28ºS ENVIRONMENTAL

Industrial Development at North MacLean, 4653 - 4691 Mount Lindesay Highway, North Maclean, Queensland

Year 2 Annual Compliance Report (February 2025 - February 2026)

EPBC ref 2022/09304

13 May 2026

Document Control

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Client: Maclean Estates Pty Ltd

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28 South Environmental Pty Ltd

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Document History and Status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review
0.1	29/04/2026	Draft	GM	AD
1.0	13/05/2026	Final	GM	AD

Approval for Issue

Name	Position	Date
Andrew Dickinson	**Technical Director Ecology**	13/05/2026

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Declaration of Accuracy

Impact Site Reporting

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents.

The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Full name:	Andrew Dickinson
Position:	Technical Director- Ecology
Organisation:	28 South Environmental
Date:	13/05/2026

Offset Site Reporting

In making this declaration, I am aware that sections 490 and 491 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) make it an offence in certain circumstances to knowingly provide false or misleading information or documents.

The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment or a fine, or both. I declare that all the information and documentation supporting this compliance report is true and correct in every particular. I am authorised to bind the approval holder to this declaration and that I have no knowledge of that authorisation being revoked at the time of making this declaration.

Signed

DocuSigned by:
Bryce Hines
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Full name:	Bryce Hines
Position:	Executive Director
Organisation:	Cherish the Environment
Date:	13/05/2026

1. Introduction

On 14 February 2024 (**Approval Date**) Maclean Estates Pty Ltd (**Maclean Estates** and/or **Approval Holder**) received approval (subject to conditions) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999 (Cth) (**EPBC Act**) to commence development at the 'Maclean Estates' industrial estate at 4653 - 4691 Mount Lindesay Highway, North Maclean, Queensland (I**mpact Site**).

This Annual Compliance Report (**ACR**) has been prepared on behalf of Maclean Estates as per approval decision notice EPBC ref 2022/09304 (**Attachment 1**) (**Approval**), approved by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (**DCCEEW**). DCCEEW's approval of the Action is dependent upon fulfilment of conditions attached as Annexure A of the Approval. The contents of Annexure A will be referred to herein as the '**Conditions'**.

1.1 Description of Activities

EPBC ref 2022/09304 will facilitate the construction of an industrial estate and associated auxiliary structures in North Maclean, located approximately 33 km south of Brisbane and 30 km south-west of Ipswich, Queensland over a combined development area of approximately 36.42 hectares (**ha**) (the '**Action'**). The Action is over lot 1 on RP113251 (referred to herein as the '**Site**').

The Action is located within the Logan City Council (**LCC**) Local Government Area (**LGA**). The sub-regional context, locality and Site of the Action are shown in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** respectively.

The relevant controlling provisions identified in the decision were based upon the determination of potential impacts to listed threatened species (sections 18 & 18A) protected under Part 3 of the EPBC Act, specifically 20.15 ha of *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala) habitat[1], 20.15 ha of *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed flying-fox) habitat[2] and 20.15 ha of *Petauroides volans* (Greater Glider) habitat.[3]

Works under this approval commenced at different stages. Work at the Lanefield Offset Site commenced 21 August 2024. Commencement of the Action (i.e. operational works/clearing of vegetation) commenced on 1 October 2024 (**Commencement Date**). A summary of Action details is provided in **Table 1**, in accordance with Section 3.4 of the *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines* (DCCEEW, 2023).

Table 1. Summary of Action Details

Activity	Details
EPBC Number	EPBC ref 2022/09304
Project Name	Proposed Industrial Development at North MacLean, 4653 - 4691 Mount Lindesay Highway, North Maclean, Queensland (EPBC ref 2022/09304)
The Approved Action	The Action involves site clearing, earthworks and establishment of: ▪ Industrial Facilities ▪ Commercial/business Facilities ▪ Warehousing Facilities ▪ Stormwater Reserve/Basins ▪ The balance of the subject site will be retained and rehabilitated as Environmental Protection Zone and Biodiversity Protection Area.

[1] Listed as Endangered.
[2] Listed as Vulnerable.
[3] Listed as Endangered.

Activity	Details
Location of the project	4653 - 4691 Mount Lindesay Highway, North Maclean, Queensland: ▪ Lot 1 on RP113251
Person accepting responsibility for the report – (signed declaration)	Andrew Dickinson – **Impact Site reporting** Bryce Hines – **Offset Site reporting**
Dates for the reporting period of this Annual Compliance Report	14 February 2025 – 14 February 2026 As approval was granted on 14 February 2024, this reporting period is Year 2 of the Action.
Date of preparation of the report	February 2026 – May 2026
Additional Key Dates ▪ **Approval:** 14 February 2024 ▪ **Commencement of Offset Site Works**: 21 August 2024 ▪ **Commencement of Action**: 1 October 2024	

1.2 Description of Approval

Conditions attached to the approval of the Action, are presented in **Table 2.**

The Approval requires actions to be taken by the Approval Holder to reconcile the removal of 20.15 ha of Koala habitat, 20.15 ha of Grey-headed flying-fox habitat and 20.15 ha of Greater Glider habitat. The DCCEEW has approved the liability of reconciling the habitat loss to be achieved through the provision of the following:

- Establishment of the 16.27 ha Environmental Protection Zone (**EPZ**), and implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan (**RMP**) within the EPZ situated on the referral site (4653 - 4691 Mount Lindesay Highway, North Maclean).
- Establishment of 113.18 ha of Koala, Grey-headed Flying-fox and Greater Glider Habitat as an offset at 442-544 Rosewood Laidley Road, Lanefield, Queensland, more properly described as Lot 70 on CH31316 and Lot 2 on RP200424. This initiative will be referred to herein as the '**Offset'**.
    - Lot 70 on CH31316 is 32.38 ha, while Lot 2 on RP200424 is 80.80 ha.
    - Establishment of the Offset is being carried out in accordance with the approved Offset Area Management Plan (**OMP**) and the Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan (**GGHMMP**).

1.3 Scope of Assessment

This ACR is being prepared to fulfil Conditions 36-39 of the Approval which requires that within 60 Business Days of every 12-month anniversary of the Approval Date that an ACR is prepared by the Approval Holder and published on their website. This ACR must demonstrate compliance (or progress to achieving compliance) with each condition imposed by the Approval (including implementation of any plans specified in the conditions).

The Approval Holder has commissioned 28 South Environmental and Cherish the Environment (**Cherish**) to prepare this ACR which assesses compliance of the Action against:

- The conditions of approval. This vicariously includes compliance with the:
    - OMP prepared by 28 South Environmental for the Offset Site

- GGHMMP prepared by 28 South Environmental for the Offset Site.
- RMP prepared by 28 South Environmental for the EMZ at Impact Site.

2. Approval Conditions

EPBC ref 2022/09304 Approval Conditions are presented in **Table 2**. This table outlines each Approval Condition and will establish if compliance with each Condition has been achieved or whether further discussion is required under.

Table 2. EPBC 2021/9130 approval conditions compliance table

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
Note: Green = Compliance			
Part A – Conditions specific to the Action			
Action Area			
1	*To avoid and mitigate Harm to Protected Matters, the approval holder must not take the Action outside the Action Area.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All clearing associated with the Action was undertaken during Year 1. As per **Inset 1**, aerial imagery from 07 December 2025 depicts all clearing works to have taken place within the Action Area.  **Inset 1** – 07 December 2025, Aerial Imagery of Site (Source: *Near Map, 2026*)	Not Applicable (N/A)
2	*To avoid and mitigate Harm to Protected Matters, the approval holder must not Clear more than:* *a) 20.15 hectares (ha) of Koala habitat* *b) 20.15 ha of Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat* *c) 20.15 ha of Greater Glider Habitat.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All clearing associated with the Action was undertaken in accordance with the Approval during Year 1. No more than *20.15* ha of relevant Habitat has been cleared.	N/A
3	*To avoid and mitigate Harm to Protected Matters, the approval holder must not Clear or Construct in the Environmental Protection Zone.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All clearing associated with the Action was undertaken in accordance with the Approval during Year 1. No clearing within Environmental Protection Zone (**EPZ**) occurred.	N/A
Clearing and Construction			
4	*The approval holder must not undertake clearing between the hours of 6 PM to 6 AM AEST.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All clearing associated with the Action was undertaken in accordance with the Approval	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
		during Year 1. No such clearing occurred during Year 2.	
5	*To avoid and mitigate harm to protected matters, the approval holder must ensure that no protected matters are killed or harmed as a result of clearing or construction.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All clearing associated with the Action was undertaken in accordance with the Approval during Year 1. The Year 1 ACR confirmed that no protected matters were harmed during Year 1. No protected matters were harmed during construction in Year 2.	N/A
6	*To mitigate Harm to Protected Matters, the approval holder must immediately arrange for veterinary care or assistance from a Suitably Qualified Ecologist if any Protected Matter individual is found Harmed:* *a) Within the Action Area during Clearing or Construction,* *b) Within 50 metres of the Action Area during Clearing or Construction.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All clearing associated with the Action was undertaken in accordance with the Approval during Year 1. The Year 1 ACR confirms that no protected matters were harmed during Year 1. No protected matters required veterinary assistance during construction in Year 2.	N/A
7	*To avoid and mitigate Harm to Protected Matters, the approval holder must:* *a) Clear only in accordance with the Sequential Clearing Conditions* *b) Ensure a Fauna Spotter Catcher is present within the Action Area during all Clearing,* *c) Give the Fauna Spotter Catcher authority to delay and cease Clearing and related Construction for a period of time identified by the Fauna Spotter Catcher to ensure Protected Matters have safely vacated the area of works to suitable habitat.* *d) Ensure that any Clearing or Construction within 50 meters of a Grey-headed Flying-fox Camp is conducted consistently with the Grey-headed Flying-fox Mitigation Standards,*	**Year 2 Compliance** All clearing associated with the Action was undertaken sequentially in accordance with the Approval during Year 1. The Year 1 ACR confirms that no protected matters were harmed during Year 1. All Year 1 clearing was undertaken in accordance with relevant plans, under the supervision of fauna spotter catchers. See Year 1 ACR.	N/A
8	*To avoid and mitigate Harm to Koala during Clearing and Construction, the approval holder must prohibit all people associated with Clearing and*	**Year 2 Compliance** Generally, it is against the best interest of the Approval Holder, and Site Contractor – Shadforth's Civil Pty Ltd (Shadforths) for all workers and other associated parties involved	

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	Construction from bringing dogs into the Action Area.	with the Action to not allow dogs into the Site. Particularly considering hygiene and safety risks associated with their presence. As such, no dogs have been taken into the Site.	
Traffic Management and Koala Exclusion Fencing			
9	*To avoid and mitigate Harm to Koala as a result of vehicle traffic, the approval holder must:* *a) design and construct all roads in accordance with Fauna Sensitive Road Design and the Koala Sensitive Design Guidelines* *b) ensure that the speed of all vehicles on roads in the Action Area during clearing and construction is no greater than 40 km/h at any time; and* *c) install prominent Koala awareness signage consistent with the Koala Conservation Strategic Plan or Koala Sensitive Design Guidelines on any road that interfaces with Koala habitat.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All steps have been taken to ensure that traffic design reflects solutions described within the *Fauna Sensitive Transport Infrastructure Delivery Manual* and K*oala Sensitive Design Guideline*. Shadforth's Construction Manager has confirmed that the posted construction vehicle speed was 40 km / hr. No proposed roads will interface with Koala habitat. No signage is required for operational phases of the project.	N/A
Environmental Protection Zone / Rehabilitation Management Plan			
10	*To avoid harm to protected matters in the Environmental Protection Zone during clearing and construction, the approval holder must ensure that:* *a) from the commencement of the Action until transfer of the ownership of the Environmental Protection Zone to Logan City Council, unauthorised persons do not enter the Environmental Protection Zone.* *b) from the commencement of the Action until transfer of the ownership of the Environmental Protection Zone to Logan City Council, rubbish, unauthorised vehicles and domestic animals are not introduced into the Environmental Protection Zone, and* *c) koala exclusion fencing is installed within 12 months of the commencement of the Action and the koala exclusion fencing is then maintained until the expiry of this approval.*	**Year 2 Compliance** The Environmental Protection Zone EPZ) is still under management by the Applicant. The processes outlined in the EPZ RMP and VFMP ensured that necessary temporary exclusion fencing was established to prevent unauthorised access into the EPZ. This fencing ensured that no unauthorised access into the EPZ occurs. These fences are intended to be present, and actively excluding access until permanent fencing is established. The establishment of fencing also prevents the opportunity for rubbish, unauthorised vehicles and domestic animals to enter EPZ. Permanent exclusion fencing is due to be constructed in May/June 2026. All parties involved with the delivery of the Action are committed to fulfilling this Condition for the duration of the Approval.	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
11	*The approval holder must commence implementation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan prior to commencement of the Action and continue to implement the Rehabilitation Management Plan at least until the expiry of this approval unless ownership of the Environmental Protection Zone is transferred to the Logan City Council, in which case the approval holder must continue to implement the Rehabilitation Management Plan at least until the outcomes required under condition 12 have been achieved.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Compliance with this was reported within Year 1. Commencement of the RMP occurred prior to the 26 September 2024 with the installation of temporary exclusion fencing along the eastern boundary of the EPZ, and commencement of the removal of waste and other extraneous material within the EPZ. All parties involved with the Action are committed to the successful implementation of the RMP and works under the Plan will continue until the EPZ has been taken over in full by LCC.	See section 3
12	*The approval holder must achieve the following rehabilitation outcomes, as specified in the Rehabilitation Management Plan, in the Environmental Protection Zone within 20 years of the commencement of the Action:* *a) establish 16.27 ha of Koala habitat, 16.27 ha of Greater Glider habitat and 16.27 ha of Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat and* *b) remove all Weeds of National Significance and weed species listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld) and thereafter keep the Environmental Protection Zone free of these weeds.*	**Year 2 Compliance** The RMP is progressively being implemented following commencement in September 2024. The RMP ensures that 16.27 ha of Koala, Greater Glider and Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat will be maintained and enhanced throughout the EPZ. This RMP also includes procedures for the removal of all Weeds of National Significance (**WoNS**) under the Australian Weed Strategy (**AWS**) and weed species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) (**Biosecurity Act**). Rehabilitation works are ongoing and are on track to achieve desired results by Year 20. Further discussion of RMP delivery is provided in Section 3.	See section 3
13	*The approval holder must not transfer ownership of the Environmental Protection Zone to any entity other than the Logan City Council. The approval holder may transfer ownership of the Environmental Protection Zone to the Logan City Council after the requirements of condition 12 have been met, in. fee simple, at no cost the Logan City Council.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All parties involved with the Action are committed to the successful implementation of the RMP, and vicarious fulfilment of Condition 12. Once 16.27 ha of Koala, Greater Glider and Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat has been established, ownership of the EPZ will be transferred in fee simple, at no cost to LCC.	N/A
14	*To compensate for the loss of 20.15 ha of Koala Habitat, Greater Glider Habitat and Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat, the approval holder must:* *a) not undertake any clearing at the Action area until such time as the Rosewood Offset Site has been legally secured under a Voluntary Declaration,* *b) within 5 business days of legally securing the Rosewood Offset Site under a Voluntary*	**Year 2 Compliance** *VDEC* Undertaking of a VDEC was reported upon during the Year 1 ACR. The Offset Site was legally secured under Voluntary Declaration (consistent with Section 19F of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld)). The Voluntary Declaration was approved on 15 August 2024, in which, notice to DCCEEW was provided via email correspondence on 15 August 2025. The Offset Site was legally secured under Voluntary Declaration before	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	Declaration, provide the department with written evidence demonstrating the Rosewood Offset Site has been placed under a Voluntary Declaration, *c) within 12 months of commencement of the Action, legally secure the Rosewood Offset Site under a Covenant or a suitable alternate mechanism providing protection of the Rosewood Offset Site in perpetuity and which is approved by the Minister in writing,* *d) within five 5 business days of having the Rosewood Offset Site placed under a Covenant or other mechanism as approved in accordance with Condition 14(c), provide the department with written evidence demonstrating the Rosewood Offset Site has been legally secured, and submit Shapefiles and offset attributes of the Rosewood Offset Site to the department.*	commencement of the Action (1 October 2024), and notification was provided to the DCCEEW within 5 business days, of the Declaration being approved. <u>*Covenant*</u> Cherish the Environment has undertaken all actions to deliver an approved Covenant over the Site. The Covenant was executed on 04 November 2025 and Notice of the Covenant being executed was provided to DCCEEW on 05 November 2025 (within five (5) business days).	
Environmental Offset Requirements - *Offset Site for the Koala, Greater Glider and Grey-headed Flying-fox*			
Offset Management Plan			
15	*The approval holder must commence implementing the Offset Management Plan prior to commencement of the Action and continue to implement it until the expiry date of this approval. Within 5 business days of commencing implementation of the Offset Management Plan the approval holder must notify the department in writing of the date on which it commenced implementing the Offset Management Plan.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Compliance with this condition was demonstrated reported upon within the Year 1 ACR. Offset Site works commenced on 21 August 2024, prior to the commencement of the Action 1 October 2024. Works at the Offset Site commenced on 21 August 2024, when a fire trail along the western boundary of the Offset Site was established and basal bark Lantana treatment commenced on the more elevated parts of the Offset. DCCEEW was notified of commencement of work at the Offset Site on 8 October 2024, as an addendum to the email provided by Brad Hanson of Maclean Estates to the Department on 15 August 2024.	N/A
16	*The approval holder must complete all management measures as described in the Offset Management Plan by the end of Year 20.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Works associated with the OMP have been ongoing through Year 2, and are generally on track to achieve desired goals by Year 20. All parties involved with the Approval are committed to completing offset delivery.	See section 4
17	*The approval holder must ensure that each of the improvements to*	**Year 2 Compliance**	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	habitat quality that the Offset Management Plan specifies will have been achieved by each of year 5, year 10, year 15 and year 20 are achieved within the particular specified timeframe.	The OMP has been implemented during Year 2. All parties involved with the Approval are committed to completing offset delivery. This commitment entails reaching year 5 thresholds (and all other thresholds) prescribed in the OMP.	
18	*The approval holder must, by the end of each of Year 5, Year 10, Year 15 and Year 20, meet the Benchmark Scores for the Koala specified in Attachment 1(a) and Attachment 1(b) and the Benchmark Scores for the Grey-headed Flying-fox in Attachment 2(a) and Attachment 2(b) in respect of the corresponding time period.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Being within Year 2 of the Approval, Condition 18 is not required to be carried out. All parties are committed to fulfilling this condition when required under the Approval.	N/A
Monitoring			
19	*Within 30 days prior to the end of each of Year 5, Year 10 and Year 15, the approval holder must have an independent Suitably Qualified Ecologist undertake an assessment as to whether the outcomes required in conditions 17 and 18 have been or have not been achieved in the Rosewood Offset Site. The approval holder must publish the findings of each assessment on the website within six months of the date by which this condition requires that assessment be undertaken, submit a copy of the assessment to the department within five business days of it first being published and keep the findings of each assessment published on the* *website for the remainder of the duration of the Offset Management Plan.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Being within Year 2 of the Approval, Condition 19 is not required to be carried out. All parties are committed to fulfilling this condition when required under the Approval.	N/A
20	*The approval holder must undertake Koala monitoring as described in the Offset Management Plan and also monitor:* *a) using monitoring methods that comprise a combination of two or more Koala Habitat Assessment Criteria and Methods.* *b) with sufficient intensity and effort to sufficiently demonstrate presence/absence and abundance of the Koala within the Rosewood Offset Site.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Monitoring was undertaken by Cherish, with methodologies and results detailed within the Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset ACR (**Offset Report**) under **Attachment 2**. Being within Year 2, monitoring was only associated with Greater Glider utilisation and Koala monitoring is not required until Year 5 – as per the approved OMP which states that targeted fauna surveying is to be undertaken within Year 5, 10, 15 and 20.	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	c) over a period of at least three consecutive months during spring and summer, chosen to coincide with when Koala is most mobile and active in the landscape.		
21	*The approval holder must undertake Grey-headed Flying-fox monitoring as described in the Offset Management Plan and also monitor:* *a) using a combination of monitoring methods described in the Grey-headed Flying-fox entry on the SPRAT database.* *b) with sufficient intensity and effort to sufficiently demonstrate presence/absence and abundance of the Grey-headed Flying-fox within the Rosewood Offset Site.* *c) over a period of at least three consecutive months during winter and autumn, chosen to coincide with when the winter flowering and fruiting plants within the Rosewood Offset Site are in flower or fruit.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Results of greater glider monitoring is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. The OMP, and supporting Offset Revegetation Plan, states that other targeted fauna surveys need to be undertaken within Year 5, 10, 15 and 20. As such, no other fauna surveying is required.	N/A
22	*The approval holder must undertake Greater Glider monitoring as described in the Offset Management Plan and also monitor:* *a) using a combination of methods described in the Greater Glider listing on the SPRAT database.* *b) with sufficient intensity and duration to sufficiently demonstrate presence/absence and abundance of the Greater Glider within the Rosewood Offset Site.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All monitoring associated with Year 2 were undertaken by Cherish and reported upon in **Attachment 2**.	N/A
23	*The approval holder must submit a Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan for the Rosewood Offset Site prepared by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist to the department for the Minister's approval. The approval holder must not commence the Action unless the Minister has approved the Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan in writing. The Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan must include:*	**Year 2 Compliance** The GGHMP was prepared and approved during Year 1. The GGHMMP was implemented during Year 2 by Cherish. The results of the implementation of the GGHMMP are presented within **Attachment 2**.	See Section 5

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	a) Details of methods for inspecting the condition of all Greater Glider artificial hollows, conducted at least once every 12 months to check if they remain suitable for use by Greater Gliders. *b) Details of the methods that will be implemented to monitor utilisation of hollows, including existing hollows and all Greater Glider artificial hollows, by target, competitor and pest species every 3 months for the first 12 months immediately following the installation of the Greater Glider artificial hollows and, thereafter, at least once annually for the duration of the Offset Management Plan.* *c) Clear commitments that, and details of how, the approval holder will promptly report the findings of inspections and monitoring to the Department.* *d) Specified triggers for corrective measures, details of the corrective measures that will be implemented if triggers are detected and the timelines for their completion.* *e) Justification that the proposed inspection and monitoring methods, timing and effort provide the greatest likelihood of detecting damage to Greater Glider artificial hollows, utilisation of hollows by target, competitor and pest species and the occurrence of any specified triggers.* *f) The approval holder must implement the Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan as approved by the Minister for the duration of the Offset Management Plan.*		
Part B – Administrative Conditions			
Revision of Action Management Plans			
24	*The approval holder may, at any time, apply to the Minister for a variation to an action management plan approved by the Minister or as subsequently revised in accordance with the following conditions, by submitting an application in accordance with the requirements of section 143A*	**Year 2 Compliance** No amendments described in Condition 24 have been required through Year 2. If amendments to any relevant plans are required, all parties are committed to ensuring the Approval is complied with (and subsequently, the promotion of ecological values at the Offset Site and EPZ), meaning thorough	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	of the EPBC Act. If the Minister approves a revised action management plan (RAMP) then, from the date specified, the approval holder must implement the RAMP in place of the previous action management plan.	review of the revised plan will be carried out to assess whether the revised version would likely have a New or Increased Impact.	
Submission and Publication of Plans			
25	*The approval holder must submit all plans required by these conditions electronically to the department.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All plans required under this Approval have been provided to DCCEEW electronically. As discussed above in response to Condition 23, the GGHMMP was provided to the DCCEEW.	N/A
26	*Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, the approval holder must publish each plan on the website within 15 business days of the date:* *a) of this approval, if the version of the plan to be implemented is specified in these conditions, or* *b) the plan is approved by the Minister in writing, if the plan requires the approval of the Minister, or* *c) the plan is submitted to the department in accordance with a requirement of these conditions, if the plan does not require the approval of the Minister, or* *d) the plan is approved by a state or territory government official required under a state or territory government condition which must be complied with in accordance with these EPBC Act conditions.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All plans are published on the project's website. The location is here: www.macleanestates.com.au	N/A
27	*The approval holder must keep all **plans** required by these conditions published on the **website** until the expiry date of this approval.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All plans are published on the project's website. The location is here: www.macleanestates.com.au	N/A
28	*The approval holder is required to exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public. If sensitive ecological data is excluded or redacted from a plan, the approval holder must notify the department in writing what exclusions and*	**Year 2 Compliance** No data has been determined sensitive in the preparation of relevant plans, consequently no redactions as described in Condition 28 have been made. Should described redactions be required in the future, the DCCEEW will be informed of all redacted data.	

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	redactions have been made in the version published on the website.		
Notification Of Date of Commencement of the Action			
29	*The approval holder must notify the department electronically of the date of commencement of the Action, within five (5) business days following commencement of the action.*	**Year 2 Compliance** The Action commenced on 1 October 2024. DCCEEW were notified of Action commencement on 8 October 2024, within five (5) business days of commencement. DCCEEW provided confirmation of receiving the notice on 11 October 2024.	N/A
30	*The approval holder must not commence the Action later than five (5) years after the date of this approval decision.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Approval was granted on 14 February 2024 and the Action commenced on 8 October 2024. The Action commenced within five (5) years of the Approval being granted.	N/A
Compliance Records			
31	*The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All necessary efforts to prepare accurate and complete *Compliance Records*[4] were undertaken in Year 2. Records have been prepared and maintained to demonstrate compliance with carrying out of the activity, as well as, implementation of the EPZ RMP and the OMP.	N/A
32	*If the department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the department within the timeframe specified in the request.* *Note: Compliance records may be subject to audit by the department, or by an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act, and/or be used to verify compliance with the conditions. Summaries of the results of an audit may be published on the Department's website or through the general media.*	**Year 2 Compliance** No such request has been made, but all parties involved with the Action are committed to fulfilling this condition should the DCCEEW make a such a request.	N/A
33	*The approval holder must ensure that any monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under the conditions of this approval are prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for biological survey*	**Year 2 Compliance** All monitoring data, surveys and maps (as well as other means of spatial and metadata) are all prepared in compliance and meet the standards of the *Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data* (DEE, 2018).	N/A

[4] Defined under the Approval as: '*Compliance records means all documentation or other material in whatever form required to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of approval (including compliance with commitments made in plans) in the approval holder's possession, or that are within the approval holder's power to obtain lawfully*.'

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	and mapped data, Commonwealth of Australia 2018, or as otherwise specified by the Minister in writing.		
34	*The approval holder must ensure that any monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under the conditions of this approval are prepared in accordance with the Guide to providing maps and boundary data for EPBC Act projects, Commonwealth of Australia 2021, or as otherwise specified by the Minister in writing.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All monitoring data, surveys and maps (as well as other means of spatial and metadata) are prepared in a manner that fulfills the standards of the *Guide to providing maps and boundary data for EPBC Act projects* (DAWE, 2021).	N/A
35	*The approval holder must submit all monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps, other spatial and metadata and all species occurrence record data (sightings and evidence of presence) electronically to the department within accordance with the requirements of the Offset Management Plan.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All monitoring data, surveys and maps (as well as other means of spatial and metadata) will be submitted.	N/A
Annual Compliance Reporting			
36	*The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12-month period following the date of this approval decision (or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister).*	**Year 2 Compliance** This ACR is prepared to fulfill Condition 36. All parties involved with the Action are committed to preparing an ACR for each 12 month period for the duration of the Approval.	N/A
37	*Each compliance report must be consistent with the Annual Compliance Report Guidelines, Commonwealth of Australia 2023.*	**Year 2 Compliance** This ACR has been prepared, following the *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines* (DCCEEW, 2023). All ACRs prepared for the duration of this Approval will be consistent with the *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines* (DCCEEW, 2023).	N/A
38	*Each compliance report must include:* *a) Accurate and complete details of compliance and any non-compliance with the conditions and the plans, and any incidents.* *b) One or more shapefile showing all clearing of protected matters, and/or their habitat, undertaken within the 12-month period at the end of which that compliance report is prepared.*	**Year 2 Compliance** This ACR details and provides explanation for compliance and non-compliance with each Condition under the Approval. All non-compliance and/or incidents that have arisen within Year 1 have been described within this ACR. Mapping of clearing that has taken place within Year 1 of the Action are provided in **Figure 1**. Description of activities that have taken place under the OMP (and associated actions	See sections 3-7

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	c) A schedule of all plans in existence in relation to these conditions and accurate and complete details of how each plan is being implemented.	described under the OMP) and the EPZ RMP are provided within this ACR.	
39	*The approval holder must:* *a) Publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the end of the 12-month period for which that compliance report is required.* *b) Notify the department electronically, within 5 business days of the date of publication that a Compliance Report has been published on the website.* *c) Provide the weblink for the compliance report in the notification to the department.* *d) Keep all published compliance reports required by these conditions on the website until the expiry date of this approval.* *e) Exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website or otherwise provided to a member of the public.* *f) If sensitive ecological data is excluded or redacted from the published version, submit the full compliance report to the department within 5 business days of its publication on the website and notify the department in writing what exclusions and redactions have been made in the version published on the website.* *Note: compliance reports may be published on the department's website.*	**Year 2 Compliance** This ACR will be published on the Maclean Estate website within 60 business days after the 2-year anniversary of the Approval. The DCCEEW will be notified of the ACR's publication and provided with the weblink to the publication within five (5) business days after the ACR has been published. All parties involved with the Action are committed to preparing and publishing an ACR each year for the duration of approval. No information has been redacted within the Year 2 ACR. If sensitive information is redacted within a publicly available ACR, an unredacted version of the ACR will be supplied to the DCCEEW within five (5) business days after the ACR has been published.	N/A
Reporting Non-Compliance			
40	*The approval holder must notify the department electronically, within 2 business days of becoming aware of any incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in a plan.*	**Year 2 Compliance** All parties involved with the Action are aware of this Condition and will ensure any future non-compliance is notified to the DCCEEW in accordance with this Condition.	N/A
41	*The approval holder must specify in the notification:*	**Year 2 Compliance** If any non-compliance is to occur in the future of the Action, all notification provided to the	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	a) Any condition or commitment made in a plan which has been or may have been breached. *b) A short description of the incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance.* *c) The location (including co-ordinates), date and time of the incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance.* *Note: If the exact information cannot be provided, the approval holder must provide the best information available.*	DCCEEW under Condition 40 will be in accordance with this Condition.	
42	*The approval holder must provide to the department in writing, within 12 business days of becoming aware of any incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance, the details of that incident and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in a plan. The approval holder must specify:* *a) Any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken.* *b) The potential impacts of the incident and/or non-compliance.* *c) The method and timing of any corrective action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.*	**Year 2 Compliance** If non-compliance is to occur, all parties involved with the Action are committed to ensuring that notification including the described within Condition 40 are provided to DCCEEW within 12 business days becoming aware of the non-compliance.	N/A
Independent Audit			
43	*The approval holder must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions is conducted for every 3-year period following the commencement of the action until this approval expires or until the Minister confirms in writing that the requirement of conditions 17 and 18 have been met.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Being within Year 2 of the Action, the audit described within Condition 43 is not required as it is required every three-year period following Action Commencement. All parties involved with the Action is committed to ensuring that the audit described is carried out when required.	N/A
44	*For each Independent Audit, the approval holder must:* *a) Provide the name and qualifications of the nominated Independent auditor, the draft audit criteria, and proposed timeframe for submitting the Audit*	**Year 2 Compliance** Being within Year 2 of the Action, the audit described within Condition 43 is not required as it is required every three-year period following Action Commencement.	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	Report to the department prior to commencing the Independent Audit. *b) Only commence the Independent Audit once the nominated Independent auditor, audit criteria and timeframe for submitting the Audit Report have been approved in writing by the department.* *c) Submit the Audit Report to the department for approval within the timeframe specified and approved in writing by the department.* *d) Publish each Audit Report on the Website within 15 Business Days of the date of the department's approval of the Audit report.* *e) Keep every Audit Report published on the Website until this approval expires.*	All parties involved with the Action is committed to ensuring that the audit described within Condition 43 is carried out when required and all publishing requirements will be fulfilled. Before commencing the first audit (Year 3), an independent auditor will be engaged, audit criteria will be prepared and the timeframe for submitting the Audit Report will be finalised and approved by the DCCEEW.	
45	*Each audit report must report for the 3-year period preceding that audit report.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Each audit report will address the entire three-year period preceding the audit.	N/A
46	*Each audit report must be completed to the satisfaction of the minister and be consistent with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines, Commonwealth of Australia 2019.*	**Year 2 Compliance** Being within Year 2 of the Action, the audit described within Condition 43 is not required as it is required every three-year period following Action Commencement. All audit reports will be prepared to fulfill the contents of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines 2019*. All necessary efforts will be made to ensure that the reports are completed to the satisfaction of the DCCEEW.	N/A
Completion of the Action			
47	*The approval holder must notify the department electronically 60 business days prior to the expiry date of this approval, that the approval is due to expire.*	**Year 2 Compliance** The expiry date of the approval is not until 19 February 2052. All parties involved with the Action are committed to ensuring that the notice described in Condition 47 is provided 60 business days prior to the expiry date.	N/A
48	*Within 20 business days after the completion of the action, and, in any event, before this approval expires, the approval holder must notify the department electronically of the date of completion of the action and provide completion data. The approval holder must submit any*	**Year 2 Compliance** The Action is yet to be completed. All parties involved with the Action are committed to ensuring that within 20 Business Days after the completion of the Action, that the DCCEEW is notified of the completion and provided with data depicting the completion.	N/A

Cond. Ref.	Condition	Is the project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
	spatial data that comprises completion data as a shapefile.		

