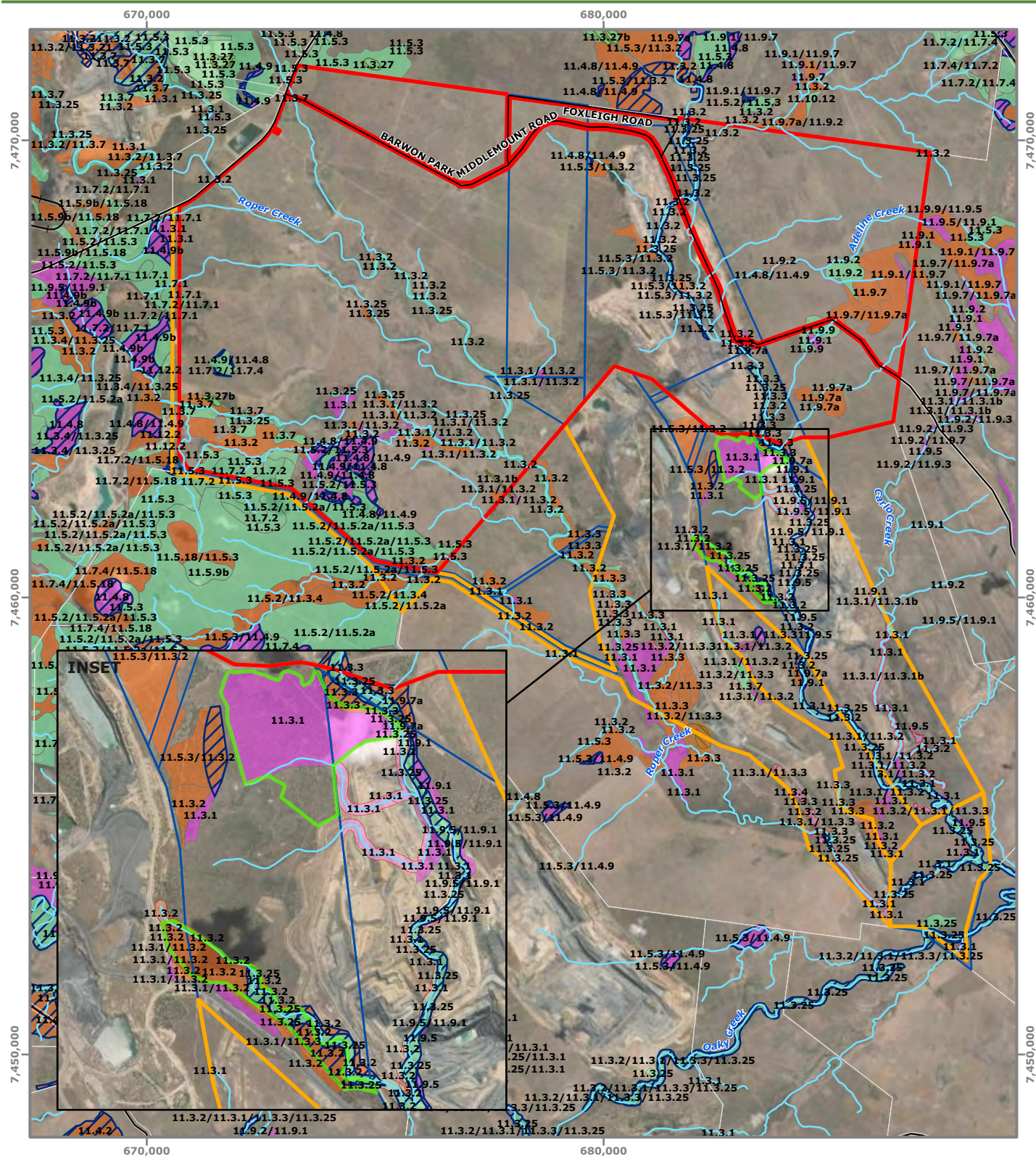
Foxleigh Mine BOMP Resubmission

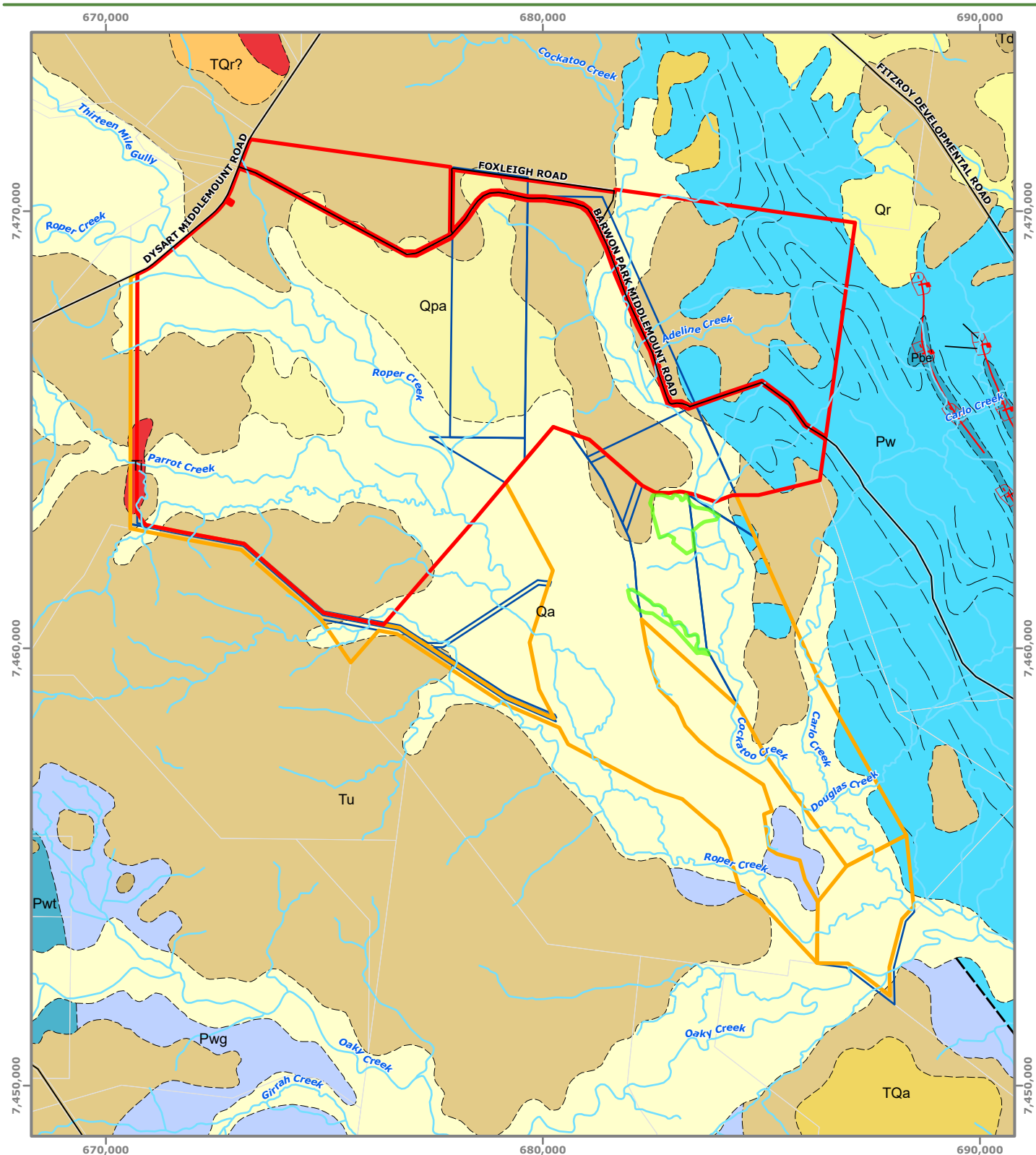
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 Date: 28 August 2023
 Map Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
 Imagery: (c) Digital Globe
 Data: Roads, Watercourse, DCDB - (c)DNRM 2023