3. Conditions 10 to 13 – Environmental Protection Zone RMP Progress

Conditions 10-13 of the Approval require the implementation of the EPZ RMP and data that demonstrates progress and eventual completion. Notably, Condition 12 requires:

> *The approval holder must achieve the following rehabilitation outcomes, as specified in the Rehabilitation Management Plan, in the Environmental Protection Zone within 20 years of the commencement of the Action:*
>
> *a) establish 16.27 ha of Koala habitat, 16.27 ha of Greater Glider habitat and 16.27 ha of Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat and*
>
> *b) remove all Weeds of National Significance and weed species listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld) and thereafter keep the Environmental Protection Zone free of these weeds.*

Further, Condition 38 c) of the Approval requires an ACR to include details of '*how each Plan is being implemented*'. Consequently, this section will outline the progress of implementing the EPZ RMP within Year 2.

3.1 Condition 10 and 11 Compliance

As discussed under Table 2, Compliance with Conditions 10-13 has been achieved in Year 2. No reported unauthorised access into the EPZ (including rubbish, unauthorised vehicles and domestic animals).

Within Year 2, works progressed with the rehabilitation of the EPZ. Detailed weed assessments and rehabilitation refinement was undertaken to support the successful implementation of Conditions 10-13 through the EPZ.

These assessments identified that the predominant focus of rehabilitation is to be through assisted natural regeneration where weed control will be undertaken, with limited to no infill planting being required.

However, due to the presence of Swamp tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) forest, blanket weed spraying through such areas is to be avoided in order to prevent accidental poisoning of the plants. Through this area, the selective treatment of WoNS and Biosecurity Act weeds is proposed, with large blanket establishments of Inch Weed (*Callisia repens*) to remain which will supress further establishment of higher priority weed and to avoid any accidental poisoning of Swamp tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*). Canopy gaps within this forest will be subject to infill planting.

Beyond the refinement of rehabilitation, the following has occurred:

- Contractor has been appointed to carry out the rehab works,
- Prestart with LCC was held on the 08 May 2026.
    - Scope will involve weed management in line with the baseline weed assessment, in addition, 800 Swamp tea-tree (*Melaleuca irbyana*) will be planted as tube stock in the area along the southern boundary and a small area disturbed by sewer works will be mulched and planted in the SW corner of the site.

The operational advancements in the implementation of the EPZ RMP ensure that progress is tracking positively in the fulfillment of Conditions 10-13 of the Approval.

4. Conditions 14 to 18

Condition 16 of the Approval requires the OMP to be completed by year 20 of the Approval duration. The commencement of the OMP occurred on 21 August 2024, meaning the anniversary of the commencement of activity at the offset falls due 21 August. Therefore, activities undertaken between 14 February 2026 and 21 August 2026 will be described in the Year 3 Annual Compliance Report (as August 2025, falls within the Year 3 compliance reporting period).

It must be noted that works during Year 1 were disrupted significantly by flooding, which delayed many of the Year 1 actions. As a result, Year 2 involved the implementation of many of these initial works.

Condition 38 c) of the Approval requires an ACR to include details of '*how each Plan is being implemented*'. Consequently, this Section provides an outline of the current progress of the OMP. The OMP consists of nine (9) actions that are carried out through individual plans. These actions and respective plans are listed below:

- **Action 1: Integrated vertebrate pest management**
- **Action 2: Biosecurity management**
- **Action 3: Fencing, access and signage management**
- **Action 4: Fire management**
- **Action 5: Native seed collection and propagation**
- **Action 6: Development of artificial Greater glider denning habitat**
- **Action 7: Revegetation (habitat creation) activities.**
- **Action 8: Koala dispersal poles**
- **Action 9: Revegetation (habitat creation) activities**

Implementation progress of each OMP Action is discussed below.

The OMP divides the Offset Site into two (2) Management Units (**MU**) that each employ a different management initiative:

- Management Unit 1 - [45.70 ha] (**MU1**)
    - Initial intensive weed eradication program, followed by an ongoing program of weed management and suppression.
    - Selective infill planting with native tube stock and seedlings endemically collected from site and propagated in the Offset Provider's nursery.
    - Pest flora and fauna management through the varying stages of revegetation to mature self-sustaining regrowth ecosystems.
- Management Unit 2 – [67.60 ha] (**MU2**)
    - Removing weed sources and dense matted pasture grasses from the soil profile in preparation for mass planting of native trees and other species known to support the koala and Grey Headed Flying Fox.
    - Mass replanting with native tube stock and seedlings endemically collected from site and propagated in the Offset Provider's nursery.
    - Plant maintenance, weed and pest management through the varying stages of revegetation to mature self-sustaining regrowth ecosystems.

4.1 Action 1: Integrated vertebrate pest management

Action 1 is briefly described as:

- Reduce the occurrence of vertebrate pest species through implementation of targeted, species-specific management and an audit program.
- Reduce koala injury or mortality within the Offset Site to zero (0) within 5 years from the commencement of the offset.
- Maintain reduced occurrence and koala injury and mortality rates for the life of the offset (20 years – reduction achieved in 5 years, with maintained reduced rates for 15 years).

The OMP established six (6) target pest vertebrate species based on known presence within the Offset Site or within its locality to inform management initiatives. These target species are:

- Rabbit - *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (Biosecurity Act Restricted Matter Categories 3, 4, 5 and 6)
- European fox - *Vulpes vulpes* (Biosecurity Act Restricted Matter Categories 3, 4, 5 and 6)
- Wild dog - *Canis familiaris, C. familiaris dingo, C. lupus familiaris, C. lupus dingo* (Biosecurity Act Restricted Matter Categories 3, 4 and 6)
- Feral cat - *Felis catus* (Biosecurity Act Restricted Matter Categories 3, 4 and 6)
- Feral pig - *Sus scrofa* (Biosecurity Act Restricted Matter Categories 3, 4 and 6)
- Feral Rusa deer - *Rusa timorensis* (Biosecurity Act Restricted Matter Categories 3, 4 and 6).

4.1.1 Action 1 Compliance

Taks required to be performed pre-commencement and in Year 2 are outlined in **Table 3**.

Table 3 - Action 1 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Complete a detailed baseline vertebrate pest survey. Pest monitoring to be conducted in accordance with recognised best practice methods, such as: ▪ Rabbits – walked spotlight counts and warren counts, evidence of scats ▪ European fox – baited camera trapping, signs of predation ▪ Wild dog – baited camera trapping, signs of predation ▪ Feral cat – baited camera trapping, signs of predation ▪ Feral pig – baited camera trapping, soil disturbance/rooting, evidence of scats	Baseline pest monitoring was undertaken over the Offset by Cherish through camera trap monitoring. The results of these efforts are provided within **Attachment 2**. Baseline monitoring returned no results of pest sightings, though the presence of such species are known throughout the locality. Control events will still be implemented for the duration of Offset delivery.

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
	▪ Feral Rusa deer – baited camera trapping, evidence of scats, ring barking or vegetation grazing On-site monitoring efforts will be coupled with interviews with surrounding landowners and Ipswich City Council (**ICC**) representatives.	
Year 2	Prepare a Vertebrate Pest Management Plan (**VPMP**) that specifies: ▪ Target species (i.e. those confirmed or suspected of occurring on site based on baseline survey data) ▪ Survey data, including mapping, generated from the baseline survey. ▪ Management techniques that will be implemented to exclude or otherwise control vertebrate pest species, agreed in consultation with adjoining landowners, Regional Pest Management Group representative and ICC. Management techniques to be tailored for: ○ Years 1-5 (intensive management effort); and ○ Years 6-20 (moderate management effort, subject to performance criteria being met) ▪ Monitoring methods that will be implemented across future years of offset delivery. ▪ An on-site recording protocol for incidental observations of pest management species by the Offset Provider and neighboring landholders. ▪ Performance criteria for the management of each pest species. ▪ Corrective action procedure to be followed in the event that monitoring indicates that the adopted management techniques are not achieving the established performance criteria	A VPMP has been prepared and is included as a part of the Cherish Offset reporting within **Attachment 2**.

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Establishment of wildlife-friendly fencing around the full perimeter of the Offset Site.	Wildlife friendly fencing has been established where adjoining landholders have agreed. The Offset Provider (Cherish) is undertaking ongoing engagement with other landholders to agree with the establishment of wildlife friendly fencing. See further detail within **Attachment 2.**
Year 2	Installation of Koala escape poles at intervals throughout open paddock areas in MU1 as a retreat from predators.	**Year 2 Compliance** Koala escape poles were installed during Year 2 offset activities. See further detail within **Attachment 2.**
Year 2	Implement intensive pest management techniques, supplementary to fencing. Techniques may include shooting, baiting and trapping.	**Year 2 Compliance** Pest management measures have been implemented through monitoring. See further detail within **Attachment 2.**
Monitoring Requirements		
Year 2	Baseline pest survey	Baseline pest monitoring has been undertaken and now informs the VPMP. See further detail within **Attachment 2.**
Year 2	Annual pest surveys to measure progress towards completion criteria	**Year 2 Compliance** Annual pest surveying will be undertaken each year in line with the VPMP. See further detail within **Attachment 2.**
Implementation		
Year 2	VPMP implementation	**Year 2 Compliance** The VPMP has been prepared within Year 2. Pest management measures have been implemented through monitoring. See further detail within **Attachment 2.**
Risks and adaptive management		
The integrated Vertebrate Pest Management Plan will include intensive implementation methods and annual data collection survey events for monitoring successful reduction of pest management impacts. The repeat survey points are designed to deliver data on outcomes being achieved. If the surveys do not demonstrate the targeted effectiveness the implementation strategy will be adjusted to:		**Year 2 Compliance** The VPMP has been prepared within Year 2, that prescribed adaptive management measures that should be implemented in response to certain monitoring results or in the event of Koala mortality. Events that trigger adaption to control measures are yet to occur.

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
	▪ Adopt new management techniques. ▪ Increase successful techniques and reduce less successful management methods. ▪ Increase intensity of implementation program. ▪ Change the timing or locality of proposed target treatment locations or events. ▪ Allow the Management Plan to assimilate into any new broader threat abatement programs. The Integrated Vertebrate Pest Management Plan will use the baseline data to build a calendar of annual activities based around varying control methods, seasons and species. The threat abatement actions and outcomes within any calendar year will be reported on within the Offset Site Reporting and will provide a number of lead indicators towards a reduction in occurrence and impacts. A pest management summary table is to be included in each Offset Site Reporting identifying the management techniques implemented for each pest species in any one year. This table is to be expanded upon year-on-year to provide consolidated tracking of management techniques implemented over the offset delivery period. Major survey and review periods are set to ensure the program achieves long term reduction and does not respond to specific stochastic events such as a fluctuation in pest populations.	See further detail within **Attachment 2.**

4.2 Action 2: Biosecurity management plan

Action 2 is described as:

- Removal and control of all major weed infestations (WoNS and Biosecurity Act weeds) from within the Offset Site using a variety of mechanical and herbicide methods. Infestations are to be reduced to below 5% of the Offset Site.
- Ongoing maintenance rotations to retain extents of weed infestations within the Offset Site atm or below the reduced extent achieved through weed management actions.
- Prevent the further spread or establishing of new weed outbreaks within the Offset Site.

4.2.1 Action 2 Compliance

Actions required to be performed pre-commencement and in Year 2 are outlined in **Table 4**.

Table 4 - Action 2 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Complete a detailed mapped, density-based baseline weed extent survey, building upon the surveys and data presented in the Preliminary Documentation Report. Use an antenna-based GPS system to map the full extent (as description polygons) of all weed infestations within the Offset Site (achieve a total area extent of weed infestations / occurrences within the Offset Site). The baseline weed survey is to also include the location of the vehicle washdown station.	**Year 2 compliance** Baseline weed monitoring was undertaken across the Offset by Cherish, the results of which inform the Biosecurity Management Plan (**BMP**). Baseline surveying identified that the Offset is currently burdened by sporadic individual specimens and small clusters of weeds including: ▪ *Lantana camara* (Lantana) ▪ *Schinus terebinthifolia* (Broad-leafed pepper tree) ▪ *Celtis sinensis* (Chinese elm); and ▪ *Baccharis halimifolia* (Groundsel bush). There are no apparent dense or widespread infestations of the species at present. See further detail within **Attachment 2.**
Year 2	Using data from the Year 1 baseline survey, finalise a site-specific Biosecurity Management Plan to include management techniques to be applied throughout the offset period. The Biosecurity Management Plan is to include controls for the import of tubestock onto the site.	**Year 2 compliance** A BMP has been prepared based on the results of baseline weed monitoring. See the BMP in **Attachment 2**, which (based on the results of baseline monitoring) sets out ongoing monitoring methods, controls measures and adaptive management procedures with regard to biosecurity management and weed control at the Offset.
Year 2	Include baseline weed monitoring data and the Biosecurity Management Plan with the Year 1 Annual Compliance Report, to be provided to the Department for endorsement prior to implementation in Year 2.	For year 1, the ACR period extended 14 February 2024 to 14 February 2025. Therefore, not all activities undertaken/ to be undertaken for year 1 of the Offset were described in the Year 1 ACR. The BMP has been included as a part of the Year 2 ACR – see **Attachment 2**.

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Monitoring Requirements		
Year 1	Baseline weed surveying	Baseline monitoring has been undertaken by Cherish and is included within **Attachment 2**.
Year 2-19	Detailed weed surveys (monitoring) to measure progress towards completion criteria	**Year 2 compliance** Annual weed monitoring will be undertaken for the remainder of the Offset.
Risks & Adaptive Management		
If surveys demonstrate that the Offset Site is not trending towards achieving the completion criteria, the following corrective actions will be implemented: ▪ Adopt new management techniques ▪ Increase successful techniques and reduce less successful management methods ▪ Increase intensity of implementation program ▪ Change the timing or locality of proposed target treatment locations or events.		**Year 2 Compliance** The BMP sets out adaptive management measures in the event progress is not tracking towards the successful delivery of the Offset (see **Attachment 2**). No such events to cause need for adaption have occurred within Year 2.

4.3 Action 3: Fencing, Access and Signage Management

Action 3 is described as:

- Prevention / control of unauthorised access and trespass through the Offset Site.

4.3.1 Action 3 Compliance

Actions required to be performed pre-commencement and in Year 2 are outlined in **Table 5**.

Table 5 - Action 3 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Inspection and rectification of all external fence boundaries. Removal of all barbed wire from site. Wildlife friendly, permeable fencing to be installed around the whole external boundary of offset site, except where provision of such fencing cannot be resolved with the adjoining landowner.	Reporting on progress of fencing, access and signage management is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. Internal Fencing – 100% of internal fencing has been removed from site with no internal fencing of any type remaining. As determined above, only one (1) surrounding landholder has agreed for wildlife friendly fencing to be established, though communication is ongoing for written consent to be given.
Year 2	Notification of the Offset Site purpose and intended outcomes to all adjoining landholders.	**Year 2 Compliance** Correspondence to surrounding landholders has been made. Compliance with this matter was reported upon within the Year 1 ACR.
Year 2	Access gates and signage (signage to be installed at 50m intervals along the Offset Site boundary and on all gates) to be installed where Offset Site fencing crosses tracks and entry points. Entrance gate signage to incl offset management mobile number and biosecurity management notice.	**Year 2 Compliance** Reporting on progress of fencing, access and signage management is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. Offset signage has been installed using large signage at all entries and 2 additional locations along the road frontage. Larger (900*600mm) signs have been utilised rather than smaller signs to ensure legibility. As a result, less signs have been utilised.  **Inset 2 – Offset Site Signage**

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	No new access tracks through the Offset Site unless to support offset outcomes.	**Year 2 Compliance** All tracks have already been prepared. See **Attachment 2** and Year 1 ACR.
Year 2	The Offset Provider is responsible for funding and undertaking all actions relating to access and trespass prevention. The Offset Provider is responsible for preparing and issuing Offset Site Reporting to the Proponent within contracted timeframes for inclusion in the Annual Compliance Report. Reporting includes performance against - monthly monitoring of fenceline and maintenance if damaged, any updates to vehicle tracks etc.	**Year 2 Compliance** All tracks have already been prepared. See **Attachment 2** and Year 1 ACR.
Monitoring Requirements		
Year 2	A copy of the notification letter provided to adjoining landholders to be provided with the Year 1 Offset Site Reporting.	**Year 2 Compliance** Correspondence to surrounding landholders has been made. Compliance with this matter was reported upon within the Year 1 ACR.
Year 2	Evidence (photos) of signage installed on gates and perimeter fencing to be provided with the Year 1 Offset Site Reporting.	**Year 2 Compliance** Such images were included within the Year 1 ACR (though see **Inset 2**).
Year 2	The effectiveness and suitability of fencing arrangements will be monitored as a component of surveys conducted for pests.	**Year 2 Compliance** **Attachment 2** provides detail on routine monitoring of offset fencing. No management alteration is required as of yet, though correspondence with surrounding landholders to erect wildlife-friendly fencing is ongoing.
Risks and Adaptive Management		
The effectiveness and suitability of fencing arrangements will be monitored as a component of surveys conducted for pests. For example, if pest surveys identify an increased presence of pest species in the Offset Site, the merits of additional or alternative fencing arrangements will be assessed to provide improved deterrence.		**Year 2 Compliance** Reporting on progress of fencing, access and signage management is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. No such adaptions are required.

4.4 Action 4: Fire Management

Action 4 is described as:

- Manage created bushland habitat within the Offset Site to prevent and / or minimise the impact of high intensity fires. This will be achieved through:
    - Conversion of the current on-site bushfire management approach into a management plan supportive of the changed environmental offset outcomes. Fire break to be maintained around perimeter of offset site where practical.
    - Periodical and controlled cultural burns or low intensity burns occurring in a mosaic configuration every 8-10 years through the Offset Site.
    - Creation and alteration of existing fire breaks in support of habitat improvement, expansion and revegetation areas (consider new tracks and breaks in replanting programs).
    - Monitoring of fuel loads through the Offset Site.
    - Establishment of safety and emergency response protocols for fire events. Fire events and emergency response activities are to be reported to the Department within 10 business days of an event. If any damage is sustained, an inventory is to be included in the reporting information.

4.4.1 Action 4 Compliance

Actions required to be performed pre-commencement and in Year 2 are outlined in **Table 6**.

Table 6 - Action 4 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Conduct baseline fuel load survey across the Offset Site	**Year 2 Compliance** Bushfire management matters including baseline assessment, undertaking of cool burns and preparation of the Bushfire Management Plan are provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**.
Year 2	**Finalise a Fire Management Plan, as a minimum the Plan is to include:**	**FMP Compliance**
	Method and metric for maintaining fuel loads and decreased risk levels	**Year 2 Compliance** A Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared and included within **Attachment 2**. Bushfire management matters including baseline assessment, undertaking of cool burns and preparation of the Bushfire Management Plan are provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**.
	Plan of fire tracks, trails and breaks	
	Program for mosaic low intensity control burns	
	Consultation strategy with local branch of the Queensland Rural Fire Service	
	Results of base line fuel load surveys	
Year 2	Implement the Offset Site RS Wildfire Management Plan.	**Year 2 Compliance** A cool burn was undertaken within Year 2 – see **Attachment 2** for details.

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Monitoring Activities		
Year 2	Fuel load assessments to be conducted in Years 1, 5, 10 and 20	**Year 2 Compliance** Bushfire management matters including baseline assessment, undertaking of cool burns and preparation of the Bushfire Management Plan are provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**.
Year 2	No wildfires entering the offset site except under extreme circumstances.	No such matters have occurred.
Year 2	No fires developing on offset site and spreading outside of the site to surrounding areas.	No such matters have occurred.
Year 2	Revegetation plantings or wildlife infrastructure (such as koala retreat poles) must not be burnt.	No such matters have occurred.
Year 2	No reported deaths of koalas from wildfire within the Offset Site Reporting.	No such matters have occurred.
Year 2	No established trees, including trees containing greater glider hollows are to be burnt.	No such matters have occurred.
Year 2	Mosaic burning techniques to be implemented under the approval and supervision of the local fire service.	**Year 2 Compliance** A cool burn was undertaken within Year 2 – see **Attachment 2** for details.
Year 2	No reduction (temporary or permanent) in the available foraging and food trees for koalas during the offset period as a result of wildfire. Biomass and grass height to be maintained low around fauna infrastructure, particularly when fire index is considered to be at moderate to high levels/seasonally	No such matters have occurred.
Year 2	The approved Offset Site Fire Management Plan is to be included within the Year 4 Offset Site Reporting and incorporated into the Annual Compliance Report.	**Year 2 Compliance** A Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared and included within **Attachment 2**.
Year 2	All Wildfire Management Plan activities that are conducted (tracks, burns, fuel load reduction, etc) are to be documented within the relevant Offset Site Reporting.	**Year 2 Compliance** A Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared and included within **Attachment 2**.
Risks and Adaptive Management		
Fire is a natural occurrence within open Eucalypt woodland and within time bushland will recover from even major events. Regardless, if a major wildfire event occurs within the Offset Site during the offset period the following adaptive management actions will occur: 1. A post wildfire audit of the damage and cause of the wildfire (where it commenced, direction and area it moved through,		**Year 2 Compliance** Reporting on bushfire matters is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. No such adaptions are required.

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
	which MUs sustained the greatest damage and why, recommendations on actions which could be incorporated to avoid or minimise any future events) 2. An Offset Site Recovery Plan would be prepared scheduling actions to expedite the recovery and reinstatement of values destroyed by fire. 3. The Offset Site Fire Management Plan would be revised to adopt recommendations and strategies from the post wildfire event audit. 4. Wildfire events and emergency response activities are to be reported to the Department within 10 business days of an event. If any damage is sustained, an inventory is to be included in the reporting information.	

4.5 Action 5: Native seed collection and propagation

Action 5 is described as:

- Sourcing, collecting and storing of local seed provenance from vegetated portions of the site for use in the offset replanting works.
- The species being specifically planted will include the following:
  - *Angophora leiocarpa*
  - *Angophora subvelutina*
  - *Corymbia tessellaris*
  - *Eucalyptus crebra*
  - *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
  - *Eucalyptus melanophloia*
  - *Melaleuca irbyana*
- The above seven tree species are contained within the vegetation Assessment Units that have been identified within the Offset Site. Of the seven species, the following are considered 'locally important koala trees':
  - *Eucalyptus crebra*
  - *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
  - *Eucalyptus melanophloia*.
- Important winter blossoming species for Grey-headed flying fox should also be subject to collection, these species being:
  - *Eucalyptus crebra*
  - *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
  - *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*

The OMP provides activities that are to be completed to fulfil **Action 5**. Year 2 compliance with Action 5 is discussed below in **Table 7**.

4.5.1 Action 5 Compliance

In light of the recruitment assessments, items covered under Action 5 are outlined in **Table 7**.

Table 7 - Action 5 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Commence a seed collection program based on the flowering / fruiting seasons across MU1 (Collection commences when offset commences).	**Year 2 Compliance** Compliance with this matter was reported upon within the Year 1 ACR. Reporting on native seed collection and propagation matters is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. Such activities have been undertaken throughout Year 2, utilising sources from the Offset Site, as well as other nearby offset sites managed by Cherish.
Year 2	Consult adjoining landholders for permission to harvest seed from adjoining vegetated areas to maximise Year 1 collection volumes.	**Year 2 Compliance** Compliance with this matter was reported upon within the Year 1 ACR. Seeds have been collected from nearby Cherish the Environment properties. Reporting on native seed collection and propagation matters is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**.
Monitoring Activities		
Year 2	Minimum 50% of all replanted stock being sourced from the Offset Site (target is 100%) measured through annual nursery stocktake providing data on: ▪ Volume of seed collected within the annual period ▪ % of collected seed successfully germinated and propagated into tube stock ▪ Number of plants distributed from the nursery to revegetation areas (provided as a total number and as a % proportion of total plants replanted).	Reporting on native seed collection and propagation matters is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. A total of 50,000 tubestock plants (propagated from collected seeds) were ordered from Wallum Nurseries for the offset revegetation program. Only 30,000 of these plants were required based on the success of natural regeneration at the Offset Site. During Year 2, 44.8% of plant stock is sourced from native seed collection programs. Despite only 44.8% of plant stock being sourced from native seed collection programs, this is the first year of collected seed propagation and the success of natural regeneration has hindered the extent of tubestock sourced from native seed collection being utilised on site. This program is ongoing and will likely meet the 50% target. Further details provided within **Attachment 2**.

<table>
<tr><th>Timing</th><th>Action</th><th>Completion Status</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Note: Green = Compliance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 2</td><td>Nursery stocktake statistics to be included as an appendix to the ACR.</td><td>Year 2 Compliance

Reporting on native seed collection and propagation matters is provided by Cherish within Attachment 2.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Risks and Adaptive Management</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Failure to achieve seed propagation from the seed collection program will result in the shortfall of tubestock being sourced from local native plant nurseries. The consequence of this would be additional costs associated with outsourcing this activity and the potential increase in stock mortality and need for rectification plantings.

Additional minor risks, which can be managed through warranties and certifications, derive from the potential introduction of pathogens through external nursery stock and soil. Import of tubestock will be factored into the Biosecurity Management Plan (refer Action 2).</td><td rowspan="2">Reporting on native seed collection and propagation matters is provided by Cherish within Attachment 2.

Despite only 44.8% of plant stock being sourced from native seed collection programs, this is the first year of collected seed propagation and the success of natural regeneration has hindered the extent of tubestock sourced from native seed collection being utilised on site. This program is ongoing and will likely meet the 50% target.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Failure to achieve the minimum 50% sourcing of replanted stock from the Offset Site will be documented in the relevant Offset Site Reproting, including details on:

▪ Percentage of plants achieved from site
▪ Reasons for failure to achieve site seed source targets
▪ Changes to collection program or nursery operations to rectify shortfall in subsequent annual period.</td></tr>
</table>

4.6 Action 6: Development of Artificial Greater Glider Denning Habitat

Action 6 is described as:

- Creation of artificial denning habitat for greater glider through:
  - Installation of 62 branch hollows, either new or amendments to unsuitable hollows (chainsaw cut, 'hollow hog') in AUs1-4 (High Value Regrowth)
  - Amending 14 hollows (chainsaw cut, 'hollow hog') within AU5 (Category X area)
  - Amending 12 trunk unsuitable trunk hollows (chainsaw cut, hollow hog') in AUs1-4 (High Value Regrowth).
  - Installation of a further 12 (hollow-hog) trunk hollows in AUs1-4 (High Value Regrowth)..

4.6.1 Action 6 Compliance

Actions required to be performed pre-commencement and in Year 2 are outlined in **Table 8**.

Table 8 - Action 6 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Greater glider expert to provide formal description of hollow attributes and orientation of entrances and development of hollow utilisation monitoring program report.	**Year 2 Compliance** Compliance with this matter was demonstrated within the Year 1 ACR. The GGHMMP details such matters. This GGHMMP was prepared to fulfill Condition 23 of the Approval. The GGHMMP has been approved by the Department. See response to Condition 23 for further details. The GGHMMP has been published upon the Maclean Estates website: https://macleanestates.com.au/
Year 2	Consulting arborist to conduct pre-works investigations to verify continued adequacy of trees previously selected by the arborist.	**Year 2 Compliance** Establishment of artificial hollows were undertaken by Cherish, with reporting provided in **Attachment 2**. 102 artificial hollows were installed during Year 2.
Year 2	Climbing arborist will construct chainsaw cut hollows.	
Year 2	'Hollow Hog arborist will inspect and excavate hollows.	**Year 2 Compliance** The method for artificial hollow installation was further refined to include a hybrid method of; the hollow denning chamber was cut with a chainsaw and the hollow hog tool was used to excavate a passage between the entrance and the newly excavated chamber. The hollow hog supplier proved training, advice and trouble-shooting to the arborists installing the hollows. Establishment of artificial hollows were undertaken by Arbor Australis and the installation report is attached (**Attachment 3**). 102 artificial hollows were installed during Year 2.

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	A suitably qualified ecologist is to prepare a baseline report and monitoring and maintenance plan of constructed hollows. The report must include: ▪ Photos of each hollow at the time of creation, and subsequent annual reporting ▪ Hollow structural features relevant to the host tree (location on site and tree, facing, height from ground etc.) be mapped; and ▪ Hollows have an ID that can be reported against for the life of the offset	**Year 2 Compliance** Compliance with this matter was demonstrated within the Year 1 ACR. The GGHMMP details such matters. This GGHMMP was prepared to fulfill Condition 23 of the Approval. The GGHMMP has been approved by the Department. See response to Condition 23 for further details. The GGHMMP has been published upon the Maclean Estates website: https://macleanestates.com.au/
Monitoring Activities		
Year 2	Completion of Greater glider denning habitat oversight report by the Greater glider expert.	**Year 2 Compliance** The report was completed 10 June 2025 within the first year of the offset. The commencement of the OMP occurred on 21 August 2024, meaning the 12-month anniversary period of the commencement of activity at the offset falls due 21 August 2025.
Year 2	Completion of the consulting arborist verification report for trees into which artificial hollows will be deployed.	**Year 2 Compliance** Establishment of artificial hollows was undertaken by Arbor Australis, with reporting provided in **Attachment 3**.
Year 2	100 artificial / modified natural Greater glider to be deployed and locations of hollows recorded with GPS for future monitoring.	**Year 2 Compliance** Establishment of artificial hollows were undertaken by Cherish, with reporting provided in **Attachment 2**.
Year 2	Installation report detailing timing and deployment and GPS locations provided in the Year 1 Offset Site reporting (and incorporated into the Year 1 Annual Compliance Report).	**Year 2 Compliance** Establishment of artificial hollows was undertaken by Arbor Australis on behalf of Cherish, with reporting provided in **Attachment 2** and **Attachment 3**.
Year 2	Annual monitoring of artificial hollow utilisation; through thermal imaging, camera traps, spotlighting and other indirect signs (e.g. predation by Powerful owl (Ninox strenua)). Alternative technologies such as in-box infrared cameras / snake eye cameras may be considered. Damage and condition of artificial hollows to be reported. Reporting to also be provided on any maintenance and/or replacement undertaken in the reporting year to artificial hollows.	**Year 2 Compliance** Artificial hollow monitoring was undertaken by Cherish, with reporting provided in **Attachment 2**.
Risks and Adaptive Management		

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
	▪ Utilisation and uptake of hollows by competitor and pest species will be monitored annually and managed. Pest species to be removed or destroyed by suitably qualified personnel. Occupation by European honey bee will be a primary focus for management. ▪ Results of the monitoring showing pest utilisation will result in measures to eradicate or relocate (in the case of European honey bees) pests. ▪ Observation of actual or potential displacement of Greater glider by native arboreal mammals to be investigated with opportunities for artificial hollow habitats (nest box deployment) to be investigated.	**Year 2 Compliance** Reporting artificial hollow establishment/monitoring is provided by Cherish within **Attachment 2**. No such adaptions are required.

4.7 Action 7: Distributing Coarse Woody Debris

Action 7 is described as:

- Distributing coarse woody debris through the eastern paddocks to provide stepping stone habitat for cover-dependent fauna, increase soil nutrient inputs, and to make use of trees (as habitat) that would otherwise be tub-ground.

4.7.1 Action 7 Compliance

Actions required to be performed pre-commencement and in Year 2 are outlined in **Table 9**.

Table 9 - Action 7 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	There is 62 hectares of coarse woody debris establishment area. 120 salvaged logs > 300mm DBH) will be placed in 20 evenly spaced piles. The piles must be in place in Year 1 (and prior to commencement of plantout (Year 2). Due to the flood prone nature of the land, the logs will need to be secured in place to ensure that movement in a flood event does not damage adjoining vegetation.	**Year 2 Compliance** Compliance with this matter was reported upon within the Year 1 ACR. These initiatives have been completed, with woody debris having been established utilising a combination of on-site and off-site sources. A total of 120 salvaged logs greater than 300 mm DBH have been placed in 20 evenly spaced piles across the 62-hectare coarse woody debris establishment area. These works have been undertaken by and reported upon Cherish (see **Attachment 2**).
Year 2	By road, the North Maclean impact site is ~71 km from the Rosewood offset site. It is cost-prohibitive to transport salvaged logs over this distance. Instead, the Proponent will salvage logs from development sites in the Ripley Valley, which at 21 km from the Rosewood offset site is less than 1/3 the travel distance of North Maclean.	
Monitoring Activities		
Year 2	The ecologist and offset provider will agree on suitable locations for the coarse woody debris piles, and the ecologist will oversee (and certify) the emplacement.	**Year 2 Compliance** These works have been undertaken by and reported upon Cherish (see **Attachment 2**).
Year 2	Successful implementation of this measure will be reported upon in the Year 1 monitoring compliance report.	
Year 2	No further monitoring is required except in the event of flooding or bushfire (refer risks and adaptive management).	**Year 2 Compliance** No such events have occurred. If such an event is to arise, appropriate monitoring will be carried out.
Year 2	Installation report detailing timing and deployment and GPS locations provided in the Year 1 Offset Site reporting (and incorporated into the Year 1 Annual Compliance Report).	**Year 2 Compliance** Locations of woody debris piles are provided within **Attachment 2**.
Risks and Adaptive Management		

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
	▪ The salvaged logs piles are expected to harbor vertebrate pest fauna (e.g., rabbits, foxes and cats) subject to other management requirements under this plan (refer Management Action 1). The salvaged log piles will be a particular management focus for the vertebrate pest fauna management program. ▪ The flood prone nature of the offset site presents a risk that logs may float and move under extreme flooding events. The risk of damage primarily arises in the early years of the offset (when seedlings are young). The risk of log movement under flood should be assessed, and if necessary, the piles secured to the ground or weighted down. ▪ Log piles may burn during a bushfire event. After a fire has passed through the site, efforts must first be made to extinguish residual fires burning in log piles. ▪ Pest animals (and particularly fire ants) are transported with the logs. All movements are to be subject fire ant biosecurity protocols.	**Year 2 Compliance** Awareness of such matters is constant, especially as woody debris piles are subject to specific pest monitoring. No floods or bushfires occurred within Year 2 (see **Attachment 2**).

4.8 Action 8: Koala Dispersal Poles

Action 8 is described as:

- Establishing koala dispersal poles in gaps in the western portion of the Offset Site to facilitate safer dispersal through this area until regeneration provides the same movement opportunities.
- Consideration has been given to providing similar management in the east, but this has been discounted due to the marginal additional benefit that would arise (noting that a significant number of poles would need to be established to access only a small number of trees).

4.8.1 Action 8 Compliance

Actions required to be performed pre-commencement and in Year 2 are outlined in **Table 10**.

Table 10 - Action 8 Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Year 2	Poles will be installed in the first year of management.	Koala dispersal poles were established during Year 2. These works have been undertaken by and reported upon Cherish (see **Attachment 2**). Poles were constructed from appropriately sized forked branches sourced from other Cherish the Environment managed properties, providing a naturalistic climbing structure that koalas are likely to recognise and use as a movement aid. Establishment of these poles were delayed due to significant flooding during Year 1 which prevented access and safe installation. These poles have now been installed.
Monitoring Activities		
Year 2	The suitably experienced ecologist and Offset Provider will agree on the final positioning of the poles. The poles will be monitored for signs of use (distinctive scratches), and if some use is detected, confirmation of use will be established by camera trap. Results will be reported on until Year 5, after which time adjoining vegetation will be sufficiently mature to provide movement habitat.	These works have been undertaken by and reported upon Cherish (see **Attachment 2**). Pole positions were determined in consultation with a suitably experienced ecologist and the Offset Provider, with final positioning agreed to provide movement connections across gaps in the western vegetation where koala dispersal continuity is currently limited. Establishment of these poles were delayed due to significant flooding during Year 1 which prevented access and safe installation. These poles have now been installed.
Risks and Adaptive Management		

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
	▪ Bushfire presents a threat to the poles. If the poles are burnt out (and fail) before Year 5, they are to be replaced. After Year 5, when adjoining vegetation will provide movement habitat, there is no need to replace damaged poles.Pest animals (and particularly fire ants) are transported with the logs. All movements are to be subject fire ant biosecurity protocols.	No such events have occurred.

4.9 Action 9: Revegetation (habitat creation) activities

Action 9 of the OMP requires the implementation of the Offset Revegetation Plan (**ORP**). The ORP details the actions required to reinstate relevant habitat at the Offset Site. The ORP prescribes weed management techniques, rehabilitation strategies (i.e. Assisted Natural Regeneration[5] (**ANR**) and/or Ecological Reconstruction[6]) and specialty planting palettes that detail species lists and target densities for planting based on pre-clear Regional Ecosystem descriptions identified over the Offset Site.

Detailed reporting of activities under Action 9 have been provided by Cherish under **Attachment 2**. Generally, activites include:

- Removal of cattle at the commencement of the offset program in August 2024 resulted in rapid and widespread natural regeneration across previously grazed areas of the Offset Site.
- Areas exhibiting sufficient natural regeneration were identified during site preparation and excluded from tubestock planting areas, with planting boundaries adjusted accordingly.
- The extent of natural regeneration exceeded initial expectations, demonstrating strong ecological recovery potential following the removal of grazing pressure.
- Natural regeneration areas are not included in planted tubestock counts but contribute directly to offset habitat values and form part of the overall revegetation footprint.
- Ecological reconstruction areas were prepared through targeted site preparation, including hazard removal, planting grid layout (3.5 m × 3.5 m spacing, or 2 m × 2 m for *Melaleuca irbyana*), and two rounds of spot herbicide application.
- Individual planting positions were spot-cultivated using a proprietary low-disturbance method, completed at least three (3) months prior to planting to allow soil stabilisation and herbicide dissipation.
- All planting was completed by hand and timed to coincide with periods of high natural rainfall, with supplementary irrigation applied where required to support establishment.
- A slow-release native fertiliser tablet was installed at each planting position to support early growth while avoiding nutrient burn or excessive growth responses.

[5] Taking advantage of the emerging natural resilience and functionality of the existing communities, while promoting the regeneration of native vegetation through the removal of stock and exotic weed species.
[6] Promote the regeneration of native vegetation through the removal of stock and exotic weed species and critically, the in-fill planting of species analogous with the ground-truthed Regional Ecosystem 12.3.3 and desired Regional Ecosystem 12.3.18.

5. Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan (GGHMMP)

Condition 23 of the Approval requires the Approval Holder to *submit a Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan for the Rosewood Offset Site prepared by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist to the department for Approval*. As detailed in **Table 2**, the GGHMMP was prepared by 28 South Environmental, submitted to and approved by the DCCEEW on 16 April 2024.

Table 11 describes the requirements of the GGHMMP and details Year 2 Compliance with the Plan.

Table 11 - Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan Tasks and Completion

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
Monitoring and Maintenance Activities		
Year 2	Preparation of a Greater Glider Technical Paper, that reviews the Greater Glider Artificial Habitat (**GGAH**) strategy outlined in the GGHMMP, and the Offset Site's current Arboricultural Technical Advice, to refine and contemporise the processes described in the GGHMMP.	This Greater Glider Technical Paper was prepared in June 2025. This Paper has since been distributed to Cherish to provide further refinement to the GGHMMP.
Year 2	A pre-works verification investigation is to be carried out that inspects the proposed host trees / branches for hollow installation to assess ongoing suitability or determine new locations, and to conduct inspections of the pool of Amendably Suitable Hollows.	Hollows were installed, with the verification report provided within **Attachment 3**. This report was prepared within August 2025 (within Year 1 of offset delivery). Details of hollows can also be interrogated via the Konect App which provides locations all hollows on Site - see **Attachment 3**.
Year 2	Installation of Hollows described in the GGHMMP must occur. This includes the installation of: ▪ New hollows, as described in the GGHMMP. ▪ Amended hollows, as described in the GGHMMP.	
Ongoing	The presence/absence of Greater Glider is to be monitored from Year 1 to Year 20. Western Portion of the Offset Site (representing Ecological Context[7]) will be monitored annually. When sparsely vegetated eastern areas are rehabilitated, surveys should commence in such areas.	**Year 2 Compliance** Hollow monitoring in line with the methodologies provided with the GGHMMP have been undertaken and reported upon by Cherish (see **Attachment 2**).
Ongoing	Annual monitoring of Hollow Condition and Utilisation is to occur.	
Ongoing	Ongoing implementation of the ORP and OMP must occur. Implementation of plans	**Year 2 Compliance**

[7] '*Means the ability for fauna to survive and persist on account of suitable forage and shelter habitat to facilitate ongoing occupation or movement through an area*.'

Timing	Action	Completion Status
Note: Green = Compliance		
	must meet prescribed thresholds at year 5, 10, 15 and 20	All parties involved with Offset delivery are committed to ensuring that the ORP and OMP are implemented for the duration of delivery.
Risks and Adaptive Management		
Presence of the following matters must be monitored. If they are identified, corrective actions, in line with the GGHMMP (section 4.6) should be carried out. Correction triggers include: ▪ Pest species occupying new and amended GGAH ▪ Native arboreal mammals occupying of new and amended GGAH ▪ Loss of new and amended artificial hollows arising from stochastic events, bushfire, failure of limbs at point of Chainsaw Cut Hollows / Hollow Hog Hollows. ▪ GGAH deterioration during life of offset ▪ Growth rates in restoration management units not performing as expected / Plant failure		**Year 2 Compliance** Hollow monitoring in line with the methodologies provided with the GGHMMP have been undertaken and reported upon by Cherish (see **Attachment 2**). ▪ European honey bees were recorded occupying hollows within both the artificial hollow and natural hollow monitoring datasets. Removal of European honey bee colonies from occupied hollows will be undertaken by suitably qualified pest management personnel. ▪ Possums were the dominant non-target occupant recorded across audited hollows. ○ Steps are in place to manage this matter. ▪ Monitoring undertaken during the reporting period identified a subset of artificial and amended hollows where the host tree or supporting limb had been damaged at or proximate to the point of hollow installation. ○ This is consistent with the known risk associated with chainsaw-cut and hollow-hog modification techniques, which require direct structural intervention into living trees and can compromise the structural integrity of the modified limb or trunk over time. ○ Cherish are undertaking review of these failures and will determine a solution/management pathway during Year 3.

6. Summary and Conclusion

This Compliance Report has been prepared on behalf of Maclean Estates Pty Ltd per decision notice EPBC 2022/09304 (**Attachment 1**), approved by Commonwealth Department of Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Water (DEECCW) (formerly the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE)) dated 14 February 2024.

The period that this ACR relates to is 14 February 2025 to 14 February 2026. Works at the Rosewood Offset Site and within the Environmental Protection Zone at the Impact Site commenced before clearing for the Action commenced. Civil earthworks have ceased. During the works no Koala or Grey-headed Flying-fox were harmed by site activities.

The Actions broadly complies with relevant actions outlined in the Offset Management Plan noting that the currency period for the Offset Management Plan extends from 21 August 2025 (the commencement of work on the offset site) to 21 August 2026. Significant weeding and revelation steps have been undertaken in Year 2, with artificial hollows being established alongside Koala escape poles.

Importantly the Approval Holder remains committed to ensuring compliance with future compliance timeframes and ultimately the conditions of approval within decision notice EPBC ref 2022/09304.

7. References

DAWE. (2021). *Guide to providing maps and boundary data for EPBC Act projects .* Canberra: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment .

DCCEEW. (2023). *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines: Reporting under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.* Canberra: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Coomonwealth of Australia.

DEE. (2018). *Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data.* Australian Government Department of Enironment and Energy .

Figures

Heritage Park
Crestmead
Boronia Heights
Park Ridge
Greenbank
OXLEY CREEK
Park Ridge South
CHAMBERS CREEK
Munruben
LOGAN RIVER
New Beith
North Maclean
Stockleigh
ABRADE CREEK
FLAGSTONE CREEK
Silverbark Ridge
South Maclean
Flagstone
SANDY CREEK
Jimboomba
Riverbend
Glenlogan
TEVIOT BROOK
Kagaru

Maclean Estates, Annual Compliance Report Legend

Figure 1 - Site Regional Context

28 South Project Ref: 2022 - 033

Source: C:\Users\Mitchell\Dropbox\(d) Projects\2022\2022-033 (North Macelan No. 2)\(d) Data\(d) GIS\North Maclean 2 (2025 version).qgz

The spatial data referenced within this map has been obtained from a variety of verified and licensed sources, as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DoR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

28ºS ENVIRONMENTAL

- Site Boundary
- QLD Priority Development Areas (PDA)
- Waterway
- Major Road
- Road
- Rail Network

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
12-05-2026		MO
Approved	**Revision Note**	
GM		

GDA2020 MGA 56

1:55,000

0 1 2 km

N

Maclean Estates, Annual Compliance Report Legend

Figure 2 - Site Location

28 South Project Ref: 2022 - 033

Source: C:\Users\Mitchell\Dropbox\(d) Projects\2022\2022-033 (North Macelan No. 2)\(d) Data\(d) GIS\North Maclean 2 (2025 version).qgz

The spatial data referenced within this map has been obtained from a variety of verified and licensed sources, as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DoR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

28ºS ENVIRONMENTAL

- Site Boundary
- Property Boundaries
- Waterway
- Major Road
- Road
- Rail Network

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
12-05-2026		MO
Approved	**Revision Note**	
GM		

GDA2020 MGA 56

1:8,000

0 100 200 300 m

N

Node ID	Longitude	Latitude
1	153.009707	-27.769044
2	153.009678	-27.769030
3	153.009661	-27.769021
4	153.009580	-27.768962
5	153.009437	-27.768860
6	153.009312	-27.768779
7	153.009216	-27.768559
8	153.009130	-27.768117
9	153.009066	-27.767754
10	153.009120	-27.767409
11	153.009225	-27.767009
12	153.009368	-27.766457
13	153.016142	-27.767383
14	153.016339	-27.767410
15	153.016960	-27.767495
16	153.015729	-27.769881
17	153.015380	-27.769832
18	153.013370	-27.769553
19	153.013001	-27.769501
20	153.011616	-27.769308
21	153.009945	-27.769077

Maclean Estates, Annual Compliance Report **Legend**

Figure 3 - Extent of Clearing

28 South Project Ref: 2022 - 033

Source: C:\Users\Mitchell\Dropbox\(d) Projects\2022\2022-033 (North Macelan No. 2)\(d) Data\(d) GIS\North Maclean 2 (2025 version).qgz

The spatial data referenced within this map has been obtained from a variety of verified and licensed sources, as follows: Relevant local government data portals, DoR's QSpatial data catalogue, 28 South Environmental, clients and associates. Aerial imagery is sourced from NearMap, Google Satellite and the DoR repositories QImagery and QGlobe.

Links to data sources can be provided upon request.

28ºS ENVIRONMENTAL

- Site Boundary
- Area of clearing [20.15 ha]
- Environmental Protection Zone [16.27 ha]
- Clearing Area Node [21]

Issue Date	Dwg No.	Author
12-05-2026		MO
Approved	**Revision Note**	
GM		

GDA2020 MGA 56

1:3,600

0 50 100 150 m

N

Attachment 1 – Approval Notice

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Notification of approval

Proposed Industrial Development at North MacLean, 4653 - 4691 Mount Lindesay Highway, North Maclean, Queensland (EPBC ref 2022/09304)

This decision is made under section 133(1) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Note that section 134(1A) of the EPBC Act applies to this approval. That provision provides, in general terms, that if the approval holder authorises another person to undertake any part of the Action, the approval holder must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the other person is informed of any conditions attached to this approval, and that the other person complies with any such conditions.

Approved Action

person to whom the approval is granted (approval holder)	Maclean Estates Pty Ltd
ACN of approval holder	653 978 646
Action	To undertake an industrial development at 4653 - 4691 Mount Lindesay Highway, North Maclean, Queensland (See EPBC Act referral 2022/09304).

Approval decision

Approval decision	My decision on whether or not to approve the taking of the Action for the purposes of the controlling provision for the Action is as follows.	
	Controlling Provision	**Decision**
	Listed threatened species and communities (section 18 and section 18A)	Approved
period for which the approval has effect	This approval has effect until 19 February 2052.	
conditions of approval	The approval is subject to conditions under the EPBC Act as set out in Annexure A.	

Person authorised to make decision

name and position	Declan O'Connor-Cox Branch Head Environment Assessments QLD
signature	
date of decision	14 February 2024

Annexure A

Note: Words appearing in **bold** have the meaning assigned to them at PART C – DEFINITIONS.

Part A – Operational Conditions

ACTION AREA

1. To avoid and mitigate **harm** to **protected matters**, the approval holder must not take the **Action** outside the **Action Area.**
2. To avoid and mitigate **harm** to **protected matters**, the approval holder must not **clear** more than:
    a) 20.15 hectares (ha) of **Koala habitat**
    b) 20.15 ha of **Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat**
    c) 20.15 ha of **Greater Glider Habitat**.
3. To avoid and mitigate **harm** to **protected matters**, the approval holder must not **clear** or **construct** in the **Environmental Protection Zone**.

CLEARING AND CONSTRUCTION

4. The approval holder must not undertake **clearing** between the hours of 6 PM to 6 AM AEST.
5. To avoid and mitigate **harm** to **protected matters**, the approval holder must ensure that no **protected matters** are killed or **harmed** as a result of **clearing** or **construction**.
6. To mitigate **harm** to **protected matters**, the approval holder must immediately arrange for veterinary care or assistance from a **Suitably Qualified Ecologist** if any **protected matter** individual is found **harmed**:
    a) within the **Action area** during **clearing** or **construction,**
    b) within 50 metres of the **Action area** during **clearing** or **construction**.
7. To avoid and mitigate **harm** to **protected matters**, the approval holder must:
    a) **clear** only in accordance with the **Sequential Clearing Conditions**
    b) ensure a **Fauna Spotter Catcher** is present within the **Action area** during all **clearing**,
    c) give the **Fauna Spotter Catcher** authority to delay and cease **clearing** and related **construction** for a period of time as specified by the **Fauna Spotter Catcher** to ensure **protected matters** have safely vacated the area of works to enter **suitable habitat**.
    d) ensure that any **clearing** or **construction** within 50 meters of a **Grey-headed Flying-fox Camp** is conducted consistently with the **Grey-headed Flying-fox Mitigation Standards**,
8. To avoid and mitigate **harm** to **Koala** during **clearing** and **construction**, the approval holder must prohibit all people associated with **clearing** and **construction** from bringing any dog into the **Action area**.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND KOALA EXCLUSION FENCING

9. To avoid and mitigate **harm** to **Koala** as a result of vehicle traffic, the approval holder must:

a) design and **construct** all roads in accordance with **Fauna Sensitive Road Design** and the **Koala Sensitive Design Guidelines**

b) ensure that the speed of all vehicles on roads in the **Action Area** during **clearing** and **construction** is no greater than 40 km/h at any time; and

c) install prominent **Koala** awareness signage consistent with the **Koala Conservation Strategic Plan** or **Koala Sensitive Design Guidelines** on any road that interfaces with **Koala habitat**.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ZONE / REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

10. To avoid **harm** to **protected matters** in the **Environmental Protection Zone** during **clearing** and **construction**, the approval holder must ensure that:

    a) from the **commencement of the Action** until transfer of the ownership of the **Environmental Protection Zone** to Logan City Council, unauthorised persons do not enter the **Environmental Protection Zone**.

    b) from the **commencement of the Action** until transfer of the ownership of the **Environmental Protection Zone** to Logan City Council, rubbish, unauthorised vehicles and domestic animals are not introduced into the **Environmental Protection Zone**, and

    c) **koala exclusion fencing** is installed within 12 months of the **commencement of the Action** and the **koala exclusion fencing** is then maintained until the expiry of this approval.

11. The approval holder must commence implementation of the **Rehabilitation Management Plan** prior to **commencement of the Action** and continue to implement the **Rehabilitation Management Plan** at least until the expiry of this approval unless ownership of the **Environmental Protection Zone is transferred** to the Logan City Council, in which case the approval holder must continue to implement the **Rehabilitation Management Plan** at least until the outcomes required under condition 12 have been achieved.

12. The approval holder must achieve the following rehabilitation outcomes, as specified in the **Rehabilitation Management Plan**, in the **Environmental Protection Zone** within 20 years of the **commencement of the Action**:

    a) establish 16.27 ha of **Koala habitat,** 16.27 ha of **Greater Glider habitat** and 16.27 ha of **Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat** and

    b) remove all **Weeds of National Significance** and weed species listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld) and thereafter keep the **Environmental Protection Zone** free of these weeds.

13. The approval holder must not transfer ownership of the **Environmental Protection Zone** to any entity other than the Logan City Council. The approval holder may transfer ownership of the **Environmental Protection Zone** to the Logan City Council after the requirements of condition 12 have been met, in fee simple, at no cost the Logan City Council.

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFSET REQUIREMENTS

*Offset Site for the **Koala, Greater Glider** and **Grey-headed Flying-fox***

14. To compensate for the loss of 20.15 ha of **Koala Habitat**, **Greater Glider Habitat** and **Grey-headed Flying-fox Habitat**, the approval holder must:

    a) not undertake any **clearing** at the **Action area** until such time as the **Rosewood Offset Site** has been **legally secured** under a **Voluntary Declaration**,
    b) within 5 **business days** of **legally securing** the **Rosewood Offset Site** under a **Voluntary Declaration**, provide the **department** with written evidence demonstrating the **Rosewood Offset Site** has been placed under a **Voluntary Declaration**,
    c) within 12 months of **commencement of the Action**, **legally secure** the **Rosewood Offset Site** under a **Covenant** or a suitable alternate mechanism providing protection of the **Rosewood Offset Site** in perpetuity and which is approved by the **Minister** in writing,
    d) within five 5 **business days** of having the **Rosewood Offset Site placed** under a **Covenant** or other mechanism as approved in accordance with Condition 14(c), provide the **department** with written evidence demonstrating the **Rosewood Offset Site** has been **legally secured**, and submit **Shapefiles** and offset attributes of the **Rosewood Offset Site** to the **department**.

OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

15. The approval holder must commence implementing the **Offset Management Plan** prior to **commencement of the Action** and continue to implement it until the expiry date of this approval. Within 5 **business days** of commencing implementation of the **Offset Management Plan** the approval holder must notify the **department** in writing of the date on which it commenced implementing the **Offset Management Plan**.

16. The approval holder must complete all management measures as described in the **Offset Management Plan** by the end of **Year 20**.

17. The approval holder must ensure that each of the improvements to habitat quality that the **Offset Management Plan** specifies will have been achieved by each of **year 5**, **year 10**, **year 15** and **year 20** are achieved within the particular specified timeframe.

18. The approval holder must, by the end of each of **Year 5**, **Year 10**, **Year 15** and **Year 20**, meet the **Benchmark Scores** for the **Koala** specified in Attachment 1(a) and Attachment 1(b) and the **Benchmark Scores** for the **Grey-headed Flying-fox** in Attachment 2(a) and Attachment 2(b) in respect of the corresponding time period.

MONITORING

19. Within 30 days prior to the end of each of **Year 5**, **Year 10** and **Year 15**, the approval holder must have an **independent Suitably Qualified Ecologist** undertake an assessment as to whether the outcomes required in conditions 17 and 18 have been or have not been achieved in the **Rosewood Offset Site**. The approval holder must publish the findings of each assessment on the **website** within six months of the date by which this condition requires that assessment be undertaken, submit a copy of the assessment to the **department** within five **business days** of it

first being published and keep the findings of each assessment published on the **website** for the remainder of the duration of the **Offset Management Plan**.

20. The approval holder must undertake **Koala** monitoring as described in the **Offset Management Plan** and also monitor:
    a) using monitoring methods that comprise a combination of two or more **Koala Habitat Assessment Criteria and Methods**.
    b) with sufficient intensity and effort to sufficiently demonstrate presence/absence and abundance of the **Koala** within the **Rosewood Offset Site.**
    c) over a period of at least three consecutive months during spring and summer, chosen to coincide with when **Koala** is most mobile and active in the landscape.

21. The approval holder must undertake **Grey-headed Flying-fox** monitoring as described in the **Offset Management Plan** and also monitor:
    a) using a combination of monitoring methods described in the **Grey-headed Flying-fox** entry on the **SPRAT database**.
    b) with sufficient intensity and effort to sufficiently demonstrate presence/absence and abundance of the **Grey-headed Flying-fox** within the **Rosewood Offset Site.**
    c) over a period of at least three consecutive months during winter and autumn, chosen to coincide with when the winter flowering and fruiting plants within the **Rosewood Offset Site** are in flower or fruit.

22. The approval holder must undertake **Greater Glider** monitoring as described in the **Offset Management Plan** and also monitor:
    a) using a combination of methods described in the **Greater Glider** listing on the **SPRAT database**.
    b) with sufficient intensity and duration to sufficiently demonstrate presence/absence and abundance of the **Greater Glider** within the **Rosewood Offset Site.**

23. The approval holder must submit a Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan for the **Rosewood Offset Site** prepared by a **Suitably Qualified Ecologist** to the **department** for the **Minister**'s approval. The approval holder must not **commence the Action** unless the **Minister** has approved the Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan in writing. The Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan must include:

    a) Details of methods for inspecting the condition of all **Greater Glider artificial hollows**, conducted at least once every 12 months to check if they remain suitable for use by **Greater Gliders**.

    b) Details of the methods that will be implemented to monitor utilisation of hollows, including existing hollows and all **Greater Glider artificial hollows,** by target, competitor and pest species every 3 months for the first 12 months immediately following the installation of the **Greater Glider artificial hollows** and, thereafter, at least once annually for the duration of the **Offset Management Plan**.
    c) Clear commitments that, and details of how, the approval holder will promptly report the findings of inspections and monitoring to the **Department**.

d) Specified triggers for corrective measures, details of the corrective measures that will be implemented if triggers are detected and the timelines for their completion.

e) Justification that the proposed inspection and monitoring methods, timing and effort provide the greatest likelihood of detecting damage to **Greater Glider artificial hollows**, utilisation of hollows by target, competitor and pest species and the occurrence of any specified triggers.

f) The approval holder must implement the Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan as approved by the **Minister** for the duration of the **Offset Management Plan**.

Part B – Administrative conditions

REVISION OF ACTION MANAGEMENT PLANS

24. The approval holder may, at any time, apply to the **Minister** for a variation to an action management plan approved by the **Minister** or as subsequently revised in accordance with the following conditions, by submitting an application in accordance with the requirements of section 143A of the **EPBC Act**. If the **Minister** approves a revised action management plan (**RAMP**) then, from the date specified, the approval holder must implement the **RAMP** in place of the previous action management plan.

SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION OF PLANS

25. The approval holder must submit all **plans** required by these conditions electronically to the **department**.

26. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the **Minister**, the approval holder must publish each **plan** on the **website** within 15 **business days** of the date:

    a) of this approval, if the version of the **plan** to be implemented is specified in these conditions, or

    b) the **plan** is approved by the **Minister** in writing, if the **plan** requires the approval of the **Minister**, or

    c) the **plan** is submitted to the **department** in accordance with a requirement of these conditions, if the **plan** does not require the approval of the **Minister**, or

    d) the **plan** is approved by a state or territory government official required under a state or territory government condition which must be complied with in accordance with these **EPBC Act** conditions.

27. The approval holder must keep all **plans** required by these conditions published on the **website** until the expiry date of this approval.

28. The approval holder is required to exclude or redact **sensitive ecological data** from **plans** published on the **website** or otherwise provided to a member of the public. If **sensitive ecological data** is excluded or redacted from a **plan**, the approval holder must notify the

department in writing what exclusions and redactions have been made in the version published on the **website**.

NOTIFICATION OF DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTION

29. The approval holder must notify the **department** electronically of the date of **commencement of the Action**, within five (5) **business days** following **commencement of the action**.

30. The approval holder must not **commence the Action** later than five (5) years after the date of this approval decision.

COMPLIANCE RECORDS

31. The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete **compliance records**.

32. If the **department** makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of **compliance records** to the **department** within the timeframe specified in the request.

Note: Compliance records may be subject to audit by the **department**, or by an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the **EPBC Act**, and/or be used to verify compliance with the conditions. Summaries of the results of an audit may be published on the **Department's** website or through the general media.

33. The approval holder must ensure that any **monitoring data** (including **sensitive ecological data**), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under the conditions of this approval are prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data, Commonwealth of Australia 2018, or as otherwise specified by the **Minister** in writing.

34. The approval holder must ensure that any **monitoring data** (including **sensitive ecological data**), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under the conditions of this approval are prepared in accordance with the *Guide to providing maps and boundary data for EPBC Act projects*, Commonwealth of Australia 2021, or as otherwise specified by the **Minister** in writing.

35. The approval holder must submit all **monitoring data** (including **sensitive ecological data**), surveys, maps, other spatial and metadata and all species occurrence record data (sightings and evidence of presence) electronically to the **department** within accordance with the requirements of the **Offset Management Plan.**

ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORTING

36. The approval holder must prepare a **compliance report** for each 12-month period following the date of this approval decision (or as otherwise agreed to in writing by the **Minister**).

37. Each **compliance report** must be consistent with the *Annual Compliance Report Guidelines*, Commonwealth of Australia 2023.

38. Each **compliance report** must include:

    a) Accurate and complete details of compliance and any non-compliance with the conditions and the **plans**, and any **incidents**.

b) One or more **shapefile** showing all **clearing** of **protected matters**, and/or their habitat, undertaken within the 12-month period at the end of which that **compliance report** is prepared.

c) A schedule of all **plans** in existence in relation to these conditions and accurate and complete details of how each **plan** is being implemented.

39. The approval holder must:

a) Publish each **compliance report** on the **website** within 60 **business days** following the end of the 12-month period for which that **compliance report** is required.

b) Notify the **department** electronically, within 5 **business days** of the date of publication that a **Compliance Report** has been published on the **website**.

c) Provide the weblink for the **compliance report** in the notification to the **department**.

d) Keep all published **compliance reports** required by these conditions on the **website** until the expiry date of this approval.

e) Exclude or redact **sensitive ecological data** from **compliance reports** published on the **website** or otherwise provided to a member of the public.

f) If **sensitive ecological data** is excluded or redacted from the published version, submit the full **compliance report** to the **department** within 5 **business days** of its publication on the **website** and notify the **department** in writing what exclusions and redactions have been made in the version published on the **website**.

Note: compliance reports may be published on the **department's** website.

REPORTING NON-COMPLIANCE

40. The approval holder must notify the **department** electronically, within 2 **business days** of becoming aware of any **incident** and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in a **plan**.

41. The approval holder must specify in the notification:

a) Any condition or commitment made in a **plan** which has been or may have been breached.

b) A short description of the **incident** and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance.

c) The location (including co-ordinates), date and time of the **incident** and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance.

Note: If the exact information cannot be provided, the approval holder must provide the best information available.

42. The approval holder must provide to the **department** in writing, within 12 **business days** of becoming aware of any **incident** and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance, the details of that **incident** and/or potential non-compliance and/or actual non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in a **plan**. The approval holder must specify:

a) Any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken.

b) The potential impacts of the **incident** and/or non-compliance.

c) The method and timing of any corrective action that will be undertaken by the approval holder.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

43. The approval holder must ensure that an **independent audit** of compliance with the conditions is conducted for every 3-year period following the **commencement of the action** until this approval expires or until the **Minister** confirms in writing that the requirement of conditions 17 and 18 have been met.

44. For each **independent audit**, the approval holder must:

a) Provide the name and qualifications of the nominated **independent** auditor, the draft audit criteria, and proposed timeframe for submitting the **audit report** to the **department** prior to commencing the **independent audit**.

b) Only commence the **Independent Audit** once the nominated **independent** auditor, audit criteria and timeframe for submitting the **audit report** have been approved in writing by the **department**.

c) Submit the **audit report** to the **department** for approval within the timeframe specified and approved in writing by the **department**.

d) Publish each **audit report** on the **website** within 15 **business days** of the date of the **department's** approval of the **audit report**.

e) Keep every **audit report** published on the **website** until this approval expires.

45. Each **audit report** must report for the 3-year period preceding that audit report.

46. Each **audit report** must be completed to the satisfaction of the **minister** and be consistent with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines*, Commonwealth of Australia 2019.

COMPLETION OF THE ACTION

47. The approval holder must notify the **department** electronically 60 **business days** prior to the expiry date of this approval, that the approval is due to expire.

48. Within 20 **business days** after the **completion of the action**, and, in any event, before this approval expires, the approval holder must notify the **department** electronically of the date of **completion of the action** and provide **completion data**. The approval holder must submit any spatial data that comprises **completion data** as a **shapefile**.

Part C – Definitions

In these conditions any bolded use of a word or term refers to the below definition of that word or term:

Action Area means the location of the Action, represented in Attachment 3 by the zone enclosed by the solid black line labelled 'Site Boundary'.

Audit report means a written report of compliance and fulfilment of the conditions attached to this approval, objectively evaluated against the audit criteria approved by the **department**.

Benchmark Scores means the 'average scores from **MHQA**' specified in Attachments 1 and 2 in the particular column headed either "**Year 5** Score", "**Year 10** Score", "**Year 15** Score" or "**Year 20** Score".

Business day means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday in Queensland.

Clear, **cleared** or **clearing** means the cutting down, felling, thinning, logging, removing, killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting, or burning of vegetation.

Commence the Action or **Commencement of the Action** means the date on which the first instance of any on-site Clearing, Construction or other physical activity associated with the Action is undertaken, but does not include minor physical disturbance necessary to:

a) Undertake pre-clearance surveys or monitoring programs.

b) Install signage and/or temporary fencing to prevent unapproved use of the **Action area**, so long as the signage and/or temporary fencing is located where it does not **Harm** any **Protected Matter**.

c) Protect environmental and property assets from fire, weeds, and feral animals, including use of existing surface access tracks.

d) Install temporary site facilities for persons undertaking pre-commencement activities so long as these facilities are located where they do not **Harm** any **Protected Matter**.

Completion data means an environmental report and spatial data clearly detailing how the conditions of this approval have been met.

Completion of the Action means the date on which all activities associated with this approval have permanently ceased and/or been completed.

Compliance records means all documentation or other material in whatever form required to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of approval (including compliance with commitments made in **plans**) in the approval holder's possession, or that are within the approval holder's power to obtain lawfully.

Compliance report means a written report of compliance with, and fulfilment of, the conditions attached to the approval.

Construction or **Construct** means:

a) the erection of a building or structure that is, or is to be, fixed to the ground and wholly or partially fabricated on-site,

b) the alteration, maintenance, repair or demolition of any building or structure,

c) any work which involves breaking of the ground (including pile driving) or bulk earthworks,

d) the laying of pipes and other prefabricated materials in the ground, and

e) any associated excavation works.

Note: Construction does not include the installation of temporary fences and signage.

Covenant means the enduring protection mechanism to provide ongoing conservation protection, on the title of the land under Chapter 6 Part 4 Division 8A of the *Land Act 1994* (Qld).

Department means the Australian Government agency responsible for administering the **EPBC Act**.

Development footprint means the location of all **Clearing** and **Construction Activities** within the **Action area**, represented in Attachment 3 by the pink shaded area labelled 'Disturbance Footprint [20.15].'

Environmental Management Plan Guidelines means the *Environmental Management Plan Guidelines*, Commonwealth of Australia 2014.

Environmental Protection Zone means the location of area to be designated for conservation, represented in Attachment 3 by the green shaded zone designated 'Avoidance footprint [16.27 ha].