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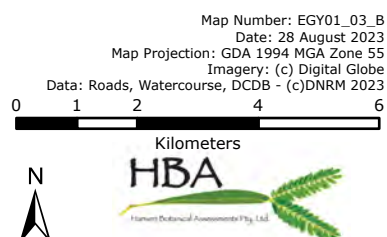
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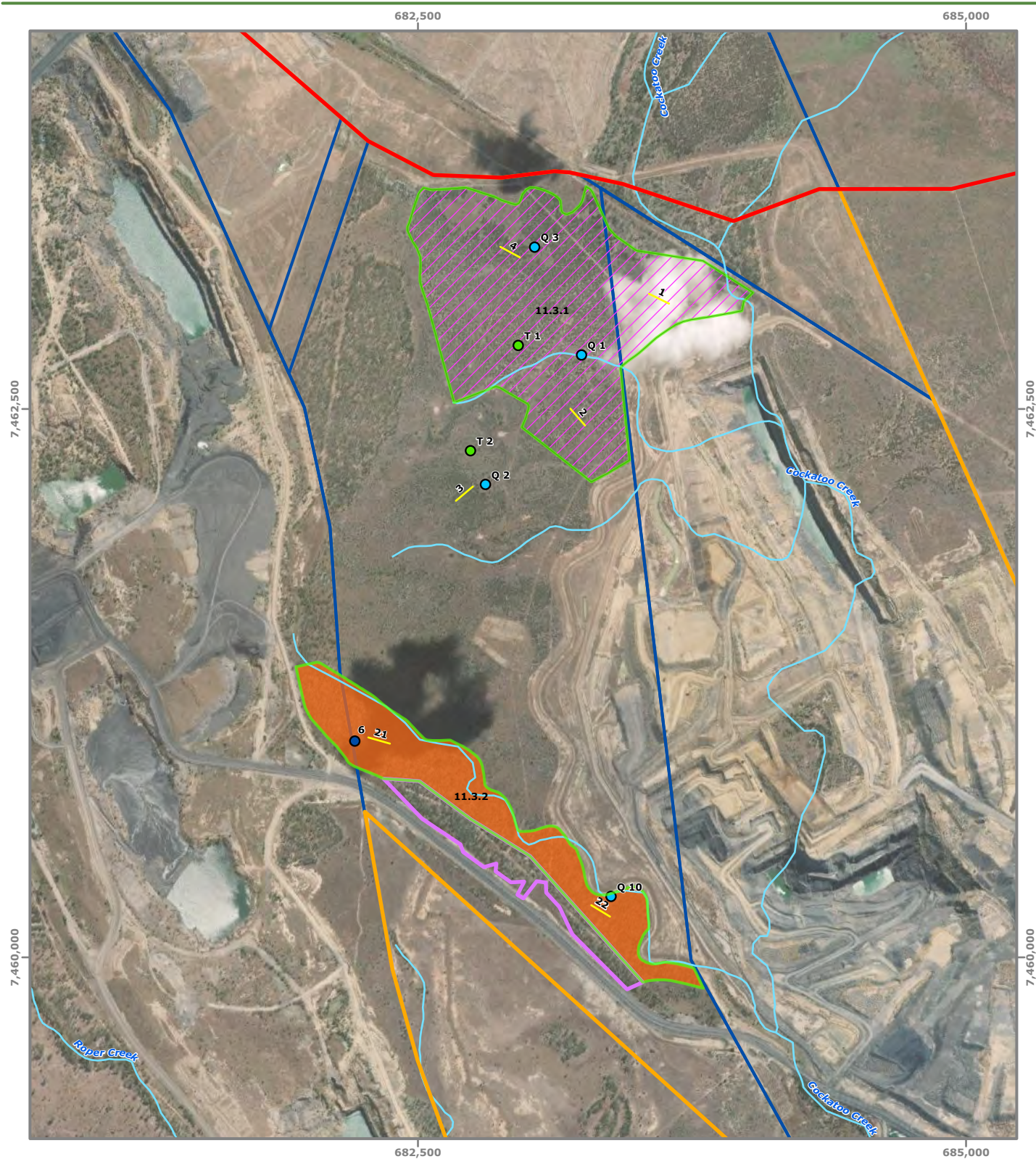
- Potential offset areas
- Lot 4 SP293492
- Road
- Mining lease boundaries
- Lot 20 SP276924
- Vegetation Management Act watercourse

Figure 3 : Geology Mapping of the study area

Foxleigh Mine BOMP Resubmission

Map Symbol	Rock Unit Name	Lithological Summary	Dominant Rock	Age
Pw	Blackwater Group	Feldspathic and lithic sandstone, silty sandstone, calcareous sandstone, ashstone and cherty mudstone, carbonaceous mudstone and coal; commonly abundant plant fossils and fossil wood	SEDIMENTARY ROCK	LATE PERMIAN
Pbe	Blenheim Formation	Carbonaceous and micaceous labile sandstone, siltstone, shale, coquinite, minor conglomerate	SEDIMENTARY ROCK	LATE PERMIAN
Pwg	Burngrove Formation	Mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, coal, tuff	ARENITE-MUDROCK	LATE PERMIAN
Tu	Duaranga Formation	Mudstone, sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, oil shale, lignite, basalt	SEDIMENTARY ROCK	EOCENE - OLIGOCENE
Pwt	Fair Hill Formation	Lithic and feldspathic labile sandstone, quartzose sublabe sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, calcareous and tuffaceous sandstone, volcanic conglomerate, carbonaceous mudstone, coal	SEDIMENTARY ROCK	LATE PERMIAN
Qa	Qa-QLD	Clay, silt, sand and gravel; flood-plain alluvium	ALLUVIUM	QUATERNARY
Qpa	Qpa-QLD	Clay, silt, sand and gravel; flood-plain alluvium on high terraces	ALLUVIUM	PLEISTOCENE
Qr	Qr-QLD	Clay, silt, sand, gravel and soil; colluvial and residual deposits	COLLUVIUM	QUATERNARY
Td	Td-QLD	Duricrusted palaeosols at the top of deep weathering profiles, including ferricrete and silcrete; duricrusted old land surfaces	FERRICRETE	TERTIARY
Ti	Ti-St Lawrence-YARROL/SCAG	Intrusive rhyolite, trachyte and microsyenite	FELSITES (LAVAS, CLASTICS & HIGH-LEVEL INTRUSIVES)	EARLY TERTIARY
TQa	TQa-QLD	Locally red-brown mottled, poorly consolidated sand, silt, clay, minor gravel; high-level alluvial deposits (generally related to present stream valleys but commonly dissected)	ALLUVIUM	LATE TERTIARY - QUATERNARY
TQr?	TQr?-QLD	Clay, silt, sand, gravel, soil; colluvial and residual deposits	COLLUVIUM	LATE TERTIARY - QUATERNARY





Legend

- Potential offset areas
- Existing offsets
- Lot 4 SP293492
- Lot 20 SP276924
- Mining lease boundaries
- Vegetation Management Act watercourse
- Cadastral boundary