EPBC Act means the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

Fauna Sensitive Road Design means Fauna Sensitive Road Design, Volume 1 and 2. Queensland Department of Main Roads, Planning, Design and Environmental Division. Brisbane, 2000.

Fauna Spotter Catcher means a person holding an appropriate license issued under the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992* to detect, capture, care for, assess and release wildlife disturbed by vegetation **clearance** activities who has at least three years' experience undertaking this work with **protected matters**.

Greater Glider refers to the **EPBC Act** listed threatened species *Petauroides volans*.

Greater Glider artificial hollows – means amendably suitable branch hollows, existing suitable branch hollows and amendably suitable branch hollows being provided with ecological context, amendably suitable trunk hollows, and new canopy trunk hollows as described in the final Preliminary Documentation dated 17 November 2023.

Greater Glider habitat means any area that provides habitat suitable for the **Greater Glider** as described in Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (2022). *Conservation Advice for Petauroides volans (greater glider (southern and central))*. Canberra: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. In effect under the EPBC Act from 05-Jul-2022. At the date of this approval decision this plan can be accessed at: https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/254-conservation-advice-05072022.pdf. **Greater Glider habitat** occupies the entire **Action area**.

Grey-headed Flying-fox refers to the **EPBC Act** listed threatened species *Pteropus poliocephalus*.

Grey-headed Flying-fox Camp means any area that provides roosting requirements of the **Grey-headed Flying-fox**, as described in *National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox 'Pteropus poliocephalus', Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra 2021.* At the date of this approval decision this plan can be accessed at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/grey-headed-flying-fox

Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat means any area that provides or is likely to provide foraging and roosting habitat of the **Grey-headed Flying-fox**, as described in Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (2021). *National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox Pteropus poliocephalus*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia. At the date of this approval decision this plan can be accessed at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/grey-headed-flying-fox. **Grey-headed Flying-fox habitat** occupies the entire **Action area**.

Grey-headed Flying-fox Mitigation Standards means the mitigation standards listed in *Referral guideline for management actions in grey-headed and spectacled flying-fox camps*, Commonwealth of Australia 2015' (2015) At the date of this approval decision this guideline can be accessed at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/species/flying-fox-policy-statement.

Harm means to cause any measurable direct or indirect disturbance or deleterious change as a result of any activity associated with the **Action**.

Incident means any event which has the potential to, or does, **Harm** any **Protected Matter**.

Independent means a person or firm who does not have any individual, financial*, employment* or family affiliation or any conflicting interests with the Action, the approval holder or the approval holder's staff, representatives, or associated persons.

*Other than for the purpose of undertaking the role for which an **independent** person is required

Independent Audit means an audit conducted by an **Independent** and **Suitably qualified person** as detailed in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines* 2019 (Cth).

Koala means the **EPBC Act** listed threatened species *Phascolarctos cinereus* (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory).

Koala Conservation Strategic Plan means *Koala Conservation Strategic Plan,* City of Logan, 2013 – 2023.

Koala Exclusion Fencing means exclusion fencing as described in Table 4.2 of the *Koala-Sensitive Design Guideline: A guide to koala sensitive designed measures for planning and development activities* 2022 (Qld) and is depicted in Figure RMP001 of appendices A-D of the final Preliminary Documentation dated 17 November 2023 (see Attachment 5). At the date of this approval decision this guideline can be accessed at: https://www.des.qld.gov.au/policies?a=272936:policy_registry/koala-sensitive-design-guideline.pdf

Koala Habitat means any area that provides or is likely to provide the essential life cycle requirements of the **Koala**, including dispersal, foraging and or breeding habitat as described in:

- Conservation Advice for Phascolarctos cinereus (Koala) combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, Commonwealth of Australia 2022, and
- National Recovery Plan for the Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory), Commonwealth of Australia 2022, and
- A review of Koala Habitat assessment criteria and methods, Youngentob, K.N, Marsh, K.F., Skewes, J. 2021.

Koala habitat occupies the entire **Action area**.

Koala Habitat Assessment Criteria and Methods means survey and assessment methods described in the following paper: Youngentob, K.N, Marsh, K.F., Skewes, J., A review of koala habitat assessment criteria and methods, report prepared for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra, November 2021. At the date of this approval decision this paper can be accessed at: https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/review-koala-habitat-assessment-criteria-and-methods-2021.pdf

Koala Sensitive Design Guidelines refers to *Koala-Sensitive Design Guideline,* Queensland Department of Environment and Science, 2022. At the date of this approval decision this guideline can be accessed at: https://www.des.qld.gov.au/policies?a=272936:policy_registry/koala-sensitive-design-guideline.pdf

Legally secure/d means to secure a legal agreement under relevant Queensland legislation, in relation to a site, to provide enduring protection for the site against activities incompatible with conservation.

MHQA means the Modified Habitat Quality Assessment, a methodology for determining terrestrial habitat quality derived from the Queensland State Government's following paper: *Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality. A toolkit for assessing land-based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy Version 1.2 April 2017*. The Queensland Guide (v1.2) should be used subject to the following modifications:

- The species richness scores in Table 2 of the *Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality* are printed as having three scoring ranges: 2.5 points, 3 points, and 5 points. Instead, those scores should be 0 points, 2.5 points, and 5 points respectively to reflect the *BioCondition: A Condition Assessment Framework for Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland. Assessment Manual. Version 2.2* (2015) scoring method.

At the date of this approval decision this paper can be accessed at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0015/90312/habitat-quality-assessment-guide.pdf

Minister means the Australian Government Minister administering the **EPBC Act**, including any delegate thereof.

Monitoring Data means the data required to be recorded under the conditions of this approval.

Offset Management Plan means the Draft Offset Area Management Plan V.3, and all associated attachments, written by M. Barnett published as an attachment to the 2022/09304 Proposed Industrial Development at North Maclean Preliminary Documentation on 17 November 2023, or a subsequent version currently approved by the **Minister.** The **Offset Management Plan** is to be in effect until **Year 20.**

Plan means any action management plan or strategy that the approval holder is required by these conditions to implement.

Protected matter means a matter protected under a controlling provision in Part 3 of the **EPBC Act** for which this approval has effect (**Koala, Greater Glider** and **Grey-headed Flying-fox**).

RAMP means Revised Action Management Plan.

Regional Ecosystem means vegetation communities in a bioregion that are consistently associated with a particular combination of geology, landform and soil (Sattler and Williams 1999, *Vegetation Management Act 1999*).

Rehabilitation Management Plan means the *Rehabilitation Management Plan,* 28 South Environmental Pty Ltd, Version 1**,** submitted to the **department** as Appendix C.2 of the Preliminary Documentation for the Proposed Industrial Development at North Maclean (2022/09304) dated 17 November 2023.

Rosewood Offset Site means Lot 70 on CH31316 and Lot 2 on RP200424 located at 442-544 Rosewood Laidley Road, Lanefield, QLD shown in Attachment 4 by the zone enclosed by the red line and labelled 'Offset Site Boundary.'

Safe movement solutions means measures to minimise the risk of injury or deaths to **Koalas** from vehicle strike, specifically including **Koala Exclusion Fencing**, fauna underpasses or overpasses, and/or bridges as described in the **Koala-sensitive design guidelines.**

Sensitive Ecological Data means data as defined in the *Sensitive Ecological Data – Access and Management Policy V1.0* 2016 (Cth).

Sequential Clearing Conditions has the same meaning as **'**Sequential Clearing Conditions' in the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* issued under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (Qld) and published by the Queensland Department of Environment and Science. At the date of this approval decision this plan can be accessed at: https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/pdf/inforce/current/sl-2017-0152

Shapefile means location and attribute information about the Action provided in an Esri **Shapefile** format containing:

a) '.shp', '.shx', '.dbf' files,

b) a '.prj' file which specifies the projection or geographic coordinate system used, and

c) an '.xml' metadata file that describes the **shapefile** for discovery and identification purposes.

SPRAT database means the Species Profile and Threats Database including relevant information and associated documents linked on species profiles, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, Commonwealth Government, available on the date of this approval at: http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl).

Suitable habitat means habitat no more than 10 km from the **Action area** featuring ecological characteristics that will provide for the safe breeding, feeding, resting and sheltering of the particular **protected matter**.

Suitably Qualified Ecologist means a person who has professional qualifications and

- at least three (3) years of work experience assessing the condition and quality of **Regional Ecosystems** and the habitat of **protected matters**;
- has implemented and reported on management plans for the habitat of **protected matters,** and can demonstrate the implementation of those plans achieved the required environmental quality for **protected matters**; and
- can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis on whether the condition and quality of **Regional Ecosystems** and the habitat of **protected matters** meets requirements of these conditions using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.

Suitably qualified person means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and/or experience related to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative **independent** assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.

Voluntary Declaration means the enduring protection mechanism to provide ongoing conservation protection, inscribed on the title of the land, under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (Qld).

Website means a set of related web pages located under a single domain name attributed to the approval holder and available to the public.

Weeds of National Significance means Weeds identified as a threat to Australian environments based on their invasiveness, potential for spread, and socioeconomic and environmental impacts; 20 plant species are currently listed as WONS. The list of **Weeds of National Significance** can be found at this link at the date of approval: https://weeds.org.au/weeds-profiles/

Year 1 means the period within 12 months from the date of commencement of implementation of the **Offset Management Plan**.

Year 5 means the period within five years from the date of commencement of implementation of the **Offset Management Plan**.

Year 10 means the period within ten years from the date of commencement of implementation of the **Offset Management Plan**.

Year 15 means the period within fifteen years from the date of commencement of implementation of the **Offset Management Plan**.

Year 20 means the period within twenty years from the date of commencement of implementation of the **Offset Management Plan**.

Attachments

1) Attachment 1(a) – Completion Criteria for **Koala**
2) Attachment 1(b) – Completion Criteria for **Koala**
3) Attachment 2(a) – Completion Criteria for **Grey-headed Flying-fox**
4) Attachment 2(b) - Completion Criteria for **Grey-headed Flying-fox**
5) Attachment 3 – **Action Area**
6) Attachment 4 – **Rosewood Offset Site**
7) Attachment 5 – **Koala Exclusion Fencing**

Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Completion Criteria for **Koala** – Example outlining how ORS performance will achieve OAMP goals and reach proposed ecological benefit in line with EPBC Offsets Policy.

Key Performance Indicators	Description	Completion Criteria: Baseline (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 5 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 10 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 15 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 20 Score (average scores – from MHQA)
Site Condition (Bio-condition Parameters and KPIs)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	Number of tree species that are being naturally recruited within the monitoring site (i.e. occurring as saplings <5cm DBH).	**3.2/5**	**3.2/5**	**3.2/5**	**4.2/5**	**5.0/5**
Native Species Richness – Trees	Number of native tree species occurring in the monitoring site. This is controlled by the planting palettes within the OMP.	**2.8/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**
Native Species Richness – Shrubs	Number of native shrub species occurring in the monitoring site.	**2.8/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**
Native Species Richness – Grasses	Number of native grass species occurring in the monitoring site.	**2.3/5**	**2.8/5**	**2.8/5**	**3.3/5**	**4.8/5**
Native Species Richness – Forbes	Number of native forbes species occurring in the monitoring site.	**3.0/5**	**3.0/5**	**3.0/5**	**3.0/5**	**4.8/5**
Tree canopy height	Average height of each strata layer present (i.e. emergent, canopy, sub-canopy, shrub and groundcover layers)	**4.0/5**	**4.5/5**	**4.6/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**
Tree canopy cover	Percentage of 100m transect within the monitoring site that is covered by canopy and sub-canopy.	**3.5/5**	**3.7/5**	**3.7/5**	**4.4/5**	**5.0/5**
Shrub Cover	Percentage of 100m transect within the monitoring site that is covered by shrub.	**2.0/5**	**2.6/5**	**2.6/5**	**4.6/5**	**5.0/5**
Native grass cover	Extent/occurrence pf native grass species	**0.8/5**	**0.8/5**	**0.8/5**	**1.6/5**	**4.6/5**
Organic litter	Extent/occurrence of organic litter (percentage coverage within the monitoring site)	**4.6/5**	**4.6/5**	**4.6/5**	**4.8/5**	**4.8/5**
Large trees	Large trees above the DBH size threshold defined by the target Regional Ecosystem bio-condition benchmark.	**9.0/15**	**9.0/15**	**9.0/15**	**10.5/15**	**10.5/15**
Coarse woody debris	Amount of coarse woody debris occurring within the monitoring site (in metres per site) (collected the length of wood debris that is >10cm in width and >0.5m in length).	**2.9/5**	**2.9/5**	**2.9/5**	**3.3/5**	**4.7/5**
Non-native plant cover	Extent/occurrence of weeds listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or as a WoNS (percentage coverage within the monitoring site)	**3.3/10**	**4.7/10**	**4.7/10**	**5.8/10**	**6.6/10**
Quality and availability of food and habitat required for foraging		4.2/10	4.2/10	4.2/10	10.0/10	10.0/10
Quality and availability of habitat required for shelter and breeding		4.2/10	4.2/10	4.2/10	10.0/10	10.0/10
	Site Condition Score (out of 100)	**52.5**	**60.2**	**60.2**	**80.5**	**90.7**
	Site Condition Score (converted out of 3)	**1.57**	**1.80**	**1.81**	**2.41**	**2.7**
Site Context						
Size of Patch		10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10

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Attachment 1(a). Completion Criteria for the Koala on the Rosewood Offset Site

Key Performance Indicators	Completion Criteria				
	Baseline (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 5 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 10 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 15 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 20 Score (average scores – from MHQA)
Connectedness	2.0/10	2.0/10	2.0/10	2.0/10	2.0/10
Context	4.0/5	4.0/5	4.0/5	4.0/5	4.0/5
Ecological Corridors	4.0/6	4.0/6	4.0/6	4.0/6	4.0/6
Role of site location to species overall population in the state	1.0/5	1.0/5	1.0/5	1.0/5	1.0/5
Threats to species	7.0/10	7.0/10	7.0/10	7.0/10	7.0/10
Species mobility capacity	7.0/10	7.0/10	7.0/10	7.0/10	10/10
Site Context Score (out of 56)	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	38.0
Site Context Score (converted out of 3)	**1.88**	**1.88**	**1.88**	**1.88**	**2.04**
Species Stocking Rate					
Presence detected on or adjoining site	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10
Species Usage (Habitat type & evidence of usage)	10.0/15	10.0/15	10.0/15	10.0/15	15.0/15
Approximate Density	10.0/30	10.0/30	10.0/30	10.0/30	20.0/30
Role/Importance of Species Population on Site	5.0/10	5.0/10	5.0/10	5.0/10	5.0/15
Species Stocking Rate (out of 70)	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	50.0
Species Stocking Rate (converted out of 4)	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.86**
Total Habitat Quality Score (out of 10)	**4.79** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 5	**5.16** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 5	**5.16** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 5	**6.04** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 6	**7.42** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 7

Attachment 1(b). Completion Criteria for the Koala on the Rosewood Offset Site

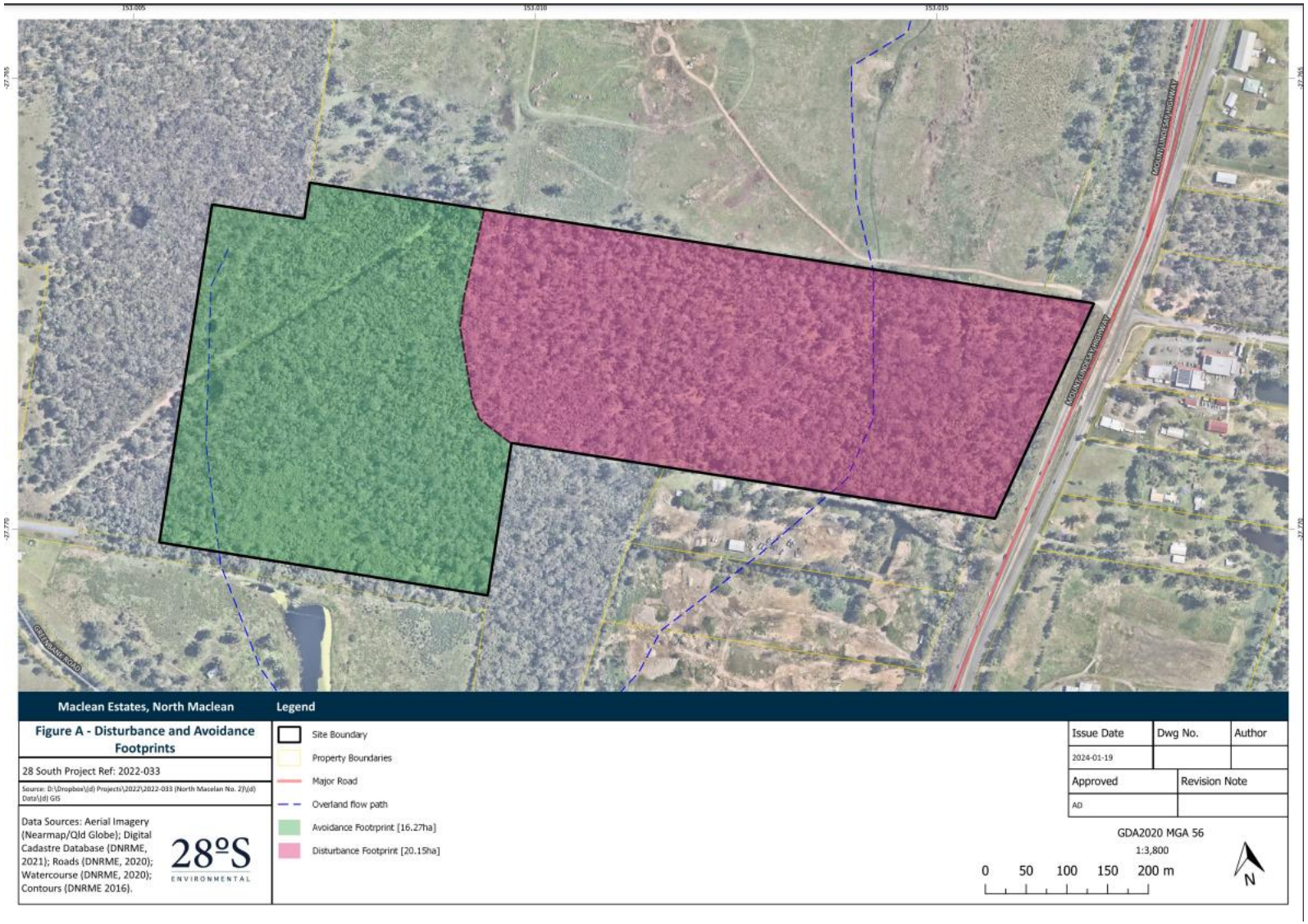
Completion Criteria for **Grey-headed Flying-fox** – Example outlining how ORS performance will achieve OAMP goals and reach proposed ecological benefit in line with EPBC Offsets Policy.

Key Performance Indicators	Description	Completion Criteria				
		Baseline (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 5 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 10 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 15 Score (average scores – from MHQA)	Year 20 Score (average scores – from MHQA)
Site Condition (Bio-condition Parameters and KPIs)						
Recruitment of woody perennial species in EDL	Number of tree species that are being naturally recruited within the monitoring site (i.e. occurring as saplings <5cm DBH).	**3.2/5**	**3.2/5**	**3.2/5**	**4.2/5**	**5.0/5**
Native Species Richness – Trees	Number of native tree species occurring in the monitoring site. This is controlled by the planting palettes within the OMP.	**2.8/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**
Native Species Richness – Shrubs	Number of native shrub species occurring in the monitoring site.	**2.8/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**
Native Species Richness – Grasses	Number of native grass species occurring in the monitoring site.	**2.3/5**	**2.8/5**	**2.8/5**	**3.3/5**	**4.8/5**
Native Species Richness – Forbes	Number of native forbes species occurring in the monitoring site.	**3.0/5**	**3.0/5**	**3.0/5**	**3.0/5**	**4.8/5**
Tree canopy height	Average height of each strata layer present (i.e. emergent, canopy, sub-canopy, shrub and groundcover layers)	**4.0/5**	**4.5/5**	**4.6/5**	**5.0/5**	**5.0/5**
Tree canopy cover	Percentage of 100m transect within the monitoring site that is covered by canopy and sub-canopy.	**4.0/5**	**3.7/5**	**3.7/5**	**4.4/5**	**5.0/5**
Shrub Cover	Percentage of 100m transect within the monitoring site that is covered by shrub.	**2.0/5**	**2.6/5**	**2.6/5**	**4.6/5**	**5.0/5**
Native grass cover	Extent/occurrence pf native grass species	**0.8/5**	**0.8/5**	**0.8/5**	**1.6/5**	**4.6/5**
Organic litter	Extent/occurrence of organic litter (percentage coverage within the monitoring site)	**4.6/5**	**4.6/5**	**4.6/5**	**4.8/5**	**4.8/5**
Large trees	Number of large trees above the DBH size threshold defined by the target Regional Ecosystem bio-condition benchmark.	**9.0/15**	**9.0/15**	**9.0/15**	**10.5/15**	**10.5/15**
Coarse woody debris	Amount of coarse woody debris occurring within the monitoring site (in metres per site) (collected the length of wood debris that is >10cm in width and >0.5m in length).	**2.9/5**	**2.9/5**	**2.9/5**	**3.3/5**	**4.7/5**
Non-native plant cover	Extent/occurrence of weeds listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or as a WoNS (percentage coverage within the monitoring site)	**3.3/10**	**4.7/10**	**4.7/10**	**5.8/10**	**6.6/10**
Quality and availability of food and foraging habitat (/80) Alternative Scoring Method Supplementary Data		35.0/80	43.0/80	48.0/80	48.0/80	58.0/80
Quality and availability of shelter (20) Alternative Scoring Method Supplementary Data		0.0/20	0.0/20	0.0/20	0.0/20	0.0/20
Site Condition Score (out of 180)		**79.6**	**94.8**	**99.8**	**108.5**	**128.7**
Site Condition Score (converted out of 4)		**1.77**	**2.11**	**2.22**	**2.41**	**2.86**
Site Context						
Size of Patch		10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10

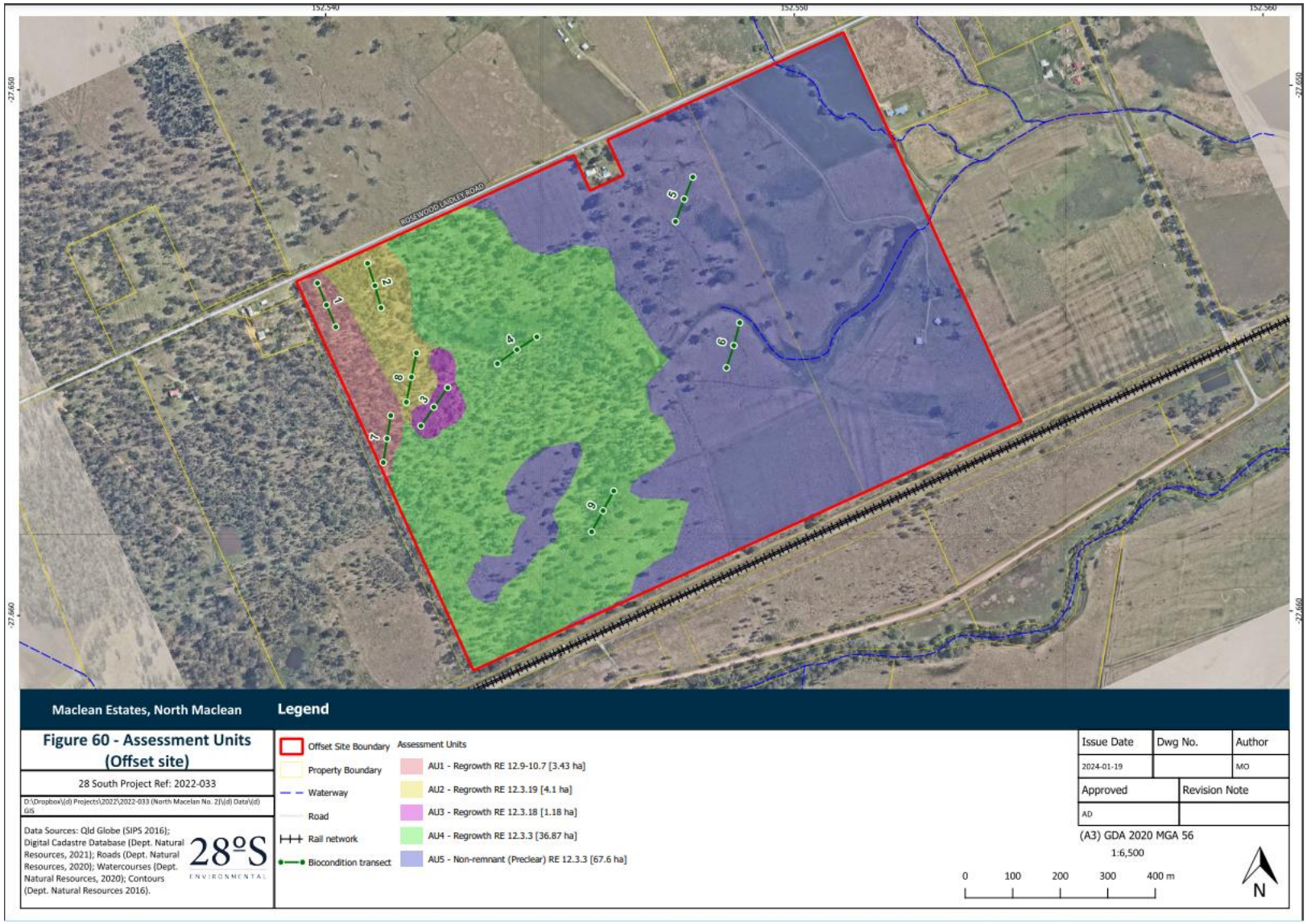
Attachment 2(a). Completion Criteria for the Grey-headed Flying-fox on the Rosewood Offset Site

	Completion Criteria				
Key Performance Indicators	**Baseline** (average scores – from MHQA)	**Year 5 Score** (average scores – from MHQA)	**Year 10 Score** (average scores – from MHQA)	**Year 15 Score** (average scores – from MHQA)	**Year 20 Score** (average scores – from MHQA)
Connectedness	2.0/5	2.0/5	2.0/5	2.0/5	2.0/5
Context	4.0/5	4.0/5	4.0/5	4.0/5	4.0/5
Ecological Corridors	4.0/6	4.0/6	4.0/6	4.0/6	4.0/6
Role of Site location to species overall population in the state	2.0/15	5.0/15	10.0/15	10.0/15	10.0/15
Threats to Species	0.0/15	0.0/15	0.0/15	0.0/15	0.0/15
Species mobility capacity	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10
Site Context Score (out of 96)	32.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Site Context Score (converted out of 3)	**1.0**	**1.09**	**1.25**	**1.25**	**1.25**
Species Stocking Rate					
Presence detected on or adjoining site	5.0/10	5.0/10	5.0/10	10.0/10	10.0/10
Species Usage (Habitat type & evidence of usage)	10.0/15	10.0/15	10.0/15	10.0/15	10.0/15
Approximate Density	10.0/30	10.0/30	10.0/30	10.0/30	15.0/30
Role/Importance of Species Population on Site	5.0/15	5.0/15	5.0/15	5.0/15	5.0/15
Species Stocking Rate (out of 70)	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	40.0
Species Stocking Rate (converted out of 3)	**1.29**	**1.29**	**1.29**	**1.50**	**1.71**
Total Habitat Quality Score (out of 10)	**3.16** Averaged scores for AUs Round to 3	**3.86** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 4	**4.12** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 4	**4.62** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 5	**5.29** Averaged Scores for AUs Round to 5

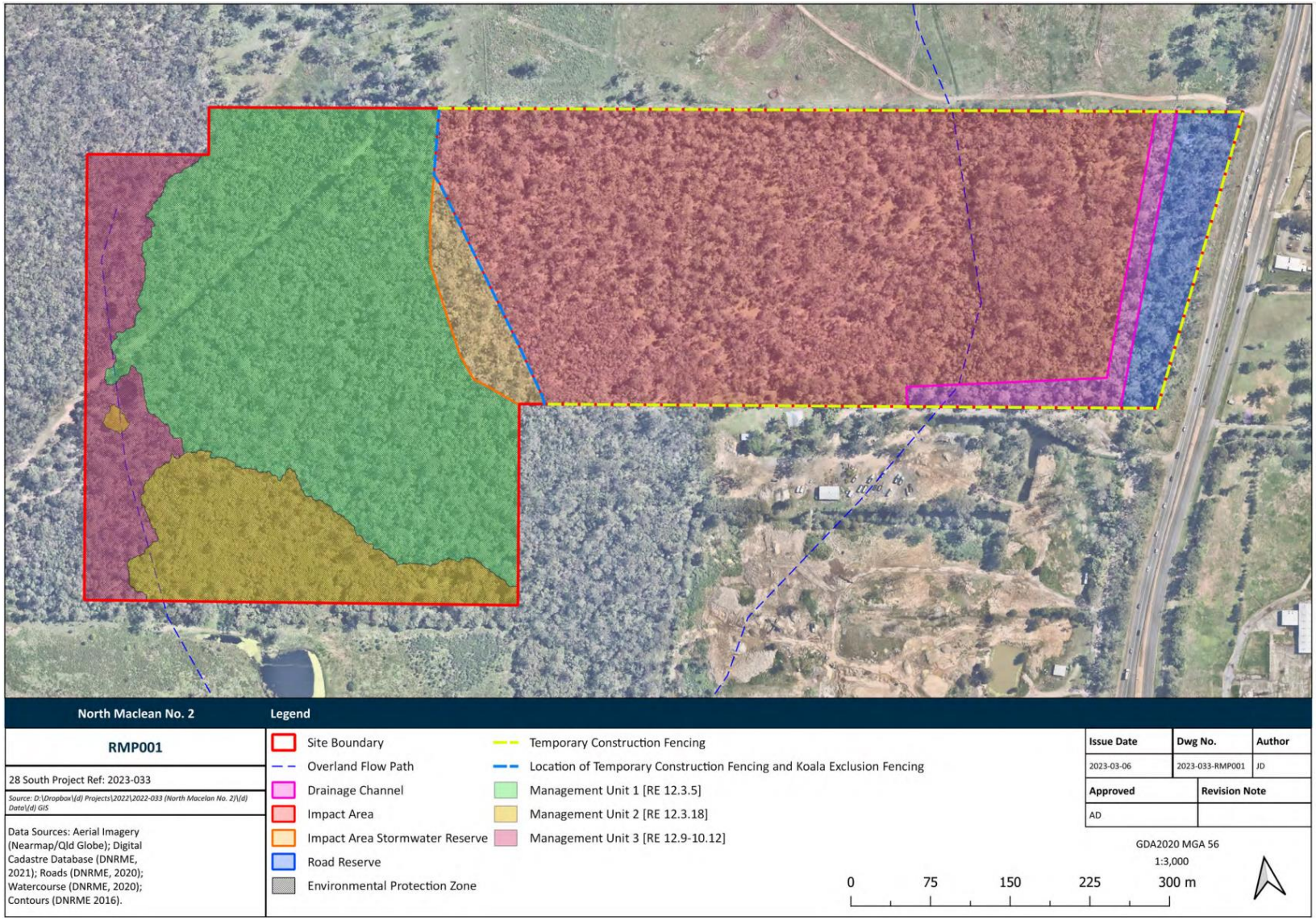
Attachment 2(b). Completion Criteria for the Grey-headed Flying-fox on the Rosewood Offset Site



Attachment 3. Map of the Proposed Industrial Development at North Maclean



Attachment 4. The Proposed Rosewood Offset Site



Attachment 5. Location of Koala Exclusion Fencing

Attachment 2 - Cherish Offset Reporting

MACLEAN ESTATES

Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report

EPBC Reporting Period: 1 May 2025 – 30 April 2026

EPBC Approval No.	2022-033B
Offset Site	442-544 Rosewood Laidley Road, Lanefield, Queensland Lot 70 on CH31316 Lot 2 on RP200424
Offset Provider	Cherish the Environment Foundation Ltd
Prepared by	Bryce Hines, Executive Director Cherish the Environment
Offset Commencement	21 August 2024
Offset Year 1	21 August 2024 – 20 August 2025
Offset Year 2	21 August 2025 – 20 August 2026
Report Date	April 2026

Offset Site Reporting

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

Signed _____

Full name: Bryce Hines
Position : Executive Director
Organisation: Cherish the Environment
Date:

Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Reporting Framework

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This Annual Compliance Report (ACR) has been prepared to document implementation of the biodiversity offset program for the Maclean Estates development approved under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) (Approval No. 2022-033B). The report addresses the offset component only and has been prepared with reference to the approved Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP), Offset Revegetation Plan (ORP), and Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan (GGHMMP).

1.2 Reporting Period and Offset Year Framework

The Offset Area Management Plan and associated offset delivery program operate on an August to August management cycle. The offset program commenced on 21 August 2024. EPBC annual compliance reporting is required by the approval anniversary in May each year.

Accordingly, this report has been prepared to align with the EPBC reporting period and includes:

- all actions undertaken during Offset Year 1 (21 August 2024 – 20 August 2025); and
- actions undertaken during Offset Year 2 up to 30 April 2026, consistent with the EPBC reporting cut-off.

Where an action is scheduled under the OAMP for completion by the end of an offset management year ending in August, but had not yet fallen due by 30 April 2026, this is identified as scheduled and in progress rather than non-compliant. Where management actions, monitoring events or milestones are tied to the

OAMP year rather than the EPBC reporting anniversary, this has been identified within the relevant sections of the report.