Remnant vegetation

Of concern

Non-remnant

Endangered

Vegetation assessment sites

- Tertiary site
- Quaternary site
- Photo point
- THQ plot

Figure 4 : Field-validated vegetation mapping of proposed offset areas

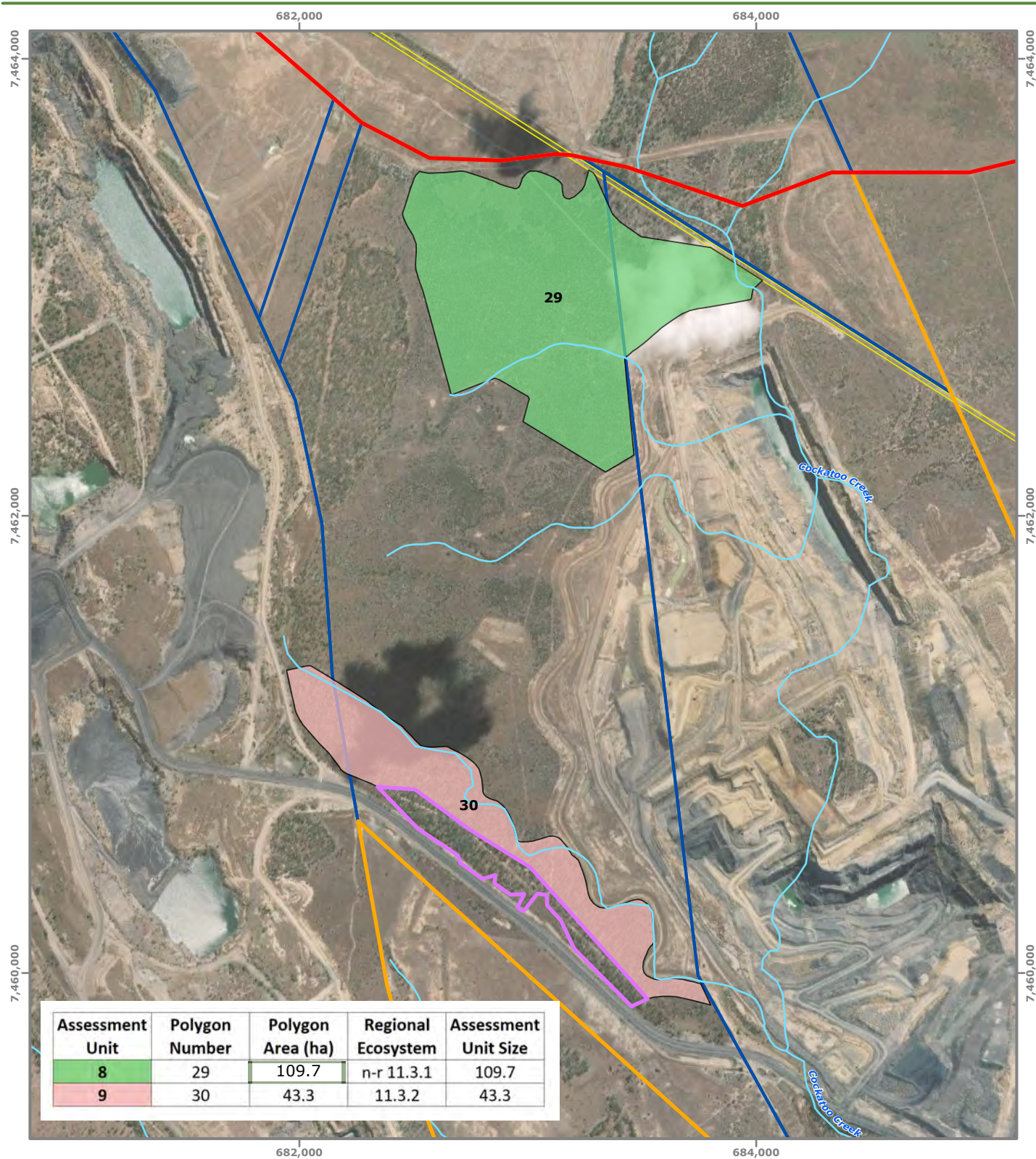
Foxleigh Mine BOMP Resubmission

Map Number: EGY01_04_B
Date: 28 August 2023
Map Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Imagery: (c) Digital Globe
Data: Roads, Watercourse, DCDB - (c)DNRM 2023

0 0.25 0.5 1

Kilometers





Legend

- Existing offsets
- Lot 4 SP293492
- Lot 20 SP276924
- Mining lease boundaries
- Vegetation Management Act watercourse
- Cadastral boundary
- Easement boundary

Assessment Unit (Polygon number)

- 8 - n-r 11.3.1
- 9 - 11.3.2

Figure 5 : Assessment Units

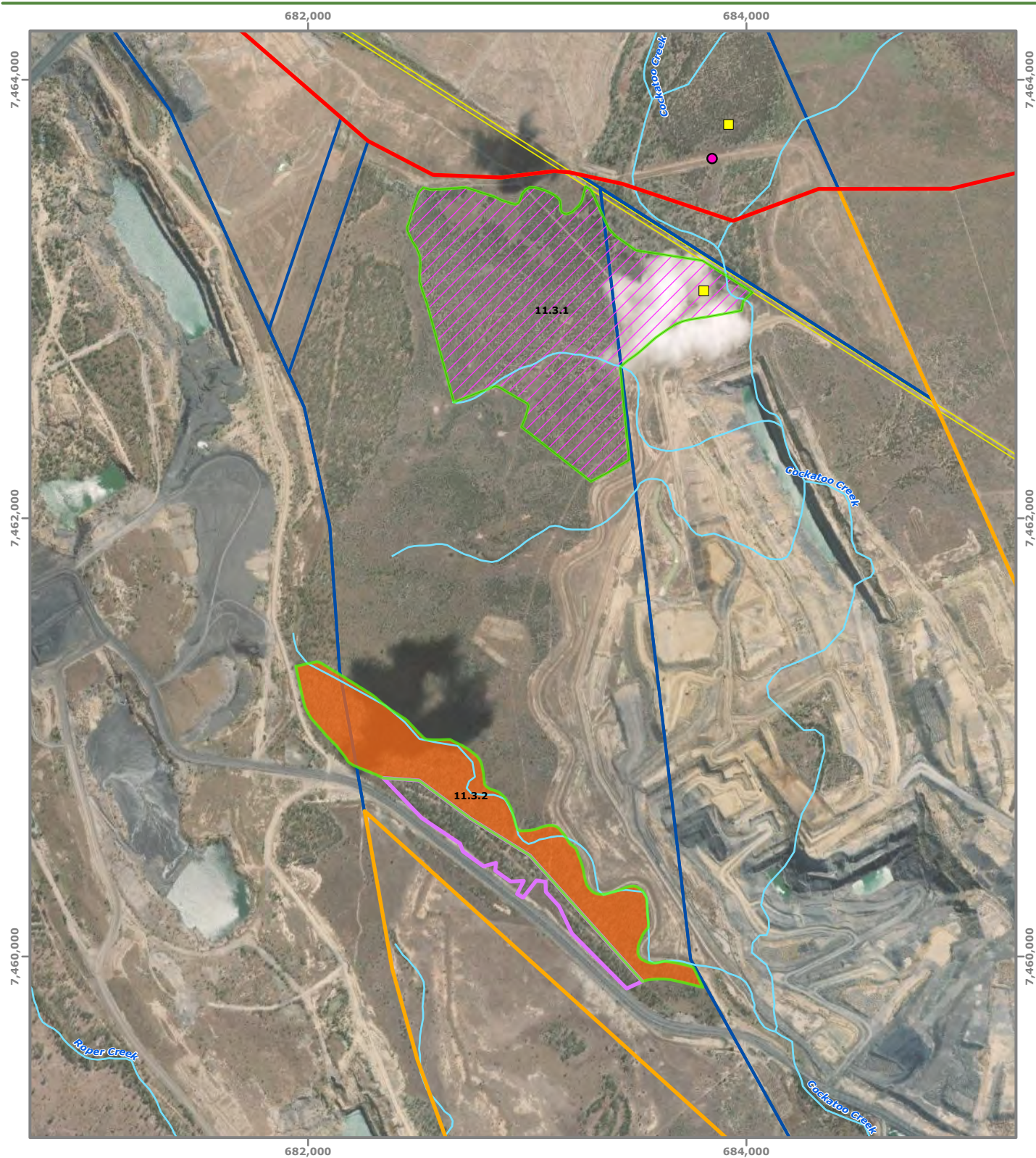
Foxleigh Mine BOMP Resubmission

Map Number: EGY01_05_F
 Date: 05 September 2023
 Map Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
 Imagery: (c) Digital Globe
 Data: Roads, Rail, Watercourse, DCDB - (c)DNRM 2022

Kilometers

N

HBA
Horizon Biological Assessments Pty. Ltd.



Legend

- Potential offset areas
- Existing offsets
- Lot 4 SP293492
- Lot 20 SP276924
- Mining lease boundaries
- Vegetation Management Act watercourse
- Cadastral boundary
- Easement boundary

Remnant vegetation

Of concern

Non-remnant

Endangered

Recorded Location

- Solanum elachophyllum* (no common name) [Endangered (NC Act)]
- Squatter Pigeon (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) [Vulnerable (NC Act, EPBC Act)]

Figure 6b : Records of conservation significant species

Foxleigh Mine BOMP Resubmission

Map Number: EGY01_06_C
Date: 28 August 2023
Map Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Imagery: (c) Digital Globe
Data: Roads, Watercourse, DCDB - (c)DNRM 2023

0 0.25 0.5 1

Kilometers



Appendix A

Species habitat indices scoring rationale

Squatter Pigeon – southern subspecies (*Geophaps scripta scripta*)

1. Quality and availability of foraging habitat

Indicator	Description			Score
Within 3 km of or permanent seasonal, or temporary water	0 No		15 Yes	15
Grass species richness	0 <3	3 3-10	5 >10	5
% Bare ground	0 <25%	3 >75%	5 25% – 75%	5
Total				25

Rationale

The greatest weight has been given to the proximity of an assessment unit to a permanent or seasonal water source. The species is known to access suitable water bodies to drink on a daily basis (DoEE, 2020). Natural foraging habitat for the Squatter Pigeon (southern) is any remnant or regrowth open-forest to sparse, open-woodland or scrub dominated by *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia*, *Acacia* or *Callitris* species, on sandy or gravelly soils, within 3 km of a suitable, permanent or seasonal water body (DoEE, 2020). This may result in only portions of an assessment unit being considered as suitable habitat. It is noted in the species profile that the preferred breeding and foraging habitat is on Land Zones 5 and 7 (as described in Wilson and Taylor (2012)). This appears to be a limiting factor more to nesting rather than foraging as the profile also states that if a suitable water source is in the vicinity, the species may forage on a number of other Land Zones. As a result, specific Land Zones have not been used as a habitat quality indicator for quality and availability of foraging habitat.

The subspecies mainly forages on seeds which have fallen to the ground from low vegetation, such as grasses, herbs and shrubs (DAWE, 2020). The preferred food species is not specified; however, it is assumed that a variety of grass species is more likely to provide foraging material throughout the seasons. As a result, grass species richness has been used as an indicator of foraging habitat quality. This will be assessed as part of the habitat quality plots.

Typically, the groundcover vegetation layer in suitable foraging and breeding habitat is considerably patchy consisting of native, perennial tussock grasses or a mix of perennial tussock grasses and low shrubs or forbs. This patchy, ground layer of vegetation rarely exceeds 33% of the ground area (DAWE, 2020). The percentage of bare ground will be assessed during habitat quality plots with the optimal range being between 25 and 75%.

2. Quality and availability of habitat required for shelter and breeding

Indicator	Description			Score
Within 1km of permanent or seasonal water	0 No	10 Yes		10
Underlying geology of well drained gravelly soils (i.e. Land zones 5 or 7)	0 No	10 Yes		10
% Grass Cover	0 < 25%	0 > 75%	5 25-75%	5
Total				25

Rationale

Equal weight has been given to the distance of an assessment unit to a permanent or seasonal water body and the Land Zone which describes the geology. Breeding habitat is known to occur within 1 km of a permanent or seasonal water body (DAWE, 2020). This may result in only portions of an otherwise suitable assessment unit being considered as breeding habitat. Given the species nests in shallow depressions in the ground, it requires well-draining soil (DAWE, 2020). Suitable soil types are known to occur on Land Zones 3, 5 and 7.

The nest is a depression scraped into the ground beneath a tussock of grass, bush, fallen tree or log and sparsely lined with grass (DAWE, 2020). Personal observations of active nests in Central Queensland suggest that the species uses tussock grasses to both shelter and camouflage the nest. A moderate (25% to 75%) cover of grasses would appear to be the ideal vegetation structure for the species during breeding periods.

3. Quality and availability of habitat required for mobility

Indicator	Description			Score
Connectivity of assessment unit to suitable habitat	1 No dispersal habitat within 100 m of assessment unit.	15 Dispersal habitat within 100 m that provides connectivity to suitable foraging habitat and other suitable water bodies within 3 km.	25 Dispersal habitat within 100 m that provides connectivity breeding / foraging habitat and other suitable water bodies within 1 km.	25
Total				25

Rationale

An assessment unit that is directly connected or connected via adjacent woodland or forest to other areas of suitable breeding or foraging habitat and has other suitable water bodies within 1 km is likely to facilitate movement of the species through the area. The presence of multiple water bodies in an area will allow populations to move through an area as availability of habitat resources such as water

and food varies with conditions. This indicator will be assessed during both field surveys and desktop analysis.

4. Absence of threats

Indicator	Description			Score
Risk of habitat loss and fragmentation	0 High Habitat loss or fragmentation likely	5 Moderate Habitat loss or fragmentation possible	10 Low Habitat loss or fragmentation not likely	10
Weed Dominance	0 High Weeds species dominant	3 Moderate Weed species but not dominant	5 Low No weed species present	5
Overstocking	0 High	3 Moderate	5 Low	5
Predation Risk	0 High Predator signs abundant	3 Moderate Predator signs common	5 Low No predator signs or no more than would be expected in a natural system	5
Total				25

Rationale

The main threats to the species are the degradation, loss and fragmentation of habitat and predation (DAWE, 2020). In this species habitat attribute, the greatest weight has been applied to habitat loss and fragmentation. This is to reflect the importance of contiguous suitable habitat for maintaining a viable population in an area and the time and resources required to re-establish suitable habitat once it has been altered. The risk of habitat loss will be determined by assessing current land uses and the state and federal status of the vegetation which defines an assessment unit.