1.3 Compliance Status Definitions

The following compliance status descriptors are used throughout this report:

Complete	Requirement completed within the reporting period.
Partially complete	Requirement partly completed; remaining components continuing.
In progress	Requirement commenced and actively progressing but not finalised by the reporting cut-off.
Scheduled / not yet due	Requirement tied to the OAMP management year ending in August; not yet fallen due by 30 April 2026.
Ongoing	Recurring management or monitoring requirement applying across multiple years.
Not triggered	Requirement did not arise during the reporting period.
On track	Milestone or target not yet due but trajectory is consistent with achievement.
Delayed / deviation	Requirement due within the period but not completed; explanation and corrective action identified.

2. Offset Site Overview

2.1 Site Description

The Rosewood Offset Site is located at 442 Rosewood Laidley Rd, Lanefield near Rosewood, Queensland, approximately 21 km from the Ripley Valley development footprint. The site is located on the Rosewood-Laidley Road and comprises a combination of retained ecological context vegetation and areas undergoing ecological reconstruction through the revegetation program.

The site is bounded by adjoining agricultural landholdings, utility corridors managed by Queensland Rail and Ipswich City Council road reserves. The surrounding peri-urban landscape includes rural residential properties supporting livestock and horses, which is relevant to a number of management actions including fencing, pest management and neighbour engagement.

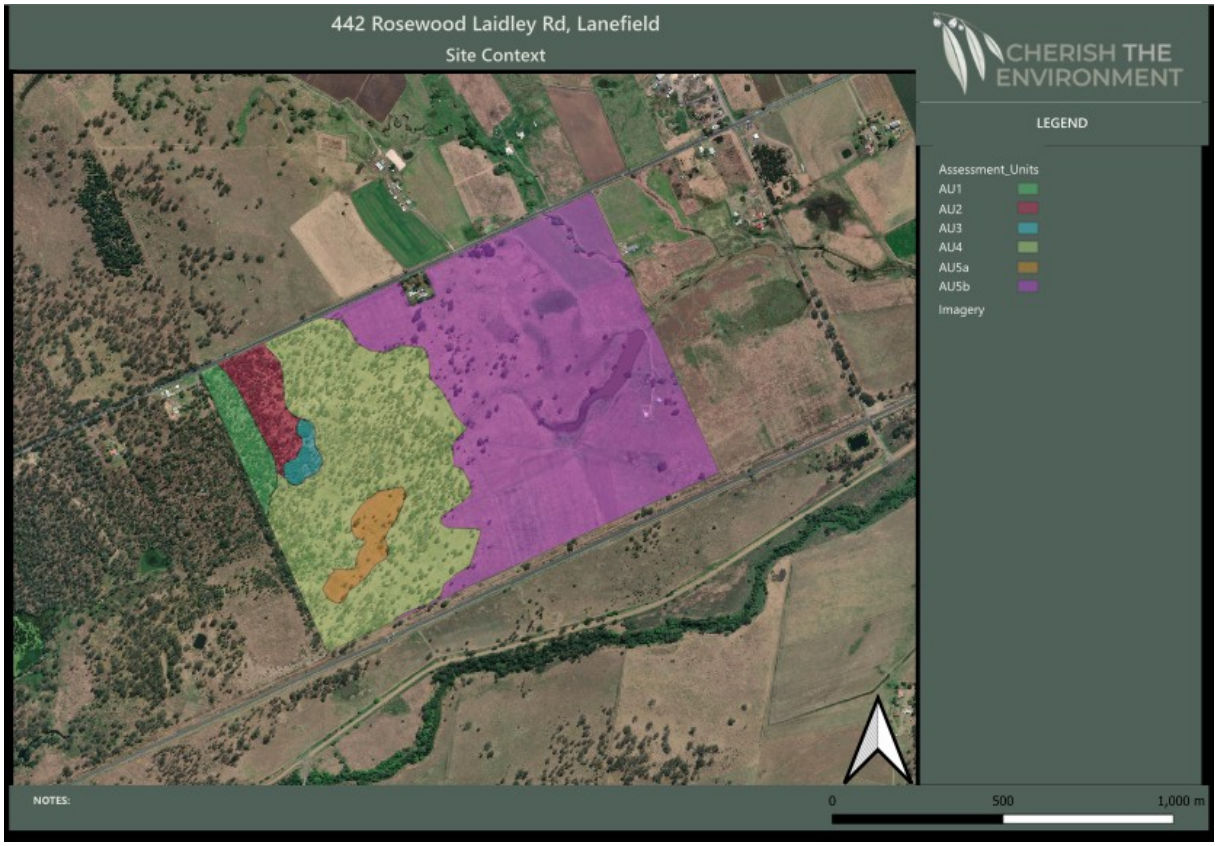
2.2 Management Units

The Offset Site comprises two management units (MU1 and MU2) and includes areas of varying vegetation condition and management status:

- Western portion — retained ecological context (HVR / Category C vegetation); subject to Greater Glider presence/absence monitoring annually from Year 2

- Eastern portion — Category X (non-remnant) vegetation; undergoing ecological reconstruction through revegetation planting and assisted natural regeneration; ecological context expected to be established by approximately Year 15
- Melaleuca irbyana grove planting areas — four designated planting areas on Vertisol and related soil profiles in the south-western portion of the site

2.3 Site Map



3. Compliance Summary

The following table provides a consolidated summary of compliance against all OAMP and GGHMMP requirements for the reporting period. Detailed reporting for each action is provided in the corresponding section of this report.

Action	Requirement	OAMP Timing	Status	Report Section
Action 1	Baseline vertebrate pest survey	Year 1 (Year 2)	Complete	Section 4
Action 1	Vertebrate Pest Management Plan prepared	Year 1 (Year 2)	Complete	Section 4 / Appendix A
Action 1	Koala escape poles installed — MU1	Year 1	Complete	Section 4
Action 1	Nil koala mortality or	Ongoing	Complete	Section 4

	injury			
Action 2	Baseline weed extent survey	Year 1 (Year 2)	Complete	Section 6
Action 2	Biosecurity Management Plan prepared	Year 1 (Year 2)	Complete	Section 6 / Appendix B
Action 2	Year 1 weed management (burn + mechanical)	Year 1	Complete	Section 6
Action 2	Year 2 weed management (cut-stump)	Year 2	Complete	Section 6
Action 3	All internal fencing removed	Year 1	Complete	Section 7
Action 3	Wildlife-friendly fencing — northern boundary	Year 1	Complete	Section 7
Action 3	Wildlife-friendly fencing — eastern boundary	Year 1	Not commenced — OAMP exception	Section 7
Action 3	Wildlife-friendly fencing — western boundary	Year 1	Partially complete — OAMP exception	Section 7
Action 3	Wildlife-friendly fencing — southern boundary	Year 1	Not commenced — OAMP exception	Section 7
Action 3	Landholder notification	Year 1	Complete	Section 7
Action 3	Signage and access control	Year 1	Complete	Section 7
Action 3	Monthly fenceline inspection	Ongoing	Complete	Section 7
Action 4	Fire Management Plan prepared and endorsed	Year 1	Complete	Section 9 / Appendix C
Action 4	Year 1 fuel load assessment	Year 1	Complete	Section 9
Action 4	Prescribed cool burn — ~15 ha	Year 1	Complete	Section 9
Action 4	Nil wildfire events	Ongoing	Complete	Section 9
Action 4	Nil koala mortality from fire	Ongoing	Complete	Section 9
Action 4	Hollow tree loss — corrective action	Year 1	Corrective action complete	Section 9
Action 5	Seed collection program commenced	Year 1	Complete	Section 8
Action 5	328g total clean seed weight; 8 taxa	Year 1–2	Complete	Section 8 / Appendix E
Action 5	Nursery top-up for species not on site	Year 2	Complete	Section 8
Action 5	50% local provenance criterion	Ongoing	44.8% to date; on track via infill	Section 8

Action 5	M. irbyana Translocation Plan	Year 1	Complete	Section 8
Action 6	102 artificial/amended hollows installed	Year 1	Complete	Section 5
Action 6	90 hollows in ecological context area	Year 1	Complete	Section 5
Action 6	Annual hollow condition monitoring	Annual	Partially complete — data being collated	Section 5
Action 6	Annual hollow utilisation monitoring	Annual	Partially complete — data being collated	Section 5
Action 7	120 logs in 20 piles across 62 ha	Year 1	Complete	Section 10
Action 7	Ecologist certification of emplacement	Year 1	In progress — by Aug 2026	Section 10
Action 8	Koala dispersal poles installed	Year 1	Complete — 5–19 Feb 2026	Section 12
Action 8	Annual use monitoring to Year 5	Annual	Not yet conducted — <3 months installed	Section 12
Action 9	Site preparation and planting	Year 2	Complete	Section 11
Action 9	~30,000 stems planted; all 11 species	Year 2	Complete	Section 11
Action 9	~75% indicative survival	Year 2	Indicative; formal count programmed	Section 11
Action 9	Infill planting program	Ongoing	Ongoing — locally sourced seed	Section 11
Action 9	Post-planting maintenance	Ongoing	Ongoing	Section 11
GGHMMP	Greater Glider presence/absence survey	Annual	Complete — 23 Mar + 27 Apr 2026	Section 5
GGHMMP	Greater Glider detected	Annual	Not detected	Section 5
GGHMMP	Natural hollow sample monitoring (90)	Annual	Partially complete — data being collated	Section 5
GGHMMP	Foraging habitat monitoring	Years 5,10,15,20	Not yet due	Section 5

3.1 Progress Against Completion Criteria and Milestones

The OAMP establishes performance criteria and completion criteria to be achieved at Years 5, 10, 15 and 20 of the offset program. This section provides an early-stage assessment of progress toward those criteria based on offset delivery activities completed during Years 1 and 2.

3.1.1 Year 5 Completion Criteria Assessment

The following table assesses current trajectory toward the Year 5 completion criteria. Year 5 falls due 21 August 2029.

Criterion	Year 5 Target	Current Status	Trajectory
Koala mortality / injury from pests	Zero by Year 5	Nil recorded Years 1–2	On track
No WoNS species within ORS	Absent from all areas	<2 ha lantana; active management underway	On track — management commenced
Other listed weeds absent	Absent from all areas	Sporadic specimens; cut-stump treatment complete	On track
Revegetation survival	Performance criteria per ORP	~75% indicative survival; infill programmed	On track
Wildlife-friendly fencing	Perimeter secured or documented exception	Northern complete; 3 boundaries with OAMP exception	Partially on track — exceptions documented
Pest species not causing measurable impact	No measurable impact on offset values	Nil detections; hare localised impact managed	On track
Greater Glider hollow resource available	90+ hollows available	92 hollows installed; some repair/replacement required	On track
M. irbyana translocation established	TEC formation progressing	11,000 plants in ground; monitoring commenced	On track

3.1.2 Independent Milestone Reports

Independent Offset Area Reports are required at Years 5, 10, 15 and 20 of the offset program, to be prepared by a suitably qualified professional. The first Independent Offset Area Report is due at Year 5 (21 August 2029). This milestone is not yet due.

3.2. Actions for the Next Reporting Period

The following actions are programmed for completion during the next annual reporting period (Offset Year 2 remaining to 21 August 2026 and early Offset Year 3):

#	Action	Detail
1	Greater Glider monitoring	Complete outstanding hollow condition and utilisation data collation and update hollow register; undertake second annual spotlighting and drone survey round
2	Pest management	Complete formal baseline pest survey (if not yet completed); prepare VPMP if outstanding; undertake first 6-monthly thermal drone survey of the new monitoring cycle
3	Weed management	Complete annual weed survey and comparison to baseline; undertake follow-up lantana treatment in north-western management units; finalise Biosecurity Management Plan endorsement
4	Fencing	Continue engagement with Council (western boundary) and Queensland Rail (southern boundary); report outcomes; replace barbed wire on western boundary sections as consent is obtained
5	Koala poles	Conduct first formal monitoring inspection for signs of use on dispersal poles (first inspection due within this period)
6	Hollow ecologist certification	Complete ecologist certification of coarse woody debris pile locations by 21 August 2026
7	Seed collection	Continue seed collection program; initiate infill planting using locally collected seed; update nursery stocktake
8	Revegetation	Complete formal survival count; quantify infill requirement; undertake infill planting; continue post-planting maintenance (spraying and slashing)
9	M. irbyana translocation	Conduct first quarterly monitoring of translocation planting areas per Translocation Plan
10	Fire management	Maintain fire breaks; assess fuel loads; plan next prescribed burn cycle in accordance with 3–5 year FMP frequency
11	Photo monitoring	Complete fixed photo monitoring point documentation across all management units and submit

		as Appendix N
12	Wallum Nurseries accreditation	Confirm and document NIASA or BioSecure HACCP accreditation status; update BMP reference
13	European honey bee management	Arrange removal of European honey bee colonies from occupied hollows by qualified pest management personnel
14	Possum management	Initiate consultation with Queensland state regulator and EPBC post-approvals team regarding possum occupation of artificial hollows
15	QGIS maps	Finalise and insert all outstanding QGIS maps (site overview, fencing status, weed occurrence, hollow locations, debris piles, dispersal poles, planting areas)

APPENDICES

Appendix	Title	Status
A	Vertebrate Pest Management Plan v1.0	Attached
B	Biosecurity Management Plan v1.0	Attached
C	Fire Management Plan — Cool Burns Lanefield RE 12.9.10.7 and 12.3.18	Attached
F	Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring Register	Separate File
D	Endeavour Veterinary Ecology — Drone Mounted Thermal Camera Fauna Monitoring Technical Report (April 2026)	Attached
E	Hollow Monitoring Data — April 2026	Attached

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 4: Integrated Vertebrate Pest Management

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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4. Action 1: Integrated Vertebrate Pest Management

4.1 Requirement

Action 1 of the OAMP requires implementation of an integrated vertebrate pest management program across the Offset Site with the following primary objectives:

- Reduce the occurrence of vertebrate pest species through targeted, species-specific management and an audit program.
- Reduce koala injury or mortality within the Offset Site to zero within five years of offset commencement (by 21 August 2029).
- Maintain reduced pest occurrence and zero koala injury or mortality rates for the life of the offset (20 years).

The OAMP identifies six target pest vertebrate species: rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus), European fox (Vulpes vulpes), wild dog (Canis familiaris / C. lupus dingo), feral cat (Felis catus), feral pig (Sus scrofa) and feral rusa deer (Rusa timorensis).

4.2 Reporting Period and Offset Year Context

The Offset Management Program commenced on 21 August 2024. Offset Year 1 runs from 21 August 2024 to 20 August 2025 and Offset Year 2 runs from 21 August 2025 to 20 August 2026. This Annual Compliance Report covers the EPBC reporting period to 30 April 2026, which falls within Offset Year 2.

The baseline vertebrate pest survey was completed during Offset Year 2 through camera trap deployment (1 March – 13 April 2026) and thermal drone survey (27 April 2026). While the OAMP nominates Year 1 as the target for baseline survey completion, survey activities were completed within Offset Year 2 and prior to the EPBC reporting cut-off. The Vertebrate Pest Management Plan has been prepared and is submitted with this Annual Compliance Report.

4.3 Infrastructure Established

4.3.1 Wildlife-Friendly Fencing

Wildlife-friendly fencing installation is reported in full under Action 3 (Fencing, Access and Signage Management). The fencing program directly supports pest exclusion objectives under Action 1 by reducing access to the Offset Site by pest species from adjoining properties.

4.3.2 Koala Escape Poles

Koala poles were installed within the vegetated western portion of the Offset Site, in locations where cleared breaks in the vegetation currently limit koala movement continuity. The poles serve both the Action 1 predator retreat objective and the Action 8 dispersal facilitation objective simultaneously. Full installation details, pole description, location and monitoring requirements are reported under Section 12 (Action 8: Koala Dispersal and Escape Poles) of this report.

4.4 Baseline Pest Survey

The baseline vertebrate pest survey was completed during the reporting period using a combination of motion-activated camera traps and thermal drone survey, supplemented by incidental ground-based observations. Together these methods constitute the baseline dataset against which future annual surveys will be compared.

4.4.1 Camera Trap Monitoring

Motion-activated camera traps were deployed at two locations across the Offset Site for the period 1 March 2026 to 13 April 2026. Camera traps were baited to target carnivore species, specifically European fox, wild dog and feral cat. As motion-activated devices, cameras operated continuously throughout the deployment period. Camera trap locations were selected to cover vegetation edges, drainage lines and areas of recently established tubestock.

4.4.2 Thermal Drone Survey

A thermal drone survey was conducted on 27 April 2026 using a DJI Matrice 400 equipped with an H30T thermal and optical camera and S1 spotlight, flown at approximately 50 metres above ground level across the ecological context area by a licensed Remote Pilot Licence holder. The drone survey provided systematic coverage for detection of all target species, particularly larger species including feral pig, feral deer and wild dog.

4.4.3 Incidental Ground-Based Observations

Incidental ground-based observations were recorded across the Offset Site during the reporting period, including during spotlighting surveys conducted on 23 March 2026 for Greater Glider monitoring purposes (reported in Section 5). Ground-based activities included visual inspection for warrens, diggings, scats, soil disturbance and vegetation damage attributable to target pest species.

4.5 Baseline Survey Results

No target pest vertebrate species were detected by any survey method during the reporting period. The following table documents the baseline survey results for each target species.

Species	Survey Methods Applied	Baseline Result
Rabbit	Spotlighting 23 Mar 2026; ground inspection for warrens, diggings and scat	Not detected. No active warrens, diggings or scat evidence observed across the Offset Site.
European fox	Baited camera traps 1 Mar – 13 Apr 2026; incidental observation	Not detected across deployment period.
Wild dog	Baited camera traps 1 Mar – 13 Apr 2026; incidental observation	Not detected across deployment period.
Feral cat	Baited camera traps 1 Mar – 13 Apr 2026; incidental observation	Not detected across deployment period.
Feral pig	Thermal drone 27 Apr 2026; ground inspection for rooting, wallowing and scat	Not detected. No soil disturbance, rooting, wallowing or scat evidence observed.
Feral rusa deer	Thermal drone 27 Apr 2026; ground inspection for tracks,	Not detected. No tracks, scats, ring barking or grazing damage

	scats and vegetation damage	attributable to deer observed.

The baseline survey establishes a nil-detection dataset for all six target species across the Offset Site as at April 2026. This baseline will be used as the reference point for comparison in all subsequent annual pest surveys.

4.6 Koala Mortality and Injury Record

The OAMP requires annual reporting of koala mortality and injury with likely causation identified. The following record is provided for the full reporting period (February 2025 – 30 April 2026):

Metric	Result
Koala mortality — Offset Year 1 (21 Aug 2024 – 20 Aug 2025)	Nil — no koala deaths recorded
Koala mortality — Offset Year 2 to 30 Apr 2026	Nil — no koala deaths recorded
Koala injury — Offset Year 1	Nil — no koala injuries recorded
Koala injury — Offset Year 2 to 30 Apr 2026	Nil — no koala injuries recorded
Likely causation	Not applicable — nil incidents recorded
Progress toward Year 5 zero-mortality target (by 21 Aug 2029)	On track — nil incidents across Years 1 and 2 to date

4.7 Incidental Pest Observations — European Hare

Note on species not listed in approved OAMP target species: European hares (Lepus europaeus) are not included within the six approved target pest vertebrate species in the OAMP. However, hares have been observed within the Offset Site during the reporting period and are reported here as an incidental pest observation given their documented impact on revegetation outcomes.

Small numbers of European hares have been observed within Assessment Unit 5b, coinciding with recently slashed and planted areas. Hares have been recorded causing damage to tubestock through grazing of stems in areas where

approximately 90% of the planting program has been completed. No other areas of hare activity have been recorded across the Offset Site during the reporting period. Hares are listed as Restricted Matter (Categories 3 and 4) under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld). The Offset Provider will seek guidance from the federal Department on whether the approved VPMP should be formally amended to include hares as a managed target species.

4.8 Adaptive Management

4.8.1 Hare Management — Current Response

In response to observed hare grazing impacts on tubestock in AU5b, the current adaptive management approach is to monitor for continued or escalating impact and implement targeted infill planting in areas where tubestock mortality attributable to hare grazing is confirmed. Should monitoring indicate that hare grazing is causing unacceptable rates of tubestock mortality or threatening achievement of revegetation performance criteria, more active direct control measures will be considered in accordance with Queensland biosecurity obligations and in consultation with the Department.

4.8.2 Ongoing Pest Monitoring and Response Framework

The ongoing pest monitoring program established under the VPMP is based on six-monthly thermal drone surveys providing systematic detection coverage across the Offset Site. Camera traps will be deployed in response to confirmed or suspected pest detections identified through drone survey or incidental observation, rather than on a routine scheduled basis. Where pest species are confirmed as present and causing or likely to cause measurable impact on offset values, the primary management response will be targeted trapping with humane euthanasia, implemented by suitably qualified personnel in accordance with all relevant Queensland Government permits.

4.9 Compliance Status Summary

The following table summarises compliance against all Action 1 requirements for the reporting period. Offset Year 1 runs from 21 August 2024 to 20 August 2025. Offset Year 2 runs from 21 August 2025 to 20 August 2026. This report covers to 30 April 2026.

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Offset Year	Status	Notes
Baseline vertebrate pest survey	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	Camera traps 1 Mar – 13 Apr 2026; drone 27 Apr 2026. Nil detections all species.
Prepare Vertebrate Pest Management Plan	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	VPMP Version 1.0 submitted with this ACR.
Rabbit — spotlight, warren counts, scats	Year 1	Year 2 baseline	Complete	Spotlighting 23 Mar 2026; ground inspection. Nil detections.
Fox — baited camera trapping	Year 1	Year 2 baseline	Complete	Baited camera traps 1 Mar – 13 Apr 2026. Nil detections.
Wild dog — baited camera trapping	Year 1	Year 2 baseline	Complete	Covered by camera trap deployment. Nil detections.
Feral cat — baited camera trapping	Year 1	Year 2 baseline	Complete	Covered by camera trap deployment. Nil detections.
Feral pig — camera, soil disturbance, scats	Year 1	Year 2 baseline	Complete	Drone survey + ground inspection. Nil signs detected.
Feral deer — camera, scats, vegetation damage	Year 1	Year 2 baseline	Complete	Drone survey + ground inspection. Nil signs detected.
Consult adjoining	Year 1	Years	Complet	Informal consultation undertaken.

landowners and ICC		1–2	e (informal)	Limited neighbour engagement. Documented Year 1 ACR.
Wildlife-friendly fencing	Year 1	Years 1–2	Partially complete	Reported under Action 3. Northern + ~50% eastern complete. Remaining subject to consent.
Koala escape poles — MU1	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	Installed per OAMP. Locations mapped.
Intensive pest management framework Years 1–5	Years 1–5	Ongoing	In place	VPMP trigger-based framework operative. No active control required — nil detections to date.
Annual pest surveys	Years 1–20	Year 2	Complete	Baseline survey constitutes Year 2 pest survey. Annual cycle continues Year 3 onwards.
Koala mortality record	Annual	Years 1–2	Complete	Nil mortality. Nil injury. Recorded in this ACR.
Zero koala mortality/injury — Year 5 target	Year 5	On track	On track	Nil incidents across Years 1 and 2 to 30 April 2026.
Data comparison to baseline	Years 2–20	Year 2	Complete	Baseline now established. Comparison available from Year 3 reporting.
Pest management summary table in ORSAR	Annual	Year 2	Complete	Table included in this ACR.
Adaptive amendments to VPMP	Annual	Year 2	Complete	VPMP submitted. Six-monthly drone and triggered response framework documented.

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B

Reporting Period: 1 May 2025 – 30 April 2026

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5. Greater Glider Monitoring

Greater Glider monitoring was undertaken during the reporting period in accordance with the Greater Glider Hollow Monitoring and Maintenance Plan (GGHMMP). Monitoring addressed:

- presence / absence survey within the portion of the offset site retaining ecological context;
- condition and utilisation monitoring of the installed artificial hollow network within the ecological context area; and
- condition and utilisation monitoring of the combined pool of natural and amended hollows identified for monitoring under the GGHMMP.

Monitoring of hollows was undertaken by climbing arborists, enabling direct inspection of hollow structure, condition, suitability and observed occupancy.

5.1 Monitoring Scope

Consistent with the GGHMMP, Greater Glider presence / absence survey during the reporting period was confined to the portion of the offset site currently retaining ecological context. The eastern portion of the offset site, identified in the GGHMMP as presently lacking ecological context, was not subject to Greater Glider presence / absence survey during this reporting period.

Hollow monitoring was undertaken on the denning habitat inventory available for assessment within the ecological context area and the broader monitored hollow pool, comprising:

- 92 installed artificial hollows within the ecological context area; and
- 182 natural and amended hollows identified for monitoring under the GGHMMP.

5.2 Presence / Absence Survey

5.2.1 Spotlighting Survey — Methodology

Nocturnal spotlighting surveys were undertaken on 23 March 2026 by three survey teams over a single night. A total of six transects were surveyed within the ecological context area, spaced at approximately 100 m intervals. Each team completed two transects at a pace of 10 minutes per 100 m, covering approximately 2 km per team over approximately three hours, commencing at 6:00 pm and concluding at 9:00 pm. Overall survey effort totalled approximately 6 km across the ecological context area. The survey date fell within a waxing crescent moon phase at approximately 24% illumination, consistent with the GGHMMP requirement to avoid surveys within one week either side of full moon. Weather conditions were fine with intermittent cloud. Survey personnel were suitably qualified ecologists holding the relevant permits required under Queensland legislation.

5.2.2 Spotlighting Survey — Results

Spotlighting recorded a range of nocturnal fauna across the ecological context area. Based on the field records reviewed for the reporting period, the survey returned the following detections:

Species / Category	Detections	Notes
Greater Glider	0	Not detected
Glider spp. (non-Greater Glider)	2	Reviewed and excluded as Greater Glider
Glider spp. (non-Greater Glider)	1	Non-target species
Possum	~36	Dominant detection across all transects
Owl	4	Non-target species

Glider observations recorded during spotlighting were reviewed at the time of survey and were not identified as Greater Gliders based on size, pelage and behavioural observation. No Greater Gliders were detected during the spotlighting survey.

5.2.3 Drone Survey — Methodology

A supplementary thermal drone survey was conducted on 27 April 2026 commencing at 12:00 am. The survey was undertaken using a DJI Matrice 400 equipped with an H30T thermal and optical camera and S1 spotlight, flown at approximately 50 metres above ground level over the ecological context area. The survey was completed over approximately five hours under optimal thermal detection conditions (temperature 14–15°C, 20% cloud cover, light wind, no rain, light fog). The drone was operated by a suitably qualified and licensed Remote Pilot Licence holder operating under CASA ReOC 7571, with all relevant Civil Aviation Safety Authority approvals in place.

5.2.4 Drone Survey — Results

The thermal drone survey of the 113.18 ha offset site was conducted between 12:00 am and 5:00 am on 27 April 2026. The survey achieved 80% estimated detection rate under optimal thermal conditions. No Greater Gliders were detected during the survey. One koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) was detected feeding and climbing within the western vegetated portion of the offset site at 2:35 am (GPS: -27.6553, 152.541726). The detection confirms koala presence within the ecological context area and is consistent with the detection of suitable koala food trees (Eucalyptus tereticornis, E. moluccana, E. melanophloia) across the site. The adjoining western landscape may support additional koalas moving through the site. Five detections of sugar/squirrel gliders (Petaurus spp.) were recorded throughout the western vegetated portion of the site between 1:41 am and 2:46 am, with individuals observed gliding, climbing and feeding in the canopy. These detections confirm use of the offset site by hollow-dependent glider species and highlight the site's suitability as denning and foraging habitat for such species. No greater gliders (Petaroides volans) were detected. No target pest vertebrate species (feral pig, wild dog or European red fox) were detected during the survey. A barn owl (Tyto javanica, possibly masked owl) was detected at 3:19 am perched in a hollow. Additional non-target species recorded included brushtail possums (Trichosurus vulpecula), ringtail possums (Pseudocheirus peregrinus), macropod species, various avian species, and European hares in the non-vegetated eastern section. The full technical report from Endeavour Veterinary Ecology is provided at Appendix D.

5.2.5 Presence / Absence Conclusion

No Greater Gliders were detected during spotlighting survey on 23 March 2026 or drone survey on 27 April 2026. Accordingly, Greater Glider presence within the ecological-context portion of the offset site was not detected during this reporting period. This result is consistent with the baseline position recorded in the GGHMMP, which noted that Greater Glider was not believed to be present on the offset site at the time of the 2023 hollow investigations, and that establishing presence is identified as an important offset success indicator over the life of the program.

5.3 Artificial Hollow Monitoring

5.3.1 Inventory Reconciliation

The approved offset program identified an estimated 100 artificial hollows for installation. Following completion of installation works, a total of 102 hollows were installed across the offset site, exceeding the original estimate by two hollows. Of the 102 installed hollows, 92 are located within the portion of the offset site retaining ecological context and form the active monitoring inventory for this reporting period. The remaining 10 hollows are located within the eastern portion of the offset site, which is identified in the GGHMMP as presently lacking ecological context. Consistent with the GGHMMP staging framework, these 10 hollows are not subject to condition or utilisation monitoring during the current reporting period. Monitoring of hollows within the area lacking ecological context will be triggered once sufficient ecological context has been established through restoration.

Hollow monitoring results below are based on all 92 hollows within the ecological context area. All hollows have been fully audited and results are expressed as percentages of the total hollow inventory.

5.3.2 Condition

Of the 92 artificial hollows, 80% were recorded in satisfactory condition, 18% required repair, and 1% had failed. No hollows were recorded in good condition, reflecting the early establishment phase of the artificial hollow network.

Condition	Count	Percentage
Satisfactory	74	80%
Repair Required	17	18%
Failed	1	1%
Total installed (ecological context)	92*	—

*Of 102 total installed hollows, 92 are within the ecological context area. The remaining 10 are in the area without ecological context and are not subject to monitoring in this reporting period.

5.3.3 Utilisation

Observed occupancy of the 92 artificial hollows indicated that 63% showed no evidence of occupancy at the time of inspection. Possums were the dominant non-target occupant, recorded in 32% of hollows. Isolated records of bird use (2%) and European honey bee occupation (2%) were also recorded. No confirmed Greater Glider occupancy was recorded in any artificial hollow during the reporting period.

Occupancy	Count	Percentage
Nil occupancy	59	63%
Possum	29	32%
Bird	2	2%
European honey bees	2	2%
Greater Glider	0	0%
Total	92	100%

5.4 Amended Hollow Monitoring

Condition and utilisation monitoring was undertaken for the amended hollow pool forming part of the combined 90 hollow monitoring inventory. There are 30 amended hollows in the inventory.

Of the 30 amended hollows, 83% were recorded in satisfactory condition and 17% had failed due to host-tree decline, inaccessibility or loss of suitability. Occupancy was evenly split, with 50% of amended hollows showing no evidence of occupancy and 50% occupied by possums. No confirmed Greater Glider occupancy was recorded in any amended hollow during the reporting period.

Category	Metric	Count	Percentage
Condition	Satisfactory	25	83%
Condition	Fail	5	17%
Occupancy	Nil	15	50%

Occupancy	Possum	15	50%
Occupancy	Greater Glider	0	0%

5.5 Natural Hollow Monitoring

Condition and utilisation monitoring was undertaken for the natural hollow pool forming part of the combined 182 hollow monitoring inventory. There are 60 hollows in the naturally occurring suitable hollow inventory

Of the 60 natural hollows, 92% were in satisfactory condition and 8% had failed. Natural hollows in satisfactory condition represent a stable denning resource base within the ecological context area. Observed occupancy indicated that 77% of natural hollows showed no evidence of occupancy at the time of inspection. Non-target fauna use was recorded in 23% of hollows, comprising possums (12%), European honey bees (4%), birds (4%) and small bats (4%). No confirmed Greater Glider occupancy was recorded in any natural hollow during the reporting period.

Category	Metric	Count	Percentage
Condition	Satisfactory	55	38%
Condition	Fail	5	8%
Occupancy	Nil	46	77%
Occupancy	Possum	7	12%
Occupancy	Bird	3	4%
Occupancy	Bat	3	4%
Occupancy	European honey bees	3	4%
Occupancy	Greater Glider	0	0%

5.5a Combined Hollow Monitoring Summary

Based on the hollow monitoring, the combined occupancy profile across all hollow types was as follows: 66% nil occupancy, 28% possum, 3% European honey bees, 3% birds, and 1% bats. No Greater Glider occupancy was recorded across any hollow category.

5.6 Adaptive Management Implications and Actions

5.6.1 European Honey Bee Occupation

European honey bees were recorded occupying hollows within both the artificial hollow and natural hollow monitoring datasets. Removal of European honey bee colonies from occupied hollows will be undertaken by suitably qualified pest management personnel. This action is programmed for the next management period and outcomes will be reported in the next annual compliance report.

5.6.2 Possum Occupation of Artificial and Amended Hollows

Possums were the dominant non-target occupant recorded across audited hollows during the reporting period, with possum occupation recorded in 32% of artificial hollows and 50% of amended hollows. Given that possum relocation is regulated under Queensland state legislation, the Offset Provider will initiate consultation with the Queensland state regulator regarding options for managing possum occupation of artificial Greater Glider hollows. Concurrently, the Offset Provider will engage with the EPBC post-approvals team at the federal Department to discuss available options and agree on an appropriate management pathway. The outcomes of these consultations will be reported in the next annual compliance report.