The intrusion of exotic plant species, particularly stoloniferous pasture grasses can reduce foraging and breeding habitat quality by altering ground cover vegetation structure, particularly by out competing native tussock grass and reducing the patches of bare ground. The species has been observed utilising stock and cattle yards. However, across a large area, over grazed ground cover is likely to limit foraging and breeding suitability of an assessment unit. This indicator will be determined through habitat quality plots.

Cats and Foxes have been attributed to the local decline of the species DAWE, 2020. The presence and abundance of cats and foxes within an assessment unit will influence the quality of the habitat. This will be assessed by either direct observation or the observation of scats and tracks.

References

DAWE. 2020. *Geophaps scripta scripta* — *Squatter Pigeon southern SPRAT Profile*. Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government, Canberra.
http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=64440

Appendix B

Summary of habitat quality scores for Brigalow TEC and SPPH

Table B-1: Habitat quality scores for Brigalow TEC

Site condition					
Polygon	29			Average	30
RE	n-r 11.3.1				11.3.2
Condition	33.5	35	32.5	33.66667	n/a
Quality of feed	n/a				
Quality of shelter					

Total Score 0.420833
Score/10 4.208333
Weighted (80%) 3.366667

Site context					
RE	n-r 11.3.1			Average	11.3.2
Context	4	4	4	4	n/a
Threats	n/a				
Species mobility					
Role of site					

Total Score 0.2
Score/10 2
Weighted (20%) 0.4

Species stocking rate

n/a

Habitat quality score (not TEC)
3.766667

[Site Condition + Site Context]

Area of non TEC (ha)
109.7

Table B-2: Habitat quality scores for Squatter Pigeon primary habitat

Site condition							
Polygon	29			Average	30		Average
RE	n-r 11.3.1				11.3.2		
Condition	33.5	35	32.5	34.25	46	45	45.5
Quality of feed	20	20	20	20	18	23	20.5
Quality of shelter	5	5	5	5	15	15	15
Total Score	0.455769				Total Score	0.623077	
Score/10	4.557692				Score/10	6.230769	
Weighted (30%)	1.367308				Weighted (30%)	1.869231	

Site context							
RE	n-r 11.3.1			Average	11.3.2		Average
Context	4	4	4		5	5	
Context	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Threats	9	11	9	10	21	21	21
Species mobility	15	15	15	15	1	1	1
Total Score	0.223077				Total Score	0.207692	
Score/10	2.230769				Score/10	2.076923	
Weighted (30%)	0.669231				Weighted (30%)	0.623077	

Species stocking rate

0 : No evidence the species is present at the site;

1: Evidence of species presence at the site during surveys conducted for the purpose of the EPBC environmental assessment;

2: There is a statistically significant increase in species density relative to the species density determined for a score of 1 or species density is equal to or greater than the species density at a reference site (not required to be an important population);

3: Equivalent to the species density at a reference site associated with an important population; and

4: Equivalent to the maximum species density measured at a DoEE agreed number of reference sites associated with important populations.

Polygon 29
Habitat quality score
 3.036538

[Site Condition + Site Context + Species Stocking Rate]

Area of habitat (ha)
 109.7

Polygon 30
Habitat quality score
 3.492308

[Site Condition + Site Context + Species Stocking Rate]

Area of habitat (ha)
 43.3

Appendix C

Habitat quality scores for potential offset areas – raw data

Table C-1: AU 8 [n-r 11.3.1]

Assessment Type:		OFFSET								
LOT ON PLAN		Lot 20 on SP276924 (ML 70171)								
Assessment Site No.:		THQ 1			THQ 2			THQ 4		
Polygon No. (Figure EGY04_05_E)		29								
Polygon area (ha)		109.7								
Total Assessment Unit Area (ha):		109.70								
Regional Ecosystem:		11.3.1		n-r 11.3.1						
BVG1M:		25a		25a						
Ecological Condition Indicator	Benchmark	Field value	% of Benchmark	Score	Field value	% of Benchmark	Score	Field value	% of Benchmark	Score
1. Recruitment of woody perennial species (%)	100	100	100.00%	5	100	100.00%	5	100	100.00%	5
2. Native plant species richness (No.):										
- Trees	3	2	66.67%	2.5	2	66.67%	2.5	2	66.67%	2.5
- Shrubs	5	3	60.00%	2.5	4	80.00%	2.5	0	0.00%	0
- Grasses	4	9	225.00%	5	11	275.00%	5	8	200.00%	5
- Forbs	8	10	125.00%	5	18	225.00%	5	9	112.50%	5
3. Tree canopy height (m):										
- Canopy Layer	14	1.10	7.86%	0	1.05	7.50%	0	1.55	11.07%	0
- Sub-Canopy Layer	4	0.00	0.00%	0	0.00	0.00%	0	0.00	0.00%	0
- Emergent Layer	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a
Average Score				0			0			0
4. Tree canopy cover (%):										
- Canopy Layer	29	50.00	172.41%	5	40.70	140.34%	5	48.85	168.45%	5
- Sub-Canopy Layer	9	0.00	0.00%	0	0.00	0.00%	0	0.00	0.00%	0
- Emergent Layer	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a
Average Score				2.5			2.5			2.5
5. Shrub canopy cover (%):	8	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0
6. Native perennial grass cover (%):	8	1	12.50%	1	10	130.00%	5	14	176.25%	5
7. Organic litter (%):	34	31	92.35%	5	30	88.53%	5	46	135.00%	5
8. Large trees/ha [combined: euc & non-euc]										
- euc (> 29 cm)	n/a		n/a			n/a			n/a	
- non-euc (>29 cm)	70	0		0	0		0	0		0
Total Large Trees	70	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0
9. Coarse woody debris (m/ha):	1752	65	3.71%	0	29	1.63%	0	0	0.00%	0
10. Non-native plant cover (%):	0	18	18.40%	5	59	58.90%	0	6	6.00%	5
Site Condition Score				33.5			32.5			35
1. Size of patch (Fragmented) [ha]	n/a	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
2. Connectedness (Fragmented) [%]	n/a	16	-	2	16	-	2	16	-	2
3. Context (Fragmented) [%]	n/a	17	-	2	17	-	2	17	-	2
Site Context Score:				4			4			4
1. Quality & availability of food and habitat for foraging				20			20			20
2. Quality & availability of habitat required for shelter and breeding				5			5			5
3. Quality and availability of habitat required for mobility				15			15			15
4. Absence of threats				9			9			11
Species Habitat Attributes [(Squatter Pigeon)]:				49			49			51
SH Score		4.9			4.9			5.1		