5.6.3 Hollow-Related Host Tree Damage and Failure

Monitoring undertaken during the reporting period identified a subset of artificial and amended hollows where the host tree or supporting limb had been damaged. A range of factors can contribute to limb and structural damage of this nature, including high wind events and the physical demands associated with hollow installation and modification techniques. The relative contribution of these factors to the damage observed has not been determined, and the occurrence of significant storm activity during the reporting period is considered relevant context when assessing these outcomes.

A contributing factor to hollow failures observed during this reporting period is the occurrence of severe thunderstorm activity across the Lockyer Valley during summer 2025–26. Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) daily observations from the University of Queensland Gatton station (Station 040082, approximately 15 km from the offset site) recorded two significant high wind events in January 2026. On 17 January 2026, a maximum wind gust of 70 km/h was recorded at 4:30 pm at the Gatton station, coinciding with a BOM Severe Thunderstorm Warning issued at 4:37 pm for the Lockyer Valley, Ipswich and adjacent council areas, with the storm cell detected near Laidley and tracking northeast toward Harrisville and Ipswich. This event was associated with damaging winds, heavy rainfall and flash flooding across the region. This wind speed is considered a conservative estimate of conditions at the offset site: data from a private weather station

monitored via Weather Underground (Wunderground), located in closer proximity to the offset site, recorded a peak wind gust of 75.6 km/h on the same date, consistent with the pattern of spatially variable thunderstorm wind loading across the Lockyer Valley on that day. A second significant event on 26 January 2026 produced the highest wind gust of the summer at the Gatton station, recording 83 km/h during evening thunderstorm activity. Wind damage consistent with these events was observed on the offset site, including structural damage to shed infrastructure on the property. The BOM records for the Gatton station are available at:
https://www.bom.gov.au/climate/dwo/202601/html/IDCJDW4044.202601.shtml

Wind events of this severity are capable of causing structural damage to trees and associated infrastructure across a site of this nature, and the occurrence of these events during the reporting period is considered relevant context when assessing hollow condition outcomes reported herein.

The Offset Provider will continue to monitor host tree condition annually to identify further issues as they occur and will maintain an updated inventory distinguishing serviceable hollows from those that have failed or become obsolete. The Offset Provider intends to engage with the EPBC post-approvals team to discuss the observed pattern of host tree response, including the likely contribution of the January 2026 severe thunderstorm events, and agree on an appropriate long-term management pathway. The outcomes of these consultations will be reported in the next annual compliance report.

5.6.4 Ongoing Monitoring Approach

Annual monitoring for Greater Glider will preferentially utilise remote technology, including fixed cameras and drone-based thermal survey, as the most efficient means of assessing target-species presence and supporting hollow monitoring across the offset area. Following completion of the next annual monitoring round, remedial works will be undertaken on hollows identified as requiring repair or other corrective maintenance.

5.7 Interpretation of Results

The monitoring undertaken during the reporting period confirms that the offset site supports:

- an installed network of 92 artificial hollows within the ecological context area (102 total installed across the site);
- a monitored pool of 182 natural and amended hollows; and
- a broader nocturnal arboreal fauna assemblage including possums, owls, other Gliders, birds and bats.

The hollow monitoring results demonstrate that denning habitat resources are present across the offset site and are being used by hollow-dependent fauna more broadly. However, no Greater Gliders were detected during spotlighting or drone survey, and no confirmed Greater Glider occupancy was recorded in the artificial hollow, amended hollow or natural hollow monitoring datasets during the reporting period.

These findings indicate that, while denning habitat resources are present and functional for non-target fauna, Greater Glider use of the offset site was not detected during this reporting period. This conclusion should be interpreted in the context of the monitoring design prescribed under the GGHMMP, under which presence / absence survey is currently confined to the area with ecological context, and in the context of the baseline position recorded in the GGHMMP that Greater Glider was not believed to be present on the offset site at commencement of the offset program.

5.8 Monitoring Conclusion

Greater Glider monitoring undertaken during the reporting period did not detect the species within the ecological-context portion of the offset site. No Greater Gliders were identified during spotlighting survey on 23 March 2026 or drone survey on 27 April 2026. No confirmed Greater Glider occupancy was recorded in monitoring of the 92 installed artificial hollows or the 182 natural and amended hollows within the monitoring inventory.

Monitoring confirmed that the offset site supports a range of hollow-dependent fauna and that denning habitat resources remain present across the site, although a subset of hollows showed evidence of damage, reduced suitability or maintenance requirements. Severe thunderstorm events recorded at the nearby Gatton BOM station on 17 January 2026 (70 km/h gust) and 26 January 2026 (83 km/h gust) are considered a likely contributing factor to a number of the hollow failures observed during this reporting period. A proximate private weather station (Weather Underground) recorded a peak gust of 75.6 km/h on 17 January 2026, corroborating the severity of conditions at or near the offset site on that day, and consistent with observed wind damage to shed infrastructure on the property. Three adaptive management actions have been identified for the next reporting period: removal of European honey bees from occupied hollows; consultation with state and federal regulators regarding possum management options; and engagement with regulators regarding the observed pattern of host tree response to hollow installation, including the weather event context. Continued annual monitoring and adaptive management in accordance with the GGHMMP is required.

Table 5.1 — Greater Glider Monitoring Summary

Monitoring Component	Scope	Date	Result
Spotlighting survey	Ecological context area; 6 transects; ~6 km total	23 March 2026	No Greater Gliders detected
Drone thermal survey	Ecological context area	27 April 2026	No Greater Gliders detected; 1 koala detected; 5 Petaurus spp. gliders detected. No target pest species detected. See Appendix D.
Artificial hollow monitoring	92 hollows (ecological context area); all 92 audited (100%)	April 2026	No GG occupancy; possum dominant; some condition issues
Amended hollow monitoring	30 records; all 30 audited (100%)	April 2026	No GG occupancy; mixed condition outcomes
Natural hollow monitoring	60 records; 26 audited (43%)	April 2026	No GG occupancy; mostly fair/good condition
Combined hollow data collation	113 of 192 records (59%) still being collated	—	113 of 192 records (59%) still being collated; to be incorporated in final hollow register

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 6: Action 2: Biosecurity Management

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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6. Action 2: Biosecurity Management

6.1 Requirement

Action 2 of the OAMP requires removal and control of all major weed infestations from within the Offset Site using mechanical and herbicide methods, with infestations to be reduced to below 5% of the Offset Site. The action also requires ongoing maintenance rotations to retain weed extents at or below the reduced levels achieved, prevention of further spread or new weed outbreaks, and preparation of a site-specific Biosecurity Management Plan (BMP) including controls for tubestock importation.

Year 1 tasks include completion of a detailed mapped baseline weed extent survey, finalisation of a BMP, and submission of baseline data and the BMP with the Year 1 Annual Compliance Report for Department endorsement prior to Year 2 implementation. Consistent with the approach applied to other management actions in this report, the BMP has been prepared and is submitted with this Annual Compliance Report, with the baseline weed survey completed within Offset Year 2 and prior to the EPBC reporting cut-off.

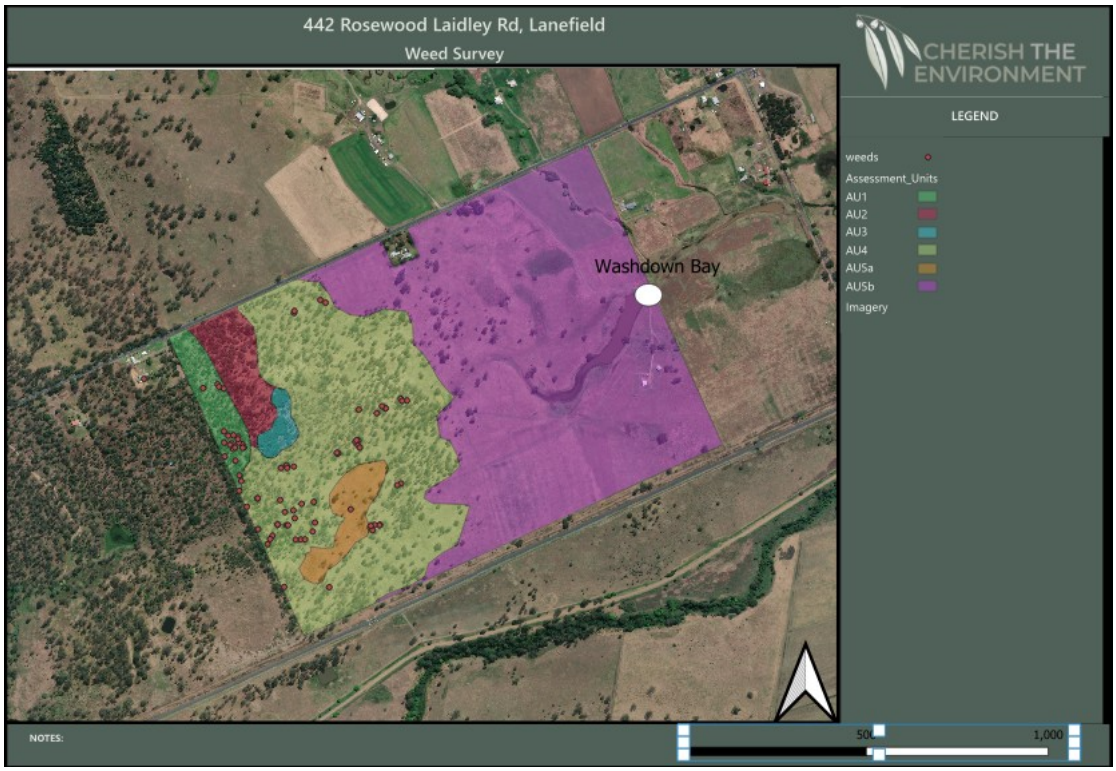
6.2 Reporting Period and Offset Year Context

Offset Year 1 ran from 21 August 2024 to 20 August 2025. Offset Year 2 runs from 21 August 2025 to 20 August 2026. This report covers the EPBC reporting period to 30 April 2026, within Offset Year 2. Weed management activities commenced during Offset Year 1 and have continued into Offset Year 2. The baseline weed mapping was completed during Offset Year 2. The Biosecurity Management Plan is submitted with this ACR.

6.3 Baseline Weed Survey

6.3.1 Survey Method

A baseline weed extent survey was undertaken across the Offset Site using a tablet-mounted GNSS receiver to record GPS-located weed occurrences. Individual weed specimens and small clusters were recorded as point locations. Survey data was captured in GIS format enabling spatial analysis and ongoing comparison across annual survey rounds. The baseline survey also recorded the location of the vehicle washdown station on site.



6.3.2 Baseline Weed Species and Distribution

The baseline survey identified four target weed species across the Offset Site. The overall weed burden is characterised by sporadic individual specimens and small clusters rather than dense or continuous infestations. The weed flora is predominantly confined to the existing vegetation areas, with the MU2 to be planted representing a largely separate zone at this stage. In addition to the target broadleaf species, introduced pasture grasses are present across MU2 and will be managed through slashing and herbicide treatment as part of the revegetation program.

Species	Common Name	Status	Distribution	Approximate Extent
Lantana camara	Lantana	WoNS; Biosecurity Act Cat. 3, 4 (Qld)	Sporadic specimens and small clusters; concentrated in north-western management units	<2 ha total coverage
Schinus terebinthifolia	Broad-leafed pepper tree	Biosecurity Act Cat. 3 (Qld); Class 3 declared pest	Sporadic individual specimens across existing	<1 ha; individual specimens

			vegetation areas	
Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	Biosecurity Act Cat. 3 (Qld)	Sporadic individual specimens and small clusters in existing vegetation areas	<1 ha; individual specimens
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	Biosecurity Act Cat. 3 (Qld)	Sporadic individual specimens	<1 ha; individual specimens
Introduced pasture grasses (mixed spp.)	Pasture grasses	Non-native; managed as part of revegetation program	Distributed across planting management unit	Widespread in planting area; to be progressively reduced

The baseline dataset establishes that no weed species is present as a widespread dense infestation across the Offset Site. The total broadleaf weed coverage is estimated at less than 4 hectares across all species combined, representing a low overall weed burden relative to the total site area. This provides a favourable starting position for achieving the Year 5 performance criteria.

Note on WoNS species: Lantana camara is listed as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). Its presence is confined to less than 2 hectares in the north-western management units. Active management commenced in Offset Year 1 and has continued into Year 2, as detailed in Section 6.4 below. The trajectory of lantana cover is expected to decline progressively with continued management effort toward the Year 5 no-WoNS criterion.

6.3.3 Vehicle Washdown Station

A vehicle washdown station is established on site to reduce the risk of introducing weed propagules, soil pathogens and pest material via vehicles and equipment entering the Offset Site. The station is currently a rudimentary hardstand facility. The Offset Provider will assess options to formalise the washdown station infrastructure over the management period and document any upgrades in subsequent annual reports.

6.4 Weed Management Activities

6.4.1 Offset Year 1 — Activities Undertaken

Weed management activities commenced during Offset Year 1, targeting the north-western management units where the highest concentration of weed occurrences was identified. The following activities were undertaken:

Activity	Method	Area / Extent	Target Species	Location
Cool burn	Controlled low-intensity burn	Approximately 15 ha	Broad-spectrum weed suppression; fuel load reduction	North-western management units covering remnant and assisted revegetation areas
Mechanical removal	Manual removal and grubbing	Approximately 5 ha	Lantana camara	North-western management units; same area as cool burn

The cool burn was conducted under appropriate permits and in consultation with the local Queensland Rural Fire Service, consistent with the requirements of the Fire Management Plan. The combination of cool burn and mechanical removal in the north-western management units represents a significant first-year reduction in weed biomass and cover in the most heavily affected area of the site.

6.4.2 Offset Year 2 — Activities Undertaken (to 30 April 2026)

Weed management activities undertaken during Offset Year 2 to the reporting cut-off focused on follow-up treatment of large woody weed clusters identified during and after the Year 1 management program. The following activities were undertaken:

Activity	Method	Target Species	Notes
Cut-stump treatment	Mechanical cut-stump with herbicide application to cut surface	Schinus terebinthifolia (broad-leafed pepper tree)	Large woody specimens and clusters treated across existing vegetation areas
Cut-stump treatment	Mechanical cut-stump with herbicide application to cut	Celtis sinensis (Chinese elm)	Large woody specimens and clusters treated across existing

	surface		vegetation areas

Cut-stump treatment was undertaken in accordance with label requirements for the herbicide applied. All herbicide use was carried out by or under the supervision of appropriately licensed personnel in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1996 (Qld) and manufacturer recommendations.

6.4.3 Introduced Grass Management

Introduced pasture grasses within the planting management unit are being managed as an integral component of the revegetation program. Management techniques include periodic slashing to reduce competitive pressure on planted tubestock and targeted herbicide spraying in advance of and following planting. Grass management activities are reported in detail under Action 9 (Revegetation) in Section 12 of this report. A gradual reduction in introduced grass cover and species abundance is expected as the planted native canopy develops over time, consistent with the OAMP performance trajectory.

6.5 Tubestock Biosecurity

All tubestock sourced for the Offset Site revegetation program is supplied by Wallum Nurseries, a wholesale native plant nursery established in 1999 and located at Gumdale, Queensland, specialising in true-form native Australian species for revegetation and ecological restoration. Wallum Nurseries is a member of Nursery and Garden Industry Queensland.

Prior to delivery of any tubestock to the Offset Site, the Offset Provider confirmed that plant material has been sourced from the accredited nursery and that vehicles are subject to washdown protocols at the vehicle washdown station prior to entering the planting areas. All tubestock movements are documented to enable traceability in accordance with the Biosecurity Management Plan.

6.6 Compliance with Year 5 Performance Criteria

The OAMP Year 5 performance criterion requires that no WoNS, State or locally listed weed species are present within the Offset Site including revegetation zones by Year 5 (by 21 August 2029). The current baseline position and management trajectory are assessed as follows:

Species	Year 5 Criterion	Current Status	Management Trajectory
Lantana	Absent from	<2 ha; active	Year 1 mechanical removal

camara (WoNS)	ORS including revegetation zones by Year 5	management commenced Year 1	over 5 ha + cool burn. Cut-stump follow-up Year 2. Continued annual treatment required. On track if management maintained.
Schinus terebinthifolia (State listed)	Absent from ORS including revegetation zones by Year 5	Sporadic specimens; <1 ha	Cut-stump treatment Year 2. Low density favourable for eradication within timeframe. On track.
Celtis sinensis (State listed)	Absent from ORS including revegetation zones by Year 5	Sporadic specimens; <1 ha	Cut-stump treatment Year 2. Low density favourable for eradication within timeframe. On track.
Baccharis halimifolia (State listed)	Absent from ORS including revegetation zones by Year 5	Sporadic specimens; <1 ha	Annual treatment required. Low density favourable. On track subject to continued management.
Introduced pasture grasses	Gradual reduction in cover and species abundance over OMP period	Widespread in planting area	Progressive reduction expected as canopy develops. Slashing and spraying ongoing. On track.

6.7 Adaptive Management

Based on the baseline survey results and Year 1 and Year 2 management activities, the following adaptive management actions are proposed for the next reporting period:

- Annual follow-up treatment of lantana regrowth in the north-western management units using a combination of mechanical removal and herbicide, targeting any resprouting from root systems following the Year 1 burn and mechanical treatment.
- Annual inspection and targeted cut-stump or foliar treatment of any Chinese elm or broad-leafed pepper tree regrowth or new recruitment detected through the annual survey.

- Annual inspection and targeted treatment of groundsel bush specimens using cut-stump or foliar herbicide as appropriate to stem size and location.
- Continued slashing and herbicide management of introduced pasture grasses in planting areas as part of the revegetation maintenance program.
- Upgrade of vehicle washdown station infrastructure to be assessed and documented in the next annual report.
- Annual weed survey to be completed using the same GNSS-based point mapping methodology to enable direct comparison against the baseline dataset.

6.8 Compliance Status Summary

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Offset Year	Status	Notes
Baseline weed extent survey — GPS mapped	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	GNSS tablet mapping; point data captured; spatial dataset established
Total area extent of weed infestations documented	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	<2 ha lantana; <1 ha each for pepper, elm and groundsel; individual specimens
Vehicle washdown station mapped	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	Station recorded in baseline survey; rudimentary facility in place
Biosecurity Management Plan prepared	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	BMP Version 1.0 submitted with this ACR
BMP includes tubestock import controls	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	Wallum Nurseries — accredited supplier; washdown protocols in place
Baseline weed data submitted with ACR	Year 1	Year 2	Complete	Submitted with this ACR for Department endorsement
Year 1 weed management activities	Year 1	Year 1	Complete	15 ha cool burn + 5 ha mechanical lantana removal; north-western MUs
Year 2 weed	Year 2	Year 2	Complete	Cut-stump treatment of

management activities				Chinese elm and broad-leafed pepper tree
Introduced grass management	Ongoing	Years 1–2	Ongoing	Slashing and spraying in planting areas; reported under Action 9
Annual weed survey and comparison to baseline	Year 2+	Year 2	Complete (baseline established)	First comparison available Year 3 against April 2026 baseline
Year 5 no-WoNS criterion — lantana	Year 5	On track	On track	Active management underway; low density; trajectory favourable
Year 5 no-WoNS criterion — other listed species	Year 5	On track	On track	Low density sporadic specimens; cut-stump treatment complete
Pasture grass reduction trajectory	Years 1–20	On track	On track	Progressive reduction as revegetation establishes
Adaptive amendments to BMP	Annual	Year 2	Complete	Amendments documented in Section 6.7 of this report

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 7: Action 3: Fencing, Access and Signage Management

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B | Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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7. Action 3: Fencing, Access and Signage Management

7.1 Requirement

Action 3 of the OAMP requires prevention and control of unauthorised access and trespass through the Offset Site. Specific Year 1 requirements include:

- Inspection and rectification of all external fence boundaries
- Removal of all barbed wire from site
- Installation of wildlife-friendly, permeable fencing around the whole external boundary, except where provision of such fencing cannot be resolved with the adjoining landowner
- Removal of all internal fencing
- Notification of the Offset Site purpose and intended outcomes to all adjoining landholders
- Installation of access gates and signage at entry points and at 50 m intervals along the boundary
- No new access tracks through the Offset Site unless to support offset outcomes

Ongoing requirements include monthly monitoring of the fenceline and maintenance where damage is identified, with performance reported in each annual ORSAR.

7.2 Peri-Urban Fencing Context

The Offset Site is located in a peri-urban landscape where adjoining landholdings include properties supporting livestock and horses. In this context, fencing is a particularly sensitive matter for adjoining landowners, who have legitimate concerns about the structural integrity and stock-containment function of boundary fences. The OAMP acknowledges this by providing an explicit exception to the wildlife-friendly fencing requirement where installation cannot be resolved with the adjoining landowner. This exception is relevant to three of the four boundary segments of the Offset Site, as described in Section 7.4 below.

The Offset Provider has approached all adjoining landowners and relevant land managers in good faith regarding the wildlife-friendly fencing program. Where consent has been withheld or has not yet been obtained, the reasons are documented below and the OAMP exception is relied upon. The Offset Provider will continue to engage with adjoining parties and will install wildlife-friendly fencing on outstanding sections as and when consent is obtained.

7.3 Actions Completed

7.3.1 Internal Fencing

All internal fencing has been removed from the Offset Site. No internal fencing of any type remains. This action was completed during Offset Year 1 and was reported in the Year 1 Annual Compliance Report.

7.3.2 Landholder Notification

Written notification of the Offset Site purpose and intended management outcomes was provided to all adjoining landholders during Offset Year 1. A copy of the notification letter was provided as an attachment to the Year 1 Annual Compliance Report.

7.3.3 Signage and Access Control

Offset Site signage has been installed at all entry points and at two additional locations along the road frontage. Larger format signs (900 mm x 600 mm) have been used in lieu of more frequent smaller signs, providing improved legibility and equivalent or superior visibility along the boundary. Signage includes the offset management contact number and a biosecurity management notice. No new access tracks have been established through the Offset Site other than those required to support offset management outcomes.

7.3.4 Northern Boundary — Wildlife-Friendly Fencing

Wildlife-friendly permeable fencing has been fully installed along the northern boundary of the Offset Site. The fence consists of a high-visibility plain top wire and three plain wire strands, replacing all previous barbed wire. This fencing standard is permeable to wildlife including koalas, Greater Glider and other arboreal and ground-dwelling fauna while providing a clear boundary demarcation. The northern boundary installation is complete.

7.4 Outstanding Boundary Sections — OAMP Exception

Three boundary segments have not yet been converted to wildlife-friendly fencing. In each case, the reason for the outstanding installation falls within the OAMP exception — that is, provision of wildlife-friendly fencing has not yet been able to be resolved with the adjoining landowner or land manager. Existing fencing, including barbed wire on unreplaced sections, has been retained on these boundaries pending resolution. The specific circumstances for each boundary are documented below.

7.4.1 Eastern Boundary — Not Yet Commenced — OAMP Exception

The eastern boundary adjoins a privately-owned property. The adjoining landowner has not provided consent to replace the boundary fence with the wildlife-friendly specification. Engagement with this landholder has been undertaken but consent has not been obtained during the reporting period. The existing boundary fence is retained in full on this section pending further engagement.

The Offset Provider will continue to engage with the adjoining landholder. If consent cannot be obtained, this section will be reported as an ongoing OAMP exception in subsequent annual compliance reports. The Offset Provider notes that the peri-urban context, where neighbours have active livestock and horse management interests, is a material factor in the difficulty of obtaining consent for changes to boundary fencing that adjoining landowners rely upon for stock containment.

7.4.2 Western Boundary — Partially Complete

Approximately 50% of the western boundary has been converted to wildlife-friendly fencing. The western boundary adjoins an unmade road reserve managed by Ipswich City Council, over which periodic grazing rights have been granted to a private individual. Council consent is required to modify the boundary fence, and that consent has not yet been obtained. The presence of active grazing rights over the road reserve introduces additional complexity, as the wildlife-friendly fencing specification must be compatible with the stock-management function relied upon by the grazing rights holder.

The Offset Provider is engaged in ongoing consultation with Ipswich City Council regarding the fencing consent and will report the outcome of that consultation in the next annual compliance report. Existing fencing with barbed wire is retained on the unconverted section of the western boundary pending Council consent.

7.4.3 Southern Boundary — Not Yet Commenced

The southern boundary of the Offset Site adjoins a Queensland Rail corridor. Queensland Rail has specific fencing requirements for rail corridors that may not be compatible with the standard wildlife-friendly fencing specification. The Offset Provider has not yet received a formal response from Queensland Rail regarding the proposed fence replacement. Existing fencing is retained on the southern boundary pending Queensland Rail's advice.

The Offset Provider will issue formal written correspondence to Queensland Rail requesting advice on approved fencing specifications for the rail corridor interface and will report the outcome in the next annual compliance report. If Queensland Rail's requirements are incompatible with the wildlife-friendly fencing standard, this section will be documented as an ongoing OAMP exception with the specific technical constraints recorded.

7.5 Fenceline Monitoring

Monthly fenceline inspections have been conducted across the Offset Site boundary during the reporting period in accordance with the OAMP requirement.

Inspections have been undertaken by Offset Provider staff as part of routine site management activities.

There has been 20 monthly site inspections of the permiter fencing during the offset delivery and a significant number of informal monitoring efforts during supervison of cool burns, weed treatment and hollow installation

The effectiveness and suitability of fencing arrangements is also assessed as a component of the pest monitoring program. The wildlife-friendly permeable fencing installed across the Offset Site is designed to allow free movement of native fauna, including koalas, Greater Glider and other arboreal and ground-dwelling species, and does not provide a pest exclusion function. The fencing program therefore supports fauna movement and access management objectives rather than pest management outcomes. Pest management is addressed through the dedicated monitoring and response framework described under Action 1.

7.6 Compliance Status Summary

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Status	Notes
External fence boundaries inspected and rectified	Year 1	Complete	Inspections completed Year 1
All internal fencing removed	Year 1	Complete	All internal fencing removed Year 1; none remaining
Wildlife-friendly fencing — northern boundary	Year 1	Complete	Top sight wire + 3 plain wire; barbed wire removed; fully installed
Wildlife-friendly fencing — eastern boundary	Year 1	Partially complete — OAMP exception	No fencing installed; adjoining landowner consent not obtained; existing fence including barbed wire retained in full
Wildlife-friendly fencing — western boundary	Year 1	Partially complete — OAMP exception	~50% installed, barbed wire removed on completed section; remaining section: Council consent pending; grazing rights complexity
Wildlife-friendly fencing — southern boundary	Year 1	Not commenced — OAMP exception	QLD Rail specific corridor fencing requirements; formal correspondence to be issued

Barbed wire removed from completed sections	Year 1	Complete for completed sections	Barbed wire retained on outstanding sections pending consent
Adjoining landholder notification	Year 1	Complete	Letters issued Year 1; attached to Year 1 ACR
Signage — entry points and boundary	Year 1	Complete	Larger format signs installed at all entries + 2 road frontage locations
Entrance gate signage — contact number + biosecurity notice	Year 1	Complete	Installed Year 1
No new access tracks unless offset-related	Year 1	Complete	Confirmed; no new tracks established
Monthly fenceline inspection and maintenance	Ongoing	Ongoing	Monthly inspections conducted; nil significant damage recorded
Fencing effectiveness monitored via pest surveys	Ongoing	Ongoing	Baseline pest survey April 2026 nil detections; consistent with partial fencing benefit
Engagement with Council — western boundary	Ongoing	In progress	Consultation ongoing; outcome to be reported next ACR
Engagement with QLD Rail — southern boundary	Ongoing	Action required	Formal correspondence to be issued; outcome to be reported next ACR

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 8: Action 5: Native Seed Collection and Propagation

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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8. Action 5: Native Seed Collection and Propagation

8.1 Requirement

Action 5 of the OAMP requires sourcing, collecting and storing of local seed provenance from vegetated portions of the Offset Site for use in the offset replanting works. The OAMP specifies seven tree species for planting, three of which are identified as locally important koala food trees and two of which are important winter blossoming species for Grey-headed Flying Fox. The action requires a minimum of 50% of all replanted stock to be sourced from the Offset Site, with a target of 100%. Where seed cannot be sourced from the Offset Site, shortfalls may be made up from accredited nursery tubestock.

Reporting requirements include annual nursery stocktake data documenting volume of seed collected, percentage germination and number of plants distributed to revegetation areas for Years 1 to 3.

8.2 Seed Collection Program

8.2.1 Collection Sources

Seed collection was undertaken from two primary sources during the reporting period: the Offset Site itself, and nearby Cherish the Environment properties within the local provenance catchment. For Melaleuca irbyana specifically, seed was sourced from three local provenance sources: the development impact site at North Maclean Industrial Estate, the Offset Site (Rosewood), and an adjacent separate offset site managed by Cherish the Environment. All three sources are within the south-east Queensland metapopulation of M. irbyana and represent appropriate local genetic provenance for translocation purposes, consistent with the approved Melaleuca irbyana Translocation Plan.

8.2.2 Species Collected and Germination Outcomes

The following species were collected and submitted to Wallum Nurseries for propagation. Germination rates were assessed by the nursery across multiple collection batches. Where germination rate varied between batches of the same species, the range is reported.

Species	Total Clean Weight (g)	Collection Batches	Germination Rate	Notes
Eucalyptus tereticornis	106 g	3	90–99%	Key canopy species; koala food tree; high germination

				achieved
Eucalyptus moluccana	87 g	4	95–99%	Key canopy species; high germination achieved
Eucalyptus melanophloia	65 g	3	70–80%	Koala food tree; good germination achieved
Melaleuca irbyana	27 g	5	5–99%	Endangered species; variable germination across batches; seed sourced from impact site, offset site and adjacent offset site — see Section 8.4
Melaleuca spp.	18 g	2	99%	
Acacia spp.	22 g	1	60–70%	
She oak (Casuarina / Allocasuarina spp.)	1 g	1	Not tested	Low weight; supplementary collection
Lomandra spp.	2 g	1	5–10%	Low germination rate noted by nursery
TOTAL	328 g	20 batches	—	8 taxa collected across the reporting period

The nursery stocktake report from Wallum Nurseries documenting collection batches, weights and germination rates is below.

	Genus	Species	Supplier	CLEAN WEIGHT	Viability Test 1 - Confirm germination	Viability Test 2 - Noteable finding
ACA-SPP	Acacia	species	Cherish TEFL	22	2530 - 60-70germ	
EUC-MEL	Eucalyptus	melanophloia	Cherish TEFL	50	2523 - 70-80%germ	
EUC-MEL	Eucalyptus	melanophloia	Cherish TEFL	4		
EUC-MEL	Eucalyptus	melanophloia	Cherish TEFL	11		
EUC-MOL	Eucalyptus	moluccana	Cherish TEFL	64	2523 - 95-99%germ	
EUC-MOL	Eucalyptus	moluccana	Cherish TEFL	9		
EUC-MOL	Eucalyptus	moluccana	Cherish TEFL	11		
EUC-MOL	Eucalyptus	moluccana	Cherish TEFL	3		
EUC-TER	Eucalyptus	tereticornis	Cherish TEFL	10	2523 - 99%germ	
EUC-TER	Eucalyptus	tereticornis	Cherish TEFL	2		
EUC-TER	Eucalyptus	tereticornis	Cherish TEFL	94	2548 - 90%germ	
LOM-SPP	Lomandra	species	Cherish TEFL	2	2523 - 5-10% Germ	
MEL-IRB	Melaleuca	irbyana	Cherish TEFL	4	2523 - 99%germ	
MEL-IRB	Melaleuca	irbyana	Cherish TEFL	11	2548 - 80%germ	2611 -
MEL-IRB	Melaleuca	irbyana	Cherish TEFL	10	2548 - 90%germ	2611 -
MEL-IRB	Melaleuca	irbyana	Cherish TEFL	1	2548 - 10%germ	
MEL-IRB	Melaleuca	irbyana	Cherish TEFL	1	2548 - 5%germ	
MEL-SPP	Melaleuca	species	Cherish TEFL	17	2523 - 99% germ	
MEL-SPP	Melaleuca	species	Cherish TEFL	1		
SHE-OAK	She	oak	Cherish TEFL	1		

8.3 Planting Palette and Sourcing Assessment

8.3.1 Total Plant Order

A total of 50,000 tubestock plants were ordered from Wallum Nurseries for the offset revegetation program. Following completion of site preparation, only 30,000 plants were required to complete the planting program. The reduction from the original order was due to larger than anticipated areas of natural regeneration occurring across the site following the removal of cattle. This natural regeneration is a positive ecological outcome for the offset program and reduces the requirement for planted tubestock in those areas. With the exception of Melaleuca irbyana, which was maintained at the full 11,000 plants required under the Translocation Plan, all other species were reduced on a pro-rata basis. The adjusted planting quantities are summarised below. Note: quantities shown reflect the pro-rata reduction applied to all species except Melaleuca irbyana. The original order quantities were 50,000; the table reflects the 30,000 plants actually used, with M. irbyana remaining at 11,000 and all other species reduced proportionally by approximately 51%.

Species	Qty Ordered	% of Total	Seed Source	Notes
Eucalyptus tereticornis	5,000	10.0%	On-site collection	Canopy species present on Offset Site;
Melaleuca irbyana	11,000	22.0%	Multi-source local provenance	Impact site + Offset Site + adjacent offset site; translocation species
Alphitonia excelsa	7,000	14.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Mid-storey species; not present on Offset Site
Petalostigma pubescens	7,000	14.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Mid-storey species; not present on Offset Site; noted as slow to germinate
Lophostemon suaveolens	4,000	8.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Mid-storey species; not present on Offset Site
Melaleuca quinquinervia	4,000	8.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on Offset Site
Acacia disparrima	4,000	8.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on Offset Site
Banksia integrifolia	4,000	8.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on Offset Site
Eucalyptus crebra	2,500	5.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on Offset Site; koala food tree
Angophora leiocarpa	1,000	2.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on Offset Site
Allocasuarina luehmanii	500	1.0%	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	She oak; low weight collected; species match not confirmed

TOTAL	50,000	100%	—	—

8.3.2 Assessment Against the 50% Sourcing Criterion

The OAMP requires that a minimum of 50% of all replanted stock be sourced from the Offset Site, with a target of 100%. In assessing compliance with this criterion, it is important to distinguish between two categories of species in the planting palette:

Species present on the Offset Site: For species that occur naturally on the Offset Site, seed was collected on-site or from directly associated local provenance sources within the same genetic catchment. All such species had seed sourced from the site or from local provenance sources tied to the offset program. This represents 100% sourcing from the local provenance pool for species that could be collected.

Species not present on the Offset Site: The planting palette includes a significant component of mid-storey and understorey species that do not occur on the Offset Site and could not be collected under the on-site seed collection program. These species — including Banksia integrifolia, Alphitonia excelsa, Petalostigma pubescens, Melaleuca quinquinervia, Acacia disparrima abd Angophora leiocarpa— were sourced as accredited nursery tubestock from Wallum Nurseries, consistent with the OAMP provision allowing shortfalls to be made up from tubestock. Their inclusion in the planting palette reflects the ecological reconstruction objectives of the offset, which require introduction of species not currently present on the site.

The reduction in planted tubestock from 50,000 to 30,000 is itself an indicator of natural regeneration success following cattle removal, and areas of natural regeneration contribute directly to offset values alongside the planted areas. On a strict volumetric basis, species with on-site or local provenance seed account for approximately 13,400 of 30,000 plants used (44.8%), with the balance sourced as nursery tubestock for species not present on the site. However, the correct application of the 50% criterion is that it applies to species that could be sourced from the Offset Site. For all species present on the site, seed was sourced from the site or from directly associated local provenance sources, achieving 100% site or local sourcing for the collectible component of the palette.

On the basis of tubestock planted to date, site and local provenance seed accounts for approximately 44.8% of plants used, marginally below the 50% minimum. However, seed collection is ongoing and any infill replanting requirements will be sourced from locally collected seed in accordance with the seed collection program. As infill plantings are undertaken using on-site collected

seed, the overall proportion of site-sourced stock will progressively increase toward and is expected to meet the 50% minimum target over the planting and establishment period. This trajectory is reported and tracked in each subsequent Annual Compliance Report.

Seed collection activities have continued beyond the Offset Site itself, with successful collection of *Lophostemon suaveolens* and *Eucalyptus crebra* seed recently achieved at Cherish the Environment's nearby Jeebropilly offset property. Both species are present on the Offset Site and form part of the approved planting palette; however, successful seed set has not yet been identified from the specimens on the Offset Site during the current reporting period. The Jeebropilly collections represent locally provenance seed from within the same landscape context and will be utilised for future infill planting as this material is propagated through the nursery program. As these collections are incorporated into infill plantings, they will further improve the proportion of site and local provenance stock in the overall planting program, contributing to progress toward the 50% minimum sourcing criterion.

8.4 Melaleuca irbyana — Translocation Program

Melaleuca irbyana (Swamp Tea-tree) is listed as an endangered species under the Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992 and is associated with a threatened ecological community under the EPBC Act where it forms the dominant canopy species. The OAMP includes a specific Melaleuca irbyana Translocation Plan as a constituent component of the offset program.

The Translocation Plan was prepared by Ecos Environmental Pty Ltd and approved as part of the offset program documentation. The plan establishes four planting areas within the Offset Site targeting approximately 2.8 ha as the primary M. irbyana planting area on a Vertisol soil profile similar to reference stands of the threatened ecological community. A total of 6,600 tubestock have been propagated (5,600 for planting and 1,000 in reserve), with seed sourced from three local provenance sources within the south-east Queensland metapopulation.

Translocation Parameter	Detail
Target species	Melaleuca irbyana (Swamp Tea-tree)
Translocation type	Enhancement and compensatory introduction
Seed sources	(1) Development impact site — North Maclean Industrial Estate; (2) Offset Site, Rosewood; (3) Adjacent separate offset site managed by Cherish the Environment

Seed provenance	All three sources within the south-east Queensland M. irbyana metapopulation
Provenances collected	Swale and rise provenances collected separately to maintain genetic diversity
Total tubestock propagated	6,600 (5,600 for planting + 1,000 reserve)
Primary planting area	Area 1 — approximately 2 ha; Vertisol (black cracking clay) soil profile
Additional planting areas	Areas 2–4 — smaller areas on different soil types; includes reciprocal planting trial
Target planting density	2 m x 2 m spacing (approximately 2,500 plants/ha)
Monitoring period	Minimum 5 years post-planting: quarterly Year 1; 6-monthly Year 2; annual Years 3–5
Reference sites	Mill St Rosewood; Warrill Park Lawn Cemetery; Purga Nature Reserve
Plan prepared by	Ecos Environmental Pty Ltd

The M. irbyana seed collection involved harvesting seed capsules from a minimum of 10 swale and 10 rise trees spread across the development impact site to capture genetic diversity across the impacted population. Swale and rise provenances were propagated separately and will be planted in approximately equal numbers across all four planting areas, with reciprocal planting trials in each area to assess provenance performance on different soil types.

8.5 Additional Species Collected

In addition to the species in the primary planting order, seed collection was undertaken for the following species during the reporting period. These collections will be used for supplementary plantings, infill, enrichment planting or future revegetation stages:

- Eucalyptus moluccana — 87 g collected across 4 batches; 95–99% germination
- Eucalyptus melanophloia — 65 g collected across 3 batches; 70–80% germination; koala food tree
- Melaleuca spp. — 18 g collected across 2 batches; 99% germination
- Acacia spp. — 22 g collected across 1 batch; 60–70% germination

- Lomandra spp. — 2 g collected; 5–10% germination
- She oak (Casuarina / Allocasuarina spp.) — 1 g collected; germination not yet tested

These species are consistent with the regional ecosystem composition of the Offset Site and will contribute to the floristic diversity and structural complexity of the revegetation program beyond the primary planting palette.

8.6 OAMP Species — Sourcing Confirmation

OAMP Species	Role	Sourcing	Status
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Canopy; koala food tree	On-site seed collection	Complete — 5,000 plants in order
Eucalyptus melanophloia	Canopy; koala food tree	On-site seed collection	Collected; used for supplementary planting
Melaleuca irbyana	Canopy; translocation species	Multi-source local provenance seed	Complete — 11,000 plants in order
Eucalyptus crebra	Canopy; koala food tree; GHFF	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Seed not available on site during the reporting period Sourced as tubestock — 2,500 plants
Angophora leiocarpa	Canopy	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on site; sourced as tubestock — 1,000 plants
Angophora subvelutina	Canopy	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on site; sourced as tubestock
Corymbia tessellaris	Canopy	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on site; sourced as tubestock
Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata	GHFF winter blossoming	Wallum Nurseries tubestock	Not present on site; sourced as tubestock

8.7 Compliance Status Summary

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Status	Notes
Commence seed collection program	Year 1	Complete	Collection commenced Year 1 from Offset Site and associated properties
Consult adjoining landholders for seed collection	Year 1	Complete	Seed collected from nearby Cherish the Environment properties
Continue collection Year 2 until sufficient stock	Year 2	Complete	Collection continued across multiple batches; nursery report confirms
Source shortfall from tubestock	Year 2	Complete	Species not present on site sourced as accredited tubestock from Wallum Nurseries
Volume of seed collected documented	Annual	Complete	328 g total clean seed weight; 20 batches; 8 taxa
Germination rates documented	Annual	Complete	Per-batch germination rates documented in nursery report
Nursery stocktake as appendix to ORSAR	Annual	Complete	Nursery report attached at Appendix [X]
Minimum 50% from ORS — volumetric	Ongoing	Acknowledged gap	44.8% by volume to date; seed collection ongoing; infill plantings to be sourced from local seed; 50% target expected to be met progressively over planting and establishment period
Minimum 50% from ORS — for collectible species	Ongoing	Compliant	All species present on site sourced from site or local provenance; 100% compliance for collectible component
M. irbyana Translocation Plan	Year 1	Complete	Plan prepared by Ecos Environmental; approved; translocation underway

Reporting on collection effectiveness Years 1–3	Years 1–3	Complete for this period	Documented in this ACR; Year 3 report to include full planting outcomes

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 9: Action 4: Fire Management

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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9. Action 4: Fire Management

9.1 Requirement

Action 4 of the OAMP requires management of bushland habitat within the Offset Site to prevent and minimise the impact of high-intensity fires. Key requirements include:

- Preparation of an Offset Site Fire Management Plan (FMP) endorsed by the Queensland Rural Fire Service and submitted to the Department within the first twelve months of the offset
- Conduct of periodical and controlled cultural burns or low-intensity burns in a mosaic configuration every 8–10 years through the Offset Site
- Maintenance of fire breaks around the perimeter and internal access tracks
- Fuel load assessments at Years 1, 5, 10 and 20
- Reporting of all wildfire events and emergency response activities to the Department within 10 business days
- No wildfires entering the Offset Site except under extreme circumstances
- No established trees including trees containing Greater Glider hollows to be burnt
- No reduction in available koala food trees as a result of wildfire
- No koala mortality from wildfire

9.2 Reporting Period and Offset Year Context

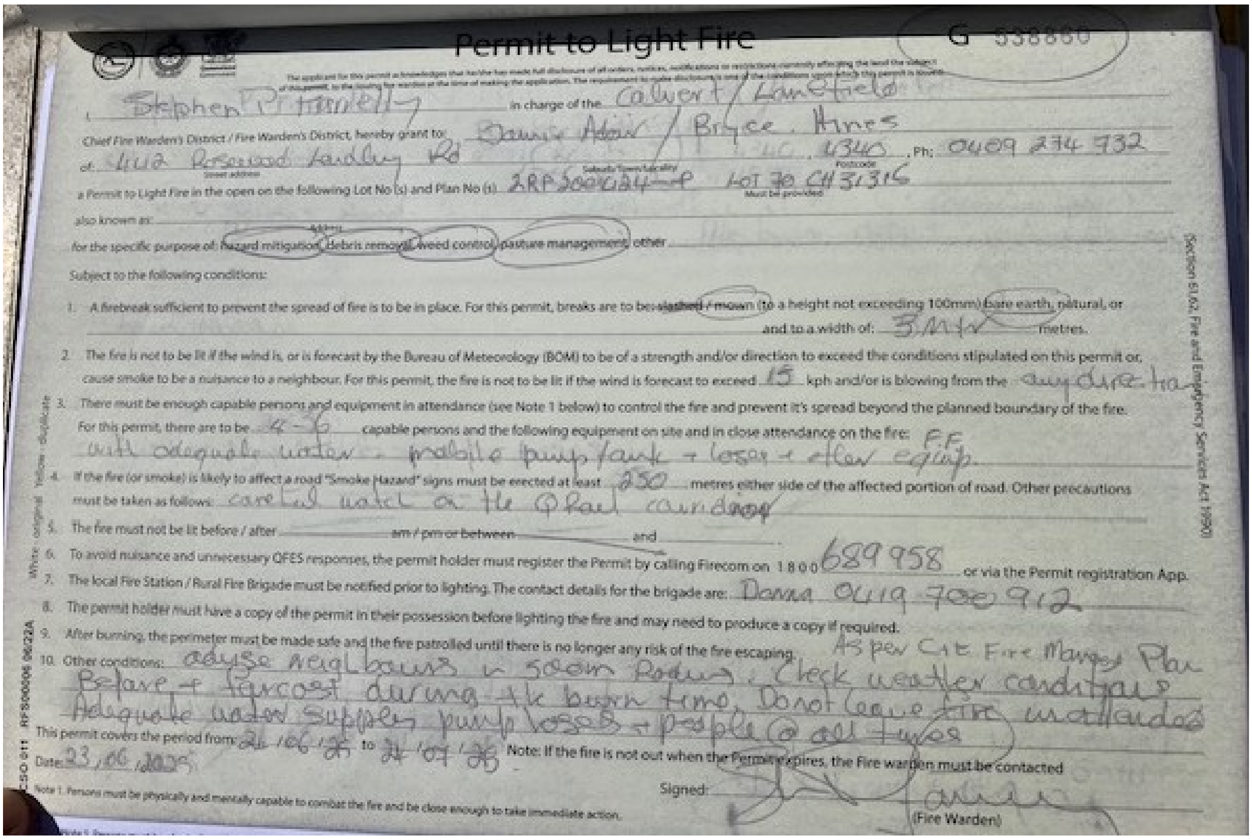
Offset Year 1 ran from 21 August 2024 to 20 August 2025. Offset Year 2 runs from 21 August 2025 to 20 August 2026. The Fire Management Plan was prepared in June 2025 within Offset Year 1 and was endorsed by the local Rural Fire Warden and submitted to the Department with this Annual Compliance Report. A prescribed cool burn was conducted in Year 1 in accordance with the approved FMP.

9.3 Fire Management Plan

9.3.1 Plan Preparation and Endorsement

The Offset Site Fire Management Plan — Cool Burns for Lanefield RE 12.9.10.7 and 12.3.18 was prepared by Bryce Hines (General Manager, Cherish the Environment) on 16 June 2025. The plan was presented to the local Rural Fire

Warden and endorsed through the issuance of a burn permit prior to the conduct of burning operations. The FMP is submitted with this Annual Compliance Report for Department approval, consistent with the OAMP requirement that the plan be submitted within the first twelve months of the offset.



Permit to Light Fire

G 538860

I, Stephen in charge of the Calvert / Lanefield

Chief Fire Warden's District / Fire Warden's District, hereby grant to: / Bryce Hines

of 4112 Rosewood Laidley Rd, 4340, Ph: 0409 274 732

a Permit to Light Fire in the open on the following Lot No (s) and Plan No (s) LOT 70 CH31315

also known as:

for the specific purpose of: hazard mitigation, debris removal, weed control, pasture management, other

Subject to the following conditions:

1. A firebreak sufficient to prevent the spread of fire is to be in place. For this permit, breaks are to be slashed / mown (to a height not exceeding 100mm) bare earth, natural, or and to a width of: 3 Mtr metres.
2. The fire is not to be lit if the wind is, or is forecast by the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) to be of a strength and/or direction to exceed the conditions stipulated on this permit or, cause smoke to be a nuisance to a neighbour. For this permit, the fire is not to be lit if the wind is forecast to exceed 15 kph and/or is blowing from the
3. There must be enough capable persons and equipment in attendance (see Note 1 below) to control the fire and prevent it's spread beyond the planned boundary of the fire. For this permit, there are to be 4 - 6 capable persons and the following equipment on site and in close attendance on the fire: F.F. with adequate water
4. If the fire (or smoke) is likely to affect a road "Smoke Hazard" signs must be erected at least 250 metres either side of the affected portion of road. Other precautions must be taken as follows:
5. The fire must not be lit before / after am / pm or between and
6. To avoid nuisance and unnecessary QFES responses, the permit holder must register the Permit by calling Firecom on 1800 689 958 or via the Permit registration App.
7. The local Fire Station / Rural Fire Brigade must be notified prior to lighting. The contact details for the brigade are: Donna 0419 700 912
8. The permit holder must have a copy of the permit in their possession before lighting the fire and may need to produce a copy if required.
9. After burning, the perimeter must be made safe and the fire patrolled until there is no longer any risk of the fire escaping. As per C+E Fire Manage Plan
10. Other conditions: Check weather conditions Before + forecast during the burn time, Do not leave fire unattended

This permit covers the period from: to Note: If the fire is not out when the Permit expires, the Fire warden must be contacted

Date: 23 / 06 /

Signed: (Fire Warden)

Note 1. Persons must be physically and mentally capable to combat the fire and be close enough to take immediate action.

Section 61/62 Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990

White: original Yellow: duplicate

9.3.2 Regional Ecosystems and Fire Regime

The FMP addresses fire management across two regional ecosystems present within the Offset Site:

Regional Ecosystem	Description	Fire Sensitivity	Guideline Burn Frequency
RE 12.9.10.7	Eucalyptus crebra and / or Corymbia intermedia woodland on sedimentary rocks; grassy understorey	Moderately fire-adapted; benefits from periodic cool burns to maintain biodiversity, reduce fuel load and prevent woody thickening; fire exclusion results in fuel build-up and biodiversity decline	3–5 years
RE 12.3.18	Eucalyptus	Moderately fire-	3–5 years;

	tereticornis and Lophostemon suaveolens open forest to woodland on alluvial plains and drainage lines	adapted; requires carefully timed burns to avoid damage to riparian and mesic elements	riparian and mesic zones excluded

Both regional ecosystems are consistent with the Queensland Government fire management guidelines for these vegetation types, which support the use of low-intensity prescribed burns as a primary management tool for maintaining ecological condition, controlling weed species and reducing high-intensity wildfire risk.

9.3.3 Fire Management Objectives

The FMP establishes the following objectives for fire management across the Offset Site:

- Maintain open woodland structure by limiting dense woody thickening
- Promote native grass and forb regeneration
- Reduce weed load, specifically Lantana camara, broad-leafed pepper tree, Chinese elm and groundsel bush
- Prevent high-intensity wildfires that could damage offset habitat values
- Support habitat values for fauna including koalas and Greater Glider

9.3.4 Prescribed Burn Conditions

The FMP specifies the following conditions for prescribed cool burns:

Parameter	Prescribed Condition
Burn type	Prescribed cool burn — low intensity
Temperature	Less than 25°C
Relative humidity	40–70%
Wind speed	5–15 km/h at 2 m height; from the west
Soil moisture	Moderate to high
Fine fuel moisture	15–25%
Season	Early dry season: June to July

Time of day	Mid afternoon
Burn frequency	3–5 year interval; avoids more frequent burns to prevent soil and root layer damage
Exclusion zones	Riparian fringes and known rainforest buffers excluded from burning

9.4 Prescribed Burn — Year 1

9.4.1 Burn Details

A prescribed cool burn was conducted during Year 1 of the offset program in accordance with the approved FMP. The burn was conducted under the supervision of trained fire crew and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the FMP and the burn permit issued by the Rural Fire Warden. Prior to the burn, a fuel condition assessment was undertaken as part of FMP preparation site visits, during which fire breaks were inspected, soil moisture was assessed, and the burn area was evaluated to confirm conditions were suitable for a cool burn consistent with the FMP prescription. A joint pre-burn inspection of the burn area was subsequently undertaken with the local Rural Fire Warden as part of the burn permit application process. The warden’s assessment of fuel conditions and the issuance of the burn permit confirmed that fuel loads and environmental conditions were appropriate for the prescribed cool burn. Together, these activities constitute the Year 1 fuel load assessment for the Offset Site. The Offset Site was subject to active cattle grazing up to the commencement of the offset in August 2024, which maintained fuel loads at a low baseline level. Following cattle removal, approximately one season of post-grazing grass regrowth occurred prior to the burn, producing fine fuel loads assessed as moderate and consistent with the cool burn prescription parameters in the FMP.

Burn Parameter	Detail
Burn type	Prescribed cool burn — low intensity
Area burned	Approximately 15 hectares
Location	North-western management units (RE 12.9.10.7 and RE 12.3.18 areas)
Season	Early dry season 2025 (June–July), consistent with FMP

	prescription
Approval	Burn permit issued by local Rural Fire Warden prior to burn operations
Personnel	6 trained fire crew members
Equipment	3 x 4WD vehicles with firefighting slip-on units; 2 x tractors with buckets and slashers; 1 x excavator; thermal drone for hotspot monitoring; radios; drip torches; knapsacks; rakes
Burn outcome	Successful — burn proceeded according to plan and achieved all desired objectives
Containment	Fire contained within planned burn area; no escape or unplanned spread
Koala mortality	Nil — no koala deaths or injuries recorded as a result of the burn
Wildfire events	Nil — no unplanned fire events occurred during the reporting period

9.4.2 Burn Outcomes and Ecological Objectives

The Year 1 prescribed cool burn was conducted within the north-western management units and achieved the ecological objectives established in the FMP. The burn was consistent with the state government fire management regime prescribed for RE 12.9.10.7 and RE 12.3.18, which identifies low-intensity cool burns in the early dry season as the appropriate management intervention for maintaining biodiversity, controlling weed species and reducing high-intensity wildfire risk in these vegetation types.

The burn achieved the following outcomes:

- Reduction of accumulated fuel load across approximately 15 hectares of the ecological context area
- Suppression of weed species including Lantana camara across the burned area, consistent with the weed management objectives in Action 2 and the Biosecurity Management Plan
- Promotion of native grass and forb regeneration in the post-burn understorey
- Maintenance of open woodland structure and prevention of excessive woody thickening

- Reduction of high-intensity wildfire risk to the broader offset area

The prescribed burn complements the weed management program reported under Action 2, particularly in relation to lantana suppression, and is consistent with the fire ecology requirements of the two regional ecosystems present on the site. No revegetation plantings, wildlife infrastructure or koala food trees were affected by the burn, as the burn area was confined to the north-western ecological context management units and excluded from the revegetation planting areas.

9.4.3 Adaptive Management — Hollow Tree Loss and Replacement

Post-burn monitoring identified that one hollow-bearing tree within the burn area had been lost as a result of the burn. The lost tree contained one hollow. The OAMP requires that no established trees containing Greater Glider hollows are burnt; this outcome was identified through the post-burn monitoring program and was subject to immediate corrective action.

As hollow installation works were ongoing at the time of the burn, an additional artificial hollow was installed by the climbing arborist team to replace the lost hollow resource. This replacement hollow has been incorporated into the Greater Glider hollow monitoring register and is included in the active monitoring inventory reported under Section 5 of this report. The corrective action was completed within the hollow installation program timeframe and has maintained the overall hollow resource available to Greater Glider across the offset area.

Assessment: The loss of one hollow-bearing tree during a prescribed burn is an acknowledged risk of fire management in woodland habitats containing hollow-bearing trees. The prompt identification of the loss and replacement of the hollow within the ongoing installation program demonstrates that the adaptive management framework is functioning effectively. The hollow inventory remains at or above the approved requirement following replacement.

9.4.4 Post-Burn Monitoring

Post-burn monitoring was undertaken following completion of the prescribed burn, consistent with the monitoring requirements in Section 7 of the FMP. Monitoring activities included:

- Mop-up and black-out of smouldering logs and edges to confirm containment prior to demobilisation
- Inspection for fauna casualties — nil fauna casualties identified
- Photo monitoring of burn extent and post-burn vegetation condition

- Follow-up weed inspection targeting lantana, broad-leafed pepper tree, Chinese elm and groundsel bush regrowth in the burned area, consistent with the weed management program
- Monitoring of vehicle track condition post-burn — all vehicle tracks remained trafficable following the burn

9.5 Wildfire and Emergency Event Record

No unplanned wildfire events occurred on or adjacent to the Offset Site during the reporting period. No emergency fire response activities were required. The following nil-incident record is provided for the reporting period:

Metric	Reporting Period Result
Unplanned wildfire entering the Offset Site	Nil
Fire originating on Offset Site and spreading externally	Nil
Revegetation plantings burnt by wildfire	Nil
Wildlife infrastructure (koala poles, fauna structures) burnt	Nil
Koala mortality or injury from fire	Nil
Greater Glider hollow trees burnt by unplanned fire	Nil
Reduction in koala food trees from wildfire	Nil
Emergency response events requiring Department notification	Nil

9.6 Compliance Status Summary

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Offset Year	Status	Notes
Baseline fuel load	Year 1	Year 1	Complete	Qualitative fuel load

survey				assessment completed: (1) FMP preparation site visits — fire break inspection and soil moisture assessment; (2) joint pre-burn inspection with Rural Fire Warden as part of burn permit process; cattle grazing to Aug 2024 confirms low baseline fuel loads at offset commencement
Fire Management Plan prepared	Year 1	Year 1	Complete	FMP prepared 16 June 2025 by Bryce Hines, Cherish the Environment
FMP endorsed by Rural Fire Service	Year 1	Year 1	Complete	Burn permit issued by local Rural Fire Warden prior to burn
FMP submitted to Department	Year 1 (within 12 months)	Year 2	Complete	Submitted with this ACR
Prescribed cool burn conducted	Years 1 onwards	Year 1	Complete	~15 ha cool burn; north-western MUs; June–July 2025
Burn in accordance with FMP conditions	Year 1	Year 1	Complete	All FMP parameters met; burn successful in all respects
Burn consistent with state government RE fire regime	Year 1	Year 1	Complete	Consistent with QPWS guidelines for RE 12.9.10.7 and RE 12.3.18
Mosaic burn under QFES supervision	Year 1	Year 1	Complete	Burn permit and Rural Fire Warden endorsement obtained
Fuel load assessments Years 1, 5, 10, 20	Year 1	Year 1	Complete (Year 1)	Year 1 fuel load assessment completed; Years 5, 10, 20 not yet due
Vehicle tracks maintained and trafficable	Ongoing	Year 1–2	Complete	All vehicle tracks remained trafficable post-burn

No wildfires entering Offset Site	Ongoing	Years 1–2	Complete	Nil unplanned fire events
No koala mortality from fire	Ongoing	Years 1–2	Complete	Nil koala deaths or injuries
No GG hollow trees burnt (unplanned)	Ongoing	Year 1	Corrective action completed	One hollow-bearing tree lost in prescribed burn; replacement hollow installed within ongoing installation program
No revegetation plantings burnt	Ongoing	Years 1–2	Complete	Burn confined to north-western MUs; planting areas excluded
No reduction in koala food trees from wildfire	Ongoing	Years 1–2	Complete	Nil wildfire impacts on koala food trees
Fire events reported to Department within 10 business days	Ongoing	Years 1–2	Complete (prescribed burn noted in ACR)	No emergency events; prescribed burn reported in this ACR
FMP included in Year 4 ORSAR	Year 4	Not yet due	Not yet due	Year 4 milestone; FMP to be included in Year 4 report

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 10: Action 7: Distributing Coarse Woody Debris

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B | Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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10. Action 7: Distributing Coarse Woody Debris

10.1 Requirement

Action 7 of the OAMP requires distribution of coarse woody debris through the eastern paddocks of the Offset Site to provide stepping stone habitat for cover-dependent fauna, increase soil nutrient inputs, and to make use of trees that would otherwise be tub-ground. The specific requirements are:

- 120 salvaged logs greater than 300 mm DBH to be placed in 20 evenly spaced piles across the 62-hectare establishment area
- Piles to be in place in Year 1 and prior to the commencement of plantout in Year 2
- Logs to be secured in place given the flood-prone nature of the land to prevent movement during flood events
- Ecologist and Offset Provider to agree on suitable pile locations; ecologist to oversee and certify emplacement
- Installation report with GPS locations to be included in the Year 1 ORSAR
- No further monitoring required except in the event of flooding or bushfire
- All log movements to be subject to fire ant biosecurity protocols

10.2 Log Sourcing

The OAMP identifies that transport from the North Maclean impact site to the Rosewood Offset Site is cost-prohibitive at approximately 71 km, and specifies that logs be salvaged from closer development sites. In practice, coarse woody debris was sourced from three locations, all substantially closer to the Offset Site than the North Maclean impact site and representing high-quality salvage material consistent with the intent of the OAMP. Importantly, the primary on-site source involved consolidation of existing scattered woody debris already present across the pasture areas rather than removal of standing trees, preserving all existing vegetation on site:

Source	Description	Provenance Notes
Offset Site — open pasture areas	Existing scattered woody debris present across open pasture	On-site source; no transport required; no biosecurity risk; consolidation of

	areas within the planting management unit, consolidated into debris piles. No trees were removed for this purpose — material was already present on the site surface from previous land management history	existing surface material only
Offset Site — perimeter fire trail establishment	Trees and woody material requiring removal during establishment of the perimeter fire trail around the Offset Site	On-site source; consistent with fire management objectives; dual-purpose removal
Cherish the Environment koala fodder plantation	Residual limbs from coppicing operations at a Cherish the Environment koala fodder plantation on an adjacent property	Off-site source; short transport distance; coppice residuals represent excellent structural habitat material; fire ant biosecurity protocols applied

Sourcing logs from within the Offset Site itself and from an adjacent Cherish the Environment property is consistent with and in many respects superior to the OAMP provision for nearby Ripley Valley sourcing, providing shorter transport distances, reduced biosecurity risk for on-site material, and ensuring local provenance for the habitat structures introduced to the site.

10.3 Installation

10.3.1 Placement and Distribution

A total of 120 salvaged logs greater than 300 mm DBH were placed in 20 evenly spaced piles across the 62-hectare coarse woody debris establishment area. All piles were in place prior to the commencement of the plantout program, consistent with the OAMP requirement that debris be established before planting commences in Year 2. Pile locations were selected to maximise habitat function for cover-dependent fauna while avoiding areas identified as subject to frequent inundation, consistent with the OAMP flood risk management requirement.

10.3.2 Flood Risk Management

The OAMP identifies the flood-prone nature of the Offset Site as a risk to coarse woody debris stability, particularly during the early years of the offset when seedlings are young and vulnerable to damage from displaced logs. Pile locations were deliberately selected to avoid low-lying areas subject to frequent

inundation, reducing the risk of log movement and downstream damage to adjacent vegetation during flood events. This location-based risk management approach was applied in lieu of physical securing of individual logs, given that placement in lower-flood-risk areas of the establishment zone provides an equivalent or superior outcome to staking or weighting logs in flood-prone locations.

10.3.3 Fire Ant Biosecurity

Fire ant biosecurity protocols were applied to all log movements to and across the Offset Site, consistent with the OAMP requirement. The Offset Site is located within a Queensland Government fire ant suppression treatment area and is subject to active management under the state government fire ant eradication program. Compliance with fire ant biosecurity requirements was maintained throughout the log salvage and transport operations, consistent with the obligations applying to movement of plant material and soil within the suppression zone.

The OAMP requires a suitably qualified ecologist to agree on suitable pile locations and to oversee and certify the emplacement of coarse woody debris. Pile locations were determined in consultation with the Offset Provider with consideration of habitat function, flood risk and proximity to planned planting areas. Formal ecologist certification of the emplacement is programmed for completion within Offset Year 2, prior to 21 August 2026. The GPS-located installation report will be finalised concurrently with the ecologist certification, and both will be reported in the next Annual Compliance Report.

10.3.4 Ecologist Certification of Emplacement

10.4 Monitoring

The OAMP requires no further monitoring of coarse woody debris beyond the installation report, except in the event of flooding or bushfire. The following monitoring status is reported for the reporting period:

Monitoring Trigger	Status	Notes
Flooding affecting pile locations	Nil — no flood events recorded during the reporting period	Pile locations selected to minimise flood risk; no displacement observed
Bushfire affecting pile locations	Nil — no wildfire affected the eastern establishment area during the reporting	Prescribed burn confined to north-western management units; eastern area not burned

	period	
Evidence of pest fauna harbourage in piles	To be monitored as part of Action 1 vertebrate pest program	Log piles identified in VPMP as a focus area for pest fauna monitoring given known harbourage risk for rabbits, foxes and feral cats

Log piles are identified in the Vertebrate Pest Management Plan as a particular management focus for the pest monitoring program, given the known risk that salvaged log piles can harbour rabbits, foxes and feral cats. Camera trap deployment in proximity to coarse woody debris piles will be considered as part of the ongoing triggered pest monitoring program described under Action 1.

10.5 Compliance Status Summary

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Status	Notes
120 logs >300 mm DBH in 20 evenly spaced piles	Year 1	Complete	Installed across 62 ha establishment area prior to plantout
Piles in place before Year 2 plantout	Year 1	Complete	All piles established prior to commencement of planting program
Log sourcing from nearby location	Year 1	Complete	Sourced from Offset Site (pasture clearing and fire trail) and adjacent Cherish the Environment koala fodder plantation; all sources closer than OAMP Ripley Valley reference
Flood risk management for log piles	Year 1	Complete	Pile locations selected to avoid frequent inundation zones; location-based risk management applied
Fire ant biosecurity protocols	Year 1	Complete	Protocols applied to all log movements; Offset Site under active state government fire ant suppression program
Ecologist agreement on pile locations	Year 1	In progress — programmed	Locations determined with ecologist input; formal certification

		by 21 Aug 2026	programmed within Offset Year 2
Ecologist certification of emplacement	Year 1	In progress — programmed by 21 Aug 2026	To be completed and reported in Year 2 Annual Compliance Report
GPS installation report in Year 1 ORSAR	Year 1	In progress — programmed by 21 Aug 2026	GPS data to be finalised concurrently with ecologist certification
No further monitoring — flood	Ongoing	Complete	No flood events recorded; pile locations in lower-risk areas
No further monitoring — bushfire	Ongoing	Complete	No wildfire in eastern establishment area
Pest fauna monitoring of pile locations	Ongoing	Ongoing	Addressed under Action 1 VPMP; log piles identified as pest monitoring focus

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 11: Action 9: Revegetation (Habitat Creation) Activities

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B | Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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11. Action 9: Revegetation (Habitat Creation) Activities

11.1 Requirement

Action 9 of the OAMP requires implementation of the Offset Revegetation Plan (ORP), which details the actions required to reinstate relevant habitat at the Offset Site. The ORP prescribes weed management techniques, rehabilitation strategies including Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) and Ecological Reconstruction (ER), and specialty planting palettes specifying species and target densities based on pre-clearing Regional Ecosystem descriptions identified across the Offset Site. Opportunities are also to be explored to salvage coarse woody debris and other ground-based habitat features from the impact site for use in rehabilitation, subject to biosecurity assessment.

11.2 Reporting Period and Offset Year Context

Offset Year 1 ran from 21 August 2024 to 20 August 2025. Offset Year 2 runs from 21 August 2025 to 20 August 2026. Site preparation activities commenced during Offset Year 1, with the main planting program completed in the summer planting season of 2025–26, within Offset Year 2. Post-planting maintenance has been ongoing since planting completion.