Habitat quality scoring			
THQ 1	THQ 2	THQ 2	THQ 2
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
SC score			
AU SC Score	0.4		
Weighted SC Score	0.320708596		
Site Condition Score	3.2		

THQ 1	A	B	C	D	
Squatter Pigeon	1	15	0	5	20
	2	0	0	5	5
	3	15			15
	4	0	3	3	9
	Total				49
THQ 2	A	B	C	D	
Squatter Pigeon	1	15	0	5	20
	2	0	0	5	5
	3	15			15
	4	0	3	3	9
	Total				49
THQ 4	A	B	C	D	
Squatter Pigeon	1	15	0	5	20
	2	0	0	5	5
	3	15			15
	4	0	5	3	11
	Total				51

Table C-2: AU 9 [11.3.2]

Assessment Type:	OFFSET						
LOT ON PLAN	Lot 20 on SP276924 (ML 70171)						
Assessment Site No.:	THQ 21		30		THQ 22		
Polygon No. (Figure EGY04_05_E)							
Polygon area (ha)			43.3				
Total Assessment Unit Area (ha):			43.3				
Regional Ecosystem:	11.3.2		11.3.2				
BVG1M:	17a		17a				
Ecological Condition Indicator	Benchmark	Field value	% of Benchmark	Score	Field value	% of Benchmark	Score
1. Recruitment of woody perennial species (%)	100	100	100.00%	5	100	100.00%	5
2. Native plant species richness (No.):							
- Trees	2	4	200.00%	5	3	150.00%	5
- Shrubs	2	9	450.00%	5	4	200.00%	5
- Grasses	9	6	66.67%	2.5	3	33.33%	2.5
- Forbs	17	15	88.24%	2.5	11	64.71%	2.5
3. Tree canopy height (m):							
- Canopy Layer	18	17.20	95.56%	5	15.60	86.67%	5
- Sub-Canopy Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
- Emergent Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Score				5			5
4. Tree canopy cover (%):							
- Canopy Layer	40	33.10	82.75%	5	39.45	98.63%	5
- Sub-Canopy Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
- Emergent Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Score				5			5
5. Shrub canopy cover (%):	2	2.00	100.00%	5	7.80	390.00%	3
6. Native perennial grass cover (%):	35	4.70	13.43%	1	3.10	8.86%	0
7. Organic litter (%):	30	35.70	119.00%	5	42.30	141.00%	5
8. Large trees/ha [combined: euc & non-euc]							
- euc (> 40 cm)	22	8	n/a		4	n/a	
- non-euc (n/a)	n/a	n/a			n/a		
Total Large Trees	22	8	36.36%	5	4	18.18%	5
9. Coarse woody debris (m/ha):	1752	117	6.68%	0	535	30.54%	2
10. Non-native plant cover (%):	0	62.30	62.30%	0	95.00	95.00%	0
Site Condition Score				46			45
1. Size of patch (Fragmented) [ha]	n/a	43	-	5	43	-	5
2. Connectedness (Fragmented) [%]	n/a	0	-	0	0	-	0
3. Context (Fragmented) [%]	n/a	4	-	0	4	-	0
Site Context Score:				5			5
1. Quality & availability of food and habitat for foraging				18			23
2. Quality & availability of habitat required for shelter and breeding				15			15
3. Quality and availability of habitat required for mobility				1			1
4. Absence of threats				21			21
Species Habitat Attributes [(Squatter Pigeon)]:				55			60
SH Score			5.5			6	

Habitat quality scoring		
SC score	THQ 21	THQ 22
	0.6	0.6
AU SC Score	0.6	
Weighted SC Score	0.56875	
Site Condition Score	5.7	

THQ 21						
Squatter Pigeon	A	B	C	D		
1	15	3	0			18
2	0	10	5			15
3	1					1
4	10	5	3		3	21
					Total	55

THQ 22						
Squatter Pigeon	A	B	C	D		
1	15	3	5			23
2	0	10	5			15
3	1					1
4	10	5	3		3	21
					Total	60

Appendix D

Photographs of assessment units

Assessment Unit 8 – n-r 11.3.1

Polygon 29 (THQ 1)



Polygon 29 (THQ 2)



Polygon 29 (THQ 4)



Assessment Unit 9 – 11.3.2

Polygon 30 (THQ 21)



Polygon 30 (THQ 22)



Appendix B: Offset Area fixed monitoring location sites

Site Name	Protected matter	Easting (GDA94, Zone 55)	Northing (GDA94, Zone 55)
Photo Monitoring			
PMS 1		673538	7463079
PMS 2		674250	7464034
PMS 4		677127	7463730
PMS 8		682660	7460635
PMS 10		681459	7458889
Biomass Condition Monitoring			
AU1 SS5	Both	674116	7464259
AU5 SS2	Both	677102	7463940
AU7 SS1	SPPH	682523	7460687
AU3 SS1	SPPH	681328	7458667
AU3 SS2	SPPH	681459	7458889
AU2 SS2	Both	674251	7462798
AU2 SS3	Both	673538	7463079
Fauna Monitoring			
FMS 1		674432	7461983
FMS 2		674904	7461508
FMS 3		676042	7460965
FMS 4		674105	7462855
FMS 5		674504	7463513
FMS 6		674191	7463975
FMS 11		677098	7463754
FMS 12		681328	7458667
FMS 13		683317	7460049
Tertiary Sites			
T1		682957	7462788
Quaternary Sites			
Q1		683245	7462744
Q3		683031	7463236
Q4		683380	7460277
THQ Plots			
THQ1		683593	7463003
THQ4		682917	7463214
THQ5		682316	7460988
THQ6		683330	7460211

Appendix C: GIS data files

2023 Offset Related Shapefiles

ID	Layer (Metadata) GDA94 / MGA zone 55	Description	Polygons
1	240222 BOMP GIS 1 - PM Limited to Project Area	Project Area PM Polygons	24*
2	240222 BOMP GIS 2 - PM Limited to Project Area LOMP Disturbance	Project Area PM Life of Mine Plan (LOMP) impacted polygons	18*
3	240311 BOMP GIS 3 - BOMP Offsets	BOMP Offset Polygons	11

*Note: Number of Polygons align with Table 2, but individual polygons may have multiple impacted areas that add to total Ha.

Appendix D: Permit to disturb proforma

Part A Activity Details			
Permit name		Permit number	
Activity description			
Location (ML/EPC/Lot)			
Relevant Environmental Authority (EA)			
Activity start date		Activity completion date	
Permit holder (disturber)		Contact phone	

Part B Clearance Checklist (to be completed by Permit Holder)			
Clearance checklist	Yes	No	NA
Has the site Environmental Representative been briefed on the activity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the Manager/Superintendent responsible for the area been briefed on the activity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a <i>Disturbance Work Plan</i> for this activity been provided with this permit? (minimum requirements are included in Appendix 1 of this form).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the proposed disturbance within the approved disturbance footprint of the relevant Environmental Authority (EA)? As per Attachment A: Foxleigh Mine EA Approved Disturbance Limits. Attach map to permit as evidence. Works outside the approved disturbance footprint can incur a government penalty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the proposed disturbance within the current <i>Estimated Rehabilitation Calculator</i> (ERC) boundaries? Attach map to permit as evidence.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant services layers been reviewed to ensure no interaction with underground services? If so, a copy of an approved <i>Permit to Dig</i> must accompany this completed and uploaded permit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is disturbance inside the "Actual and Proposed Mining Area" per Appendix B: Foxleigh Mine Biodiversity Offset Areas, relating to EPBC 2010-5421 (30 Sep-21)? This ensures we do not clear in excess of allowed "Protected Matters."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is disturbance outside an approved "Offset Area" per Appendix B: Foxleigh Mine Biodiversity Offset Areas? If inside additional requirements, see Part C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is a valid <i>Burn Permit</i> available if required? An approved <i>Burn Permit</i> must accompany this completed and uploaded permit if required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the designed disturbance ensure that clean water runoff is kept separate as much as possible to water run-off from disturbance areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have adequate sediment controls been implemented/designed as per the site ESMP? Details of controls must be included in the <i>Disturbance Work Plan</i> . If the disturbance is within 50 meters of a creek or other natural watercourse, additional approval must be sought from a site Environmental Representative.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has all consideration been given to the following environmental aspects? Any identified considerations/controls must be detailed in the <i>Disturbance Work Plan</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry restrictions i.e. Biodiversity offsets, rehabilitated areas, external parties Cultural heritage (Aboriginal and European) Material impacts to site water catchment map (WRM water balance map) Have any observations of important fauna been made within the disturbance area? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has consideration been given to the equipment to be used in conducting the works?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part B Clearance Checklist (to be completed by Permit Holder)			
Clearance checklist	Yes	No	NA
If topsoil is to be stripped and stockpiled as part of these clearing works, has the stockpile location been identified? If no, provide comment. *Topsoil is to be cleared within four weeks of vegetation clearing to minimize loss.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If any checklist points in Part B were checked No, further approval must be sought from a site Environmental Representative. A <i>Disturbance Work Plan</i> must accompany the <i>Permit to Disturb</i> .			

Part C – Clearance Checklist (to be completed by site Environmental Representative)			
Clearance checklist	Yes	No	NA
Is the area to be cleared and the activity to be conducted authorised under a current Environmental Authority or license?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are there any regulatory permits required (eg fauna, watercourses, cultural heritage, etc)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the proposed disturbance going to impact restricted areas (eg rehabilitation or rehab trial areas, contaminated lands areas, environmental monitoring locations, 50m of a creek or other natural watercourse)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the clearance within an Approved Biodiversity Offset Area? If so, very limited clearing is required without federal department approval – consult BOMP to determine allowable clearing and conditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please provide a list of additional environmental controls to be used at the work site (eg sediment/erosion controls, weed controls, etc).			

Part D Approvals					
Permit Holder name and position		Signature		Date	
Environmental Representative name		Signature		Date	
Technical Services Manager		Signature		Date	

Minimum requirements for a Disturbance Work Plan

- A *Disturbance Work Plan* must be included as part of the permit assessment request and be of sufficient quality to release to personnel conducting the activity. It forms part of the operator work instructions.
- The following elements must be included in the *Disturbance Work Plan*:
 - Map(s) clearly indicating the boundary of the disturbance. Maps must:
 - be clearly demarcated so it is easy to identify the approved disturbance area.
 - include a title, legend, north arrow and a reference number (or naming).
 - Must include survey coordinates of the area to be disturbed.
 - Must include other relevant task instructions pertinent to additional controls in Part B of the permit.
 - Must be signed off by the Technical Services Manager.

After approval of this *Permit to Disturb*, the following must be done before disturbance works proceed:

- The proposed disturbance area must be clearly demarcated by survey staff with pegs or similar.
- All machinery and plant being used in activities must be site approved.
- All operators must be briefed on the nature of the disturbance works to be undertaken and must review the *Disturbance Work Plan*. Operators must sign a register indicating that they have reviewed the necessary documents and understand the activity.

A signed copy of this *Permit to Disturb* must be submitted to the site Environmental Representative and uploaded to the site database for record keeping. A copy of the *Disturbance Work Plan* must be attached to any JSA related to the disturbance works.