11.3 Assisted Natural Regeneration

Removal of cattle at the commencement of the offset program in August 2024 triggered substantial natural regeneration across areas of the Offset Site that had previously been subject to continuous grazing pressure. Natural regeneration was identified and monitored during site preparation activities, and planting area boundaries were adjusted to exclude areas where natural regeneration was already establishing at sufficient density to contribute meaningfully to offset values without the need for tubestock planting.

The extent of natural regeneration across the site was larger than anticipated at offset commencement. This outcome is a positive indicator of the ecological restoration potential of the site and demonstrates that the removal of grazing pressure is itself delivering measurable habitat improvement. Natural regeneration areas are not counted toward the planted tubestock total but contribute directly to offset habitat values alongside the planted areas and are included in the overall revegetation footprint of the program.

11.4 Ecological Reconstruction Planting Program

11.4.1 Site Preparation

Prior to planting, all areas designated for ecological reconstruction were prepared through the following sequence of activities:

- Removal of surface hazards from planting areas to ensure safe access and equipment operation
- Marking out of planting grid at 3.5 m x 3.5 m for all species except Melaleuca irbyana (planted at 2 m x 2 m per Translocation Plan — see note below) spacing across the planting footprint
- Two rounds of spot herbicide application to a 1 m x 1 m area centred on each planting spot, to suppress pasture grass competition prior to planting
- Spot cultivation of each planting position using Cherish the Environment's proprietary spot cultivator, completed at least three months prior to planting to allow soil structure to settle and residual herbicide to dissipate

The proprietary spot cultivator prepares individual planting positions without broad-scale soil disturbance, minimising disruption to the existing soil seed bank and reducing the risk of weed germination in inter-row areas. The three-month minimum interval between cultivation and planting is a key quality control measure in Cherish the Environment's revegetation methodology.

11.4.2 Planting Program

All planting was undertaken by hand with individual attention to each planting position. Planting timing was programmed to coincide with periods of high natural rainfall to maximise soil moisture availability and reduce establishment mortality. Where rainfall was insufficient at the time of planting, planting positions were heavily irrigated prior to and at the time of planting to ensure adequate soil moisture for establishment.

A slow-release native fertiliser tablet was included at each planting position at the time of installation to provide a nutrient supply through the critical establishment period without the risk of nutrient burn or excessive growth flush associated with standard fertiliser applications.

Planting Parameter	Detail
Total stems planted	Approximately 30,000 (estimated from 375 x 80-cell nursery trays emptied)
Planting grid spacing	3.5 m x 3.5 m
Planting density	Approximately 816 stems per hectare (standard palette); 2,500 stems per hectare for M. irbyana grove — see note below
Equivalent planting area	Approximately 36.8 ha
Planting location	Eastern management unit; adjusted where natural regeneration was already establishing
Species planted	All 11 species in the approved planting palette — refer to Section 8 (Action 5) for full species list
Planting method	Hand planting
Fertiliser	Slow-release native fertiliser tablet included at each planting position
Watering	Timed to rainfall events where possible; supplementary irrigation applied where rainfall insufficient
Season	Summer planting season 2025–26 (Offset Year 2)

11.4.3 Planting Density and Establishment Strategy

Note on Melaleuca irbyana planting spacing: The M. irbyana grove established within the translocation planting areas was planted at a closer spacing of 2 m x 2 m (approximately 2,500 stems per hectare), consistent with the requirements of the approved Melaleuca irbyana Translocation Plan. This spacing reflects the dense, monospecific closed-canopy structure of the Swamp Tea-tree Threatened Ecological Community, which requires closer initial spacing to achieve canopy closure and TEC formation over time. The M. irbyana grove planting density is distinct from and additional to the 3.5 m x 3.5 m spacing applied to the general ecological reconstruction planting palette. The initial planting density of approximately 816 stems per hectare at 3.5 m x 3.5 m spacing is intentionally higher than the target density required at program completion. This approach is standard practice in ecological reconstruction of open woodland communities, where higher initial densities are used to account for expected natural mortality during the establishment phase and to accelerate canopy closure and competition suppression of ground-level weeds. The stand is expected to thin naturally over time through competition, climatic stress and selective mortality to approach the target mature woodland density consistent with the relevant Regional Ecosystem descriptions.

The higher initial density also provides a buffer against the infill requirement, as some proportion of initial plantings are expected to fail and be replaced through the ongoing infill program described in Section 11.5.

11.5 Survival Assessment and Infill Program

An indicative survival assessment was conducted following completion of the initial planting program. Current survival rates are estimated at approximately 75%, representing an indicative establishment outcome at this early stage of the planting program. Survival rates are expected to improve as plants establish root systems, competition suppression maintenance continues, and infill planting addresses areas of higher mortality.

Survival Metric	Estimate	Notes
Total stems planted	~30,000	Based on nursery tray count (375 x 80-cell trays)
Indicative survival rate	~75%	Early establishment assessment; subject to revision
Estimated surviving stems	~22,500	

Estimated mortality to date	~7,500	
Infill requirement (indicative)	~7,500 stems	To be confirmed through formal survival count
Infill seed source	Locally collected seed	Consistent with seed collection program (Action 5)

Infill planting will be undertaken using tubestock propagated from locally collected seed in accordance with the seed collection program described under Action 5. This approach ensures that infill plantings contribute to the overall local provenance sourcing target and progressively improve the proportion of site-sourced stock in the planting program, consistent with the 50% minimum sourcing criterion discussed in Section 8.

A formal survival count will be undertaken as part of the next annual monitoring round and the results reported in the Year 3 Annual Compliance Report, providing a more precise basis for quantifying the infill requirement and tracking progress toward establishment performance criteria.

11.6 Post-Planting Maintenance

Post-planting maintenance activities have been ongoing since completion of the initial planting program and are continuing at the time of this report.

Maintenance activities focus on reducing competition from introduced pasture grasses, which represent the primary threat to tubestock establishment in the planting areas.

Maintenance Activity	Method	Timing	Objective
Spot weed spraying	Targeted herbicide application around individual tubestock	Ongoing post-planting; repeated as required	Suppress pasture grass competition within the immediate establishment zone of each plant
Slashing	Mechanical slashing of inter-row pasture grass	Periodic; timed to prevent grass from overtopping tubestock	Reduce overall grass competitive pressure and prevent shading of small plants; reduce fire fuel load in planting areas
Watering	Supplementary irrigation where rainfall insufficient	As required during dry periods	Maintain soil moisture for plant establishment
Fertiliser	Slow-release tablet included at planting	Applied at planting	Provide nutrient availability through establishment period

The combination of spot spraying and periodic slashing is designed to create a vegetation structure where planted tubestock have a competitive advantage over surrounding pasture grasses during the critical first two to three years of establishment, after which the developing canopy of the taller planting species is expected to suppress the grass layer progressively. This maintenance approach is consistent with best practice for ecological reconstruction in grassy woodland communities in south-east Queensland.

11.7 Melaleuca irbyana Translocation Planting

The Melaleuca irbyana translocation planting component of the revegetation program is governed by the approved Melaleuca irbyana Translocation Plan prepared by Ecos Environmental Pty Ltd, which is reported under Action 5 (Section 8) of this report. M. irbyana planting was included within the total 30,000 stems planted across the eastern management unit, with planting areas

established across the four designated planting areas on Vertisol and related soil profiles consistent with M. irbyana habitat requirements. The translocation planting program, monitoring and reporting obligations are addressed in full under Section 8.4.

11.8 Compliance Status Summary

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Status	Notes
ORP implemented — site preparation	Year 1	Complete	Hazard clearing, grid marking, spot spray x2, spot cultivation completed
ORP implemented — planting	Year 2	Complete	~30,000 stems planted; all 11 species; eastern MU; summer 2025–26
Weed management prior to planting	Year 1–2	Complete	2 x spot sprays (1m x 1m) per planting position prior to cultivation and planting
Spot cultivation	Year 1–2	Complete	Proprietary spot cultivator; minimum 3 months prior to planting
Planting density documented	Year 2	Complete	3.5m x 3.5m grid; ~816 stems/ha; higher than final target density; accounts for natural thinning
Assisted Natural Regeneration identified and supported	Year 1–2	Complete	ANR areas identified post-cattle removal; planting boundaries adjusted; ANR contributing to offset values
Species palette — all species planted	Year 2	Complete	All 11 species in approved planting palette planted
Survival assessment	Year 2	Indicative — formal count programmed	~75% indicative survival; formal count in next annual monitoring round
Infill planting program	Year 2+	Ongoing	Infill using locally collected seed; programmed to address ~25%

			mortality
Post-planting maintenance — weed	Year 2+	Ongoing	Spot spraying and slashing ongoing
Post-planting maintenance — watering	Year 2+	Complete / ongoing	Rainfall-timed planting; supplementary irrigation where required
Post-planting maintenance — fertiliser	Year 2	Complete	Slow-release native fertiliser tab at planting
Coarse woody debris salvaged and placed	Year 1	Complete	Reported under Action 7 (Section 10)
M. irbyana translocation planting	Year 2	Complete	Included in 30,000 stems; 4 planting areas established; reported under Action 5 (Section 8)
Photo monitoring points established	Year 1–2	Ongoing	Fixed photo point photographs to be included as appendix
Year 5 performance criteria	Year 5	Not yet due	Year 5 milestone; reported from Year 5 Annual Compliance Report

11.9 Vegetation Monitoring Program

11.9.1 Monitoring Requirements

The Offset Revegetation Plan (ORP) establishes a vegetation monitoring program to track the gradual improvement of habitat condition across the Offset Site over the 20-year offset period. The monitoring framework requires:

- A minimum of 6 primary bio-condition monitoring sites established across the Offset Site (minimum 3 per Management Unit), demarcated by steel posts or wooden bollards
- A further 6 tertiary monitoring sites (minimum 3 per Management Unit) based on the CORVEG Regional Ecosystem Vegetation Structure Assessment methodology
- Annual KPI monitoring of all primary and secondary sites for the first 3 years, biennially to Year 10, then every 5 years to expiry
- Photos collected at the centre of each monitoring site in cardinal directions at each monitoring event

- Formal reporting to the Department from Year 5 onwards, with Annual Compliance Reporting, website publication and Audit Report to the department at Years 5, 10, 15 and 20

The KPIs collected at primary monitoring sites include large trees, tree canopy height, recruitment of woody perennial species, tree canopy cover (via 100m transect), shrub cover, coarse woody debris, native species richness across trees, shrubs, grasses and forbs, extent of non-native and weed coverage, and organic litter. Tertiary sites collect a simplified suite of KPIs consistent with the CORVEG methodology.

These requirements are specified in the ORP Monitoring section and Tables 7, 8 and 9 (ORP pages 10–11; PDF pages 108–109 of the combined OAMP document).

11.9.2 Year 0 Baseline

The ORP requires a Year 0 baseline survey to be completed prior to the commencement of offset works to populate the Completion Criteria Scoring Table (ORP Table 10). The ecological survey data and habitat quality assessment contained within the approved OAMP, prepared by 28 South Environmental Pty Ltd in 2022–2023 as part of the approval documentation, is taken to constitute the Year 0 baseline condition record for the Offset Site. This data provides the benchmark habitat quality scores for each Assessment Unit against which future KPI monitoring will be assessed, consistent with the completion criteria trajectory described in ORP Tables 10 and 11.

11.9.3 First Annual Monitoring Round

The first formal KPI monitoring round of the 9 primary and 9 secondary monitoring sites will be completed prior to the end of Offset Year 2 (before 21 August 2026), following completion of the planting program. This timing is considered appropriate given that the planting program was completed in the summer 2025/26 season. Conducting the first monitoring round prior to planting and initial establishment would not capture meaningful establishment data and would not provide a useful starting point for tracking gradual improvement over the 20-year monitoring period. The first annual monitoring round will therefore be timed to capture early establishment condition following the first growing season.

Results from the first annual KPI monitoring round will be reported in the Year 3 Annual Compliance Report.

11.9.4 Compliance Status

Requirement	ORP Reference	Status	Notes
Year 0 baseline survey	ORP Table 9	Complete	28 South Environmental OAMP survey data (2022–23) constitutes Year 0 baseline condition record
Monitoring site establishment (12 sites: 6 primary + 6 tertiary)	ORP pages 2 and 10	Programmed — by 21 Aug 2026	Sites to be established and demarcated prior to first monitoring round
First annual KPI monitoring round	ORP Table 9 Year 1	Programmed — by 21 Aug 2026	Post-planting first growing season; results reported in Year 3 ACR
Formal reporting to Department	ORP Table 9	Not yet due	First formal reporting requirement at Year 5 (21 August 2029)

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Annual Compliance Report — Section 12: Action 8: Koala Dispersal Poles

EPBC Approval No. 2022-033B | Reporting Period: February 2025 – 30 April 2026

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12. Action 8: Koala Dispersal Poles

12.1 Requirement

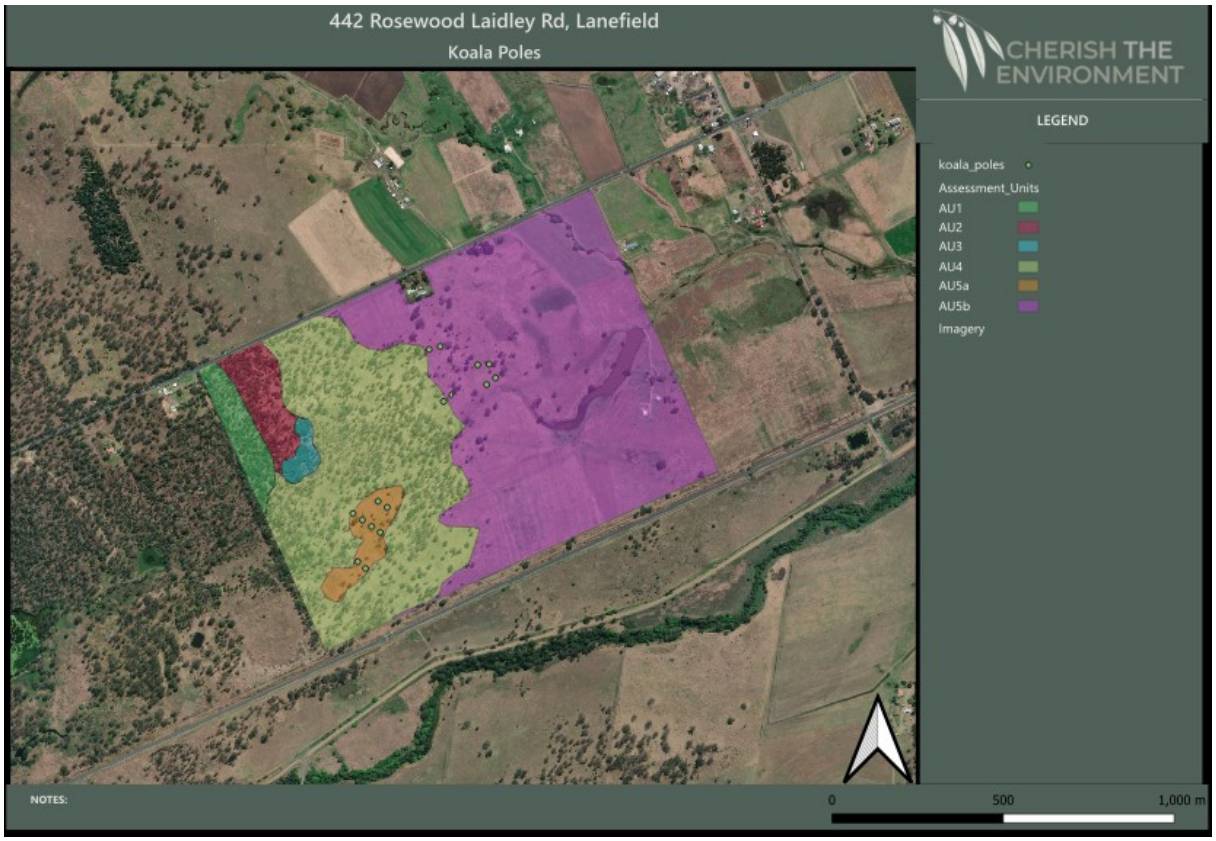
Action 8 of the OAMP requires establishment of koala dispersal poles in gaps within the western portion of the Offset Site to facilitate safer koala dispersal through this area until natural regeneration provides equivalent movement habitat. The OAMP notes that a significant number of poles would be required to provide meaningful benefit in the eastern portion of the site and this component was therefore confined to the western portion.

Specific requirements under Action 8 are:

- Poles to be installed in the first year of management
- A suitably experienced ecologist to be engaged to coordinate the precise location of poles
- The ecologist and Offset Provider to agree on final positioning of poles
- Poles to be monitored for signs of use, specifically distinctive koala scratches
- If use is detected, confirmation to be established by camera trap
- Results to be reported annually until Year 5, after which adjoining vegetation is expected to be sufficiently mature to provide movement habitat
- If poles are burnt out and fail before Year 5, they are to be replaced; after Year 5 replacement is not required

12.2 Installation

Koala dispersal poles were installed within the western portion of the Offset Site over a two-week period commencing 5 February 2026, in accordance with the OAMP requirement for installation within the first year of management. Poles were constructed from appropriately sized forked branches sourced from other Cherish the Environment managed properties, providing a naturalistic climbing structure that koalas are likely to recognise and use as a movement aid. Pole positions were determined in consultation with a suitably experienced ecologist and the Offset Provider, with final positioning agreed to provide movement connections across gaps in the western vegetation where koala dispersal continuity is currently limited.


442 Rosewood Laidley Rd, Lanefield
Koala Poles
CHERISH THE ENVIRONMENT
LEGEND
koala_poles
Assessment_Units
AU1
AU2
AU3
AU4
AU5a
AU5b
Imagery
NOTES:
0
500
1,000 m

12.3 Monitoring

The OAMP requires poles to be monitored for signs of koala use, particularly distinctive claw scratches on the pole surface, with camera trap confirmation if any use is detected. Annual monitoring results are to be reported until Year 5.

At the time of this report, the koala dispersal poles had been in place since 5 February 2026, representing approximately two and a half months prior to the EPBC reporting cut-off of 30 April 2026. Given this short installation period, no formal monitoring inspection for signs of use has been conducted during the current reporting period. A minimum period of establishment is considered appropriate before drawing conclusions from use monitoring, as newly installed poles require time to acquire the surface characteristics associated with repeated animal contact and to become integrated into the movement behaviour of koalas utilising the surrounding habitat.

The first formal monitoring inspection for signs of koala use will be undertaken within the next reporting period, with results reported in the Year 3 Annual Compliance Report. If signs of use are detected at that inspection, camera trap deployment will be initiated to confirm the species and frequency of use.

12.4 Condition and Bushfire Risk

All koala dispersal poles were inspected at the time of installation and were in good condition. No bushfire events occurred within the western portion of the Offset Site during the reporting period. The prescribed burn conducted in Year 1 was confined to the north-western management units and did not affect the dispersal pole locations. All poles remain in place and intact at the time of this report.

In the event that poles are damaged or destroyed by bushfire or other causes before Year 5, replacement poles will be installed in accordance with the OAMP requirement.

12.5 Dual-Purpose Compliance — Actions 1 and 8

The koala poles installed within the vegetated western portion of the Offset Site satisfy both the Action 1 predator retreat requirement and the Action 8 dispersal facilitation requirement simultaneously. One set of poles was installed — there are no separate poles for these two obligations. Full installation details, pole description, location and monitoring requirements are reported in Sections 12.1 through 12.4 above. Action 1 compliance for koala poles is confirmed in the Section 4 compliance table.

12.6 Compliance Status Summary

Requirement	OAMP Timing	Status	Notes
Poles installed in first year of management	Year 1	Complete	Poles installed 5–19 February 2026 (Offset Year 2); forked branch poles sourced from Cherish the Environment managed properties
Ecologist engaged to coordinate pole locations	Year 1	Complete	Suitably experienced ecologist consulted on positioning
Ecologist and Offset Provider agree on final positions	Year 1	Complete	Final positions agreed prior to installation
Annual monitoring for signs of use	Annual to Year 5	Not yet conducted — installation period too short	Poles installed approximately 3 months prior to reporting cut-off; first formal monitoring inspection programmed within next reporting period
Camera trap confirmation if use detected	If use detected	Not triggered	No use inspection conducted yet; camera trap to be deployed if scratches detected at first inspection
Report results annually to Year 5	Annual	Monitoring results to be reported from Year 3 ACR	First monitoring round to be completed and reported in Year 3 ACR
Replace poles if burnt before Year 5	If triggered	Not triggered	No bushfire damage to poles during reporting period

Appendix 1 – Pest Management

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Vertebrate Pest Management Plan

Document Detail	
EPBC Approval No.	2022-033B
Offset Site	Rosewood Offset Site, Rosewood QLD
Offset Provider	Cherish the Environment
Prepared by	Bryce Hines, Master of Environmental Management, Cherish the Environment
Document version	Version 1.0
Date	April 2026
Offset commencement date	21 August 2024
Offset Year 1	21 August 2024 – 20 August 2025
Offset Year 2	21 August 2025 – 20 August 2026
Plan period	Years 1–20 (2024–2044)
Baseline survey date	April 2026 (Offset Year 2)

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1. Introduction

This Vertebrate Pest Management Plan (VPMP) has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of Action 1 of the Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP) for the

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset, approved under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) (Approval No. 2022-033B). The VPMP is submitted with the Year 2 Annual Compliance Report and is based on the baseline pest survey completed in April 2026.

The VPMP establishes the framework for vertebrate pest management across the Offset Site over the 20-year offset delivery period. It specifies target pest species, survey methods, performance criteria appropriate to the peri-urban context of the Offset Site, management techniques, and corrective action procedures.

This plan has been prepared by Bryce Hines (Master of Environmental Management, Cherish the Environment), a suitably qualified environmental management specialist with experience in pest fauna survey and management in south-east Queensland.

2. Offset Site Context and Pest Risk Profile

The Rosewood Offset Site is located in a peri-urban landscape near Rosewood, Queensland, surrounded by rural residential properties, agricultural landholdings and utility corridors. This landscape context is material to the pest management performance framework in this plan.

In peri-urban environments, complete eradication of vertebrate pest species from a single property is not a realistic or achievable management objective. Target species including European fox, feral cat, rabbit and hare are established components of the surrounding landscape and will continue to move through and transiently occupy the Offset Site regardless of on-site management effort. The ongoing presence of source populations on adjacent land, combined with the limitations of perimeter fencing without coordinated landholder cooperation, means that a zero-presence target cannot be meaningfully sustained.

The performance framework in this plan is therefore designed around a functionally-based impact management standard: the objective is to maintain pest species at population densities where they do not cause measurable adverse impact on offset ecological values, rather than to achieve or maintain zero presence. This approach is consistent with contemporary pest management practice in peri-urban conservation settings.

Informal consultation has been undertaken with adjoining landholders and Ipswich City Council (ICC) regarding pest management. Limited interest in coordinated joint management approaches has been expressed by neighbouring

landholders at this stage. The Offset Provider will continue to engage with ICC and Regional Pest Management Group representatives as the offset program matures.

3. Legislative and Policy Framework

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
- Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld) — all target species are Restricted Matter
- Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld) — permits for fauna handling and trapping
- Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 (Qld) — humane treatment obligations
- Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996 (Qld) — applicable if regulated poisons are adopted
- Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (Qld)

4. Target Species

Species	Common Name	Biosecurity Categories	Baseline Status (April 2026)
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit	Cat. 3, 4, 5, 6	Not detected — no warrens, diggings or scat recorded
Vulpes vulpes	European fox	Cat. 3, 4, 5, 6	Not detected — nil camera trap detections
Canis familiaris / lupus dingo	Wild dog	Cat. 3, 4, 6	Not detected — nil camera trap detections
Felis catus	Feral cat	Cat. 3, 4, 6	Not detected — nil camera trap detections
Sus scrofa	Feral pig	Cat. 3, 4, 6	Not detected — no soil disturbance or scat recorded
Rusa timorensis	Feral rusa deer	Cat. 3, 4, 6	Not detected — no tracks, scats or vegetation damage recorded

4.1 Additional Observed Species: European Hare

European hare (Lepus europaeus) is not included in the approved OAMP target species list but has been observed within the Offset Site causing localised grazing damage to tubestock in recently planted areas (Assessment Unit 5b). Hares are Restricted Matter (Categories 3 and 4) under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld). This VPMP includes hares as an additional monitored and managed species. The Offset Provider will seek formal endorsement from the federal Department to amend the approved target species list accordingly.

5. Survey Methods

The primary ongoing survey method is the six-monthly thermal drone survey providing systematic detection coverage across the full Offset Site. Camera trap deployment and ground-based sign assessment will be undertaken in response to confirmed or suspected detections, not on a routine scheduled basis.

Method	Target Species	Trigger / Frequency	Notes
Thermal drone survey	All species	Six-monthly — primary survey	DJI Matrice 4T or equivalent; 60m AGL; thermal; licensed RPAS operator; night survey
Motion-activated camera traps (baited)	Fox, wild dog, feral cat	Deployed in response to drone detection or incidental observation	Carnivore lure; minimum 2 locations when deployed
Warren counts and spotlight	Rabbit, hare	Part of annual survey; response to sign	Combined with six-monthly drone survey night where warranted
Soil disturbance and scat assessment	Feral pig, deer	Incidental and in response to sign	Assessed during site visits and survey events
Vegetation damage assessment	Deer, rabbit, hare	Ongoing incidental observation	Ring barking, grazing, browsing line noted and mapped
Incidental observations	All species	Ongoing	Recorded by Offset Provider staff; reported

			in each ORSAR

6. Performance Criteria

Given the peri-urban context of the Offset Site and the ongoing presence of pest source populations in the surrounding landscape, performance criteria are framed around measurable impact on offset ecological values rather than species presence or absence. The objective is to demonstrate that pest species are not causing measurable adverse impact on offset outcomes including koala safety, revegetation establishment and habitat condition.

Species / Objective	Year 5 Criterion	Year 10 Criterion	Year 20 Criterion
Rabbit	No active warrens; no grazing impact measurably affecting revegetation survival rates	Rabbit activity not causing measurable impact on vegetation condition	Rabbit activity not causing measurable impact on vegetation condition
European fox	No evidence of koala or MNES fauna predation; fox activity not increasing	Fox activity not causing measurable impact on offset fauna values	Fox activity not causing measurable impact on offset fauna values
Wild dog	No confirmed attacks on koalas or MNES fauna	No measurable impact on offset fauna values	No measurable impact on offset fauna values
Feral cat	No evidence of MNES fauna predation attributable to feral cats	Feral cat activity not causing measurable impact on offset fauna values	Feral cat activity not causing measurable impact on offset fauna values
Feral pig	No rooting or disturbance measurably impacting revegetation areas	No measurable damage to vegetation or fauna habitat	No measurable damage to vegetation or fauna habitat

Feral rusa deer	No grazing or browsing measurably impacting revegetation	No measurable impact on offset vegetation values	No measurable impact on offset vegetation values
European hare	Hare grazing impact on tubestock reduced to negligible levels; infill planting maintaining survival rates	No measurable hare impact on established vegetation	Non-detectable impact on offset vegetation values
Koala safety	Zero koala mortality or injury attributable to pest species (ongoing through Year 20)	Zero koala mortality or injury attributable to pest species	Zero koala mortality or injury attributable to pest species

7. Management Techniques and Trigger Framework

7.1 Trigger-Based Response

Pest management intervention will be triggered by confirmed detection of a target species combined with an assessment that the species is present at a level likely to cause, or is already causing, measurable impact on offset ecological values. Routine scheduled intervention in the absence of confirmed detections is not proposed.

Detection Outcome	Assessment	Management Response
Single transient detection; no sign of establishment	Low risk	Increase monitoring frequency; record in ORSAR; no active intervention unless repeated
Repeated detections or signs of establishment	Moderate-high risk	Deploy targeted camera traps; implement response trapping with humane euthanasia; harbour destruction for rabbit if warrens confirmed

Evidence of measurable impact on offset values	High risk	Immediate targeted control; notify Department within 20 business days; corrective action report
Koala mortality or injury confirmed	Critical	Immediate Department notification; post-incident investigation; escalated management response

7.2 Approved Techniques

- Targeted cage trapping with humane euthanasia — primary response for carnivore species
- Warren fumigation and harbour destruction — for confirmed rabbit establishment
- Shooting under permit — for larger species where safe and operationally appropriate
- Tubestock protection (guards, netting) — for hare and rabbit grazing impact on revegetation
- Infill planting — to replace tubestock lost to confirmed pest grazing
- Regulated poison baiting — only where endorsed; licensed contractor required; prior notification to Department

7.3 Management Effort Periods

Years 1–5 (Intensive): Six-monthly drone surveys; prompt response to any confirmed detection causing or likely to cause impact; intervention within 20 business days of confirmed impact.

Years 6–20 (Moderate): Continued six-monthly drone surveillance; targeted response to detections; annual review. Intensive effort maintained if Year 5 criteria not met.

8. Monitoring Schedule

Year	Activity	Method	Responsibility
Year 2 (complete)	Baseline pest survey	Camera traps; drone; spotlight; ground inspection	Cherish the Environment
Year 2 (complete)	VPMP preparation and submission	Desktop	Bryce Hines, Cherish the Environment

Years 2–20	Six-monthly thermal drone survey	DJI Matrice 4T or equivalent; 60m AGL; night	Licensed operator + ecologist
Years 2–20	Camera trap deployment (triggered)	Motion-activated; baited for carnivores	Cherish the Environment + qualified personnel
Years 2–20	Incidental observation recording	Ongoing	Offset Provider staff
Years 1–5	Active pest control (triggered; intensive)	Trapping, euthanasia, harbour destruction as required	Qualified contractor + Cherish the Environment
Years 6–20	Active pest control (triggered; moderate)	Targeted response to confirmed detections	Qualified contractor + Cherish the Environment
Years 5, 10, 20	Formal pest assessment and VPMP review	Survey + desktop review	Suitably qualified ecologist

9. Corrective Action Procedure

- Confirm detection accuracy and determine whether a resident or transient population is involved.
- Increase drone survey and camera trap frequency to quantify extent of incursion.
- Escalate management technique intensity — increase trap density, add stations, engage additional personnel.
- Engage adjoining landholders regarding coordinated control where source population is on adjacent land.
- Consult with Regional Pest Management Group and ICC regarding landscape-scale programs.
- Revise VPMP to incorporate updated techniques, timing or locations.
- Report corrective actions and outcomes in the relevant ORSAR and ACR.

Corrective actions will be initiated within 20 business days of a confirmed threshold exceedance. The Department will be notified within the same

timeframe if a corrective action triggers a material change to the management program.

10. Reporting

Pest management activities and outcomes will be reported annually in each ORSAR and ACR, including:

- Pest management summary table identifying techniques implemented for each target species
- Survey results and detection data, with year-on-year comparison against the April 2026 baseline from Year 3 onwards
- Assessment of progress toward performance criteria
- Koala mortality and injury record with likely causation identified
- Proposed adaptive amendments to this VPMP for the following year

11. Plan Review

This VPMP will be formally reviewed at Years 5, 10 and 20, or earlier if monitoring results indicate that objectives are not being achieved. Material amendments will be submitted to the Department for endorsement. Minor operational amendments may be implemented by the Offset Provider and documented in the relevant ORSAR without prior departmental approval.

12. Document Control

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0	April 2026	Bryce Hines, Cherish the Environment	Initial issue — submitted with Year 2 ACR; based on April 2026 baseline survey

Appendix 2 - Biosecurity

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Biosecurity Management Plan

Weed Management and Tubestock Biosecurity

Document Detail	
EPBC Approval No.	2022-033B
Offset Site	Rosewood Offset Site, Rosewood QLD
Offset Provider	Cherish the Environment
Prepared by	Bryce Hines, Master of Environmental Management, Cherish the Environment
Document version	Version 1.0
Date	April 2026
Offset commencement date	21 August 2024
Offset Year 1	21 August 2024 – 20 August 2025
Offset Year 2	21 August 2025 – 20 August 2026
Baseline survey date	Offset Year 2 (April 2026)
Plan period	Years 1–20 (2024–2044)

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1. Introduction

This Biosecurity Management Plan (BMP) has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of Action 2 of the Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP) for the Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset, approved under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) (Approval No. 2022-033B). The BMP is submitted with the Year 2 Annual Compliance Report and is based on the baseline weed survey completed in April 2026.

This plan establishes the framework for weed management and biosecurity controls across the Offset Site over the 20-year offset delivery period. It specifies target weed species, survey and mapping methods, management techniques and schedules, tubestock import controls, performance criteria and corrective action procedures.

This plan has been prepared by Bryce Hines (Master of Environmental Management, Cherish the Environment), a suitably qualified environmental management specialist with relevant experience in weed survey and management in south-east Queensland.

2. Legislative and Policy Framework

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) — OAMP obligations
- Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld) — restricted matter obligations for all target weed species
- Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1996 (Qld) — herbicide use requirements
- Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld) — offset site obligations
- Queensland Weed Management — Best Practice Management Guidelines for each target species

All weed management activities must be undertaken in accordance with the above instruments. Herbicide use must comply with label requirements and be carried out by or under the direct supervision of a licensed operator.

3. Offset Site Description and Weed Risk Context

The Rosewood Offset Site is located near Rosewood, Queensland, in a peri-urban landscape adjoining rural residential properties, agricultural land and utility corridors. The site comprises retained and assisted revegetation vegetation in the western and central portions (existing ecological context and high-value regrowth areas) and a larger management unit in the eastern portion scheduled for ecological reconstruction through revegetation planting.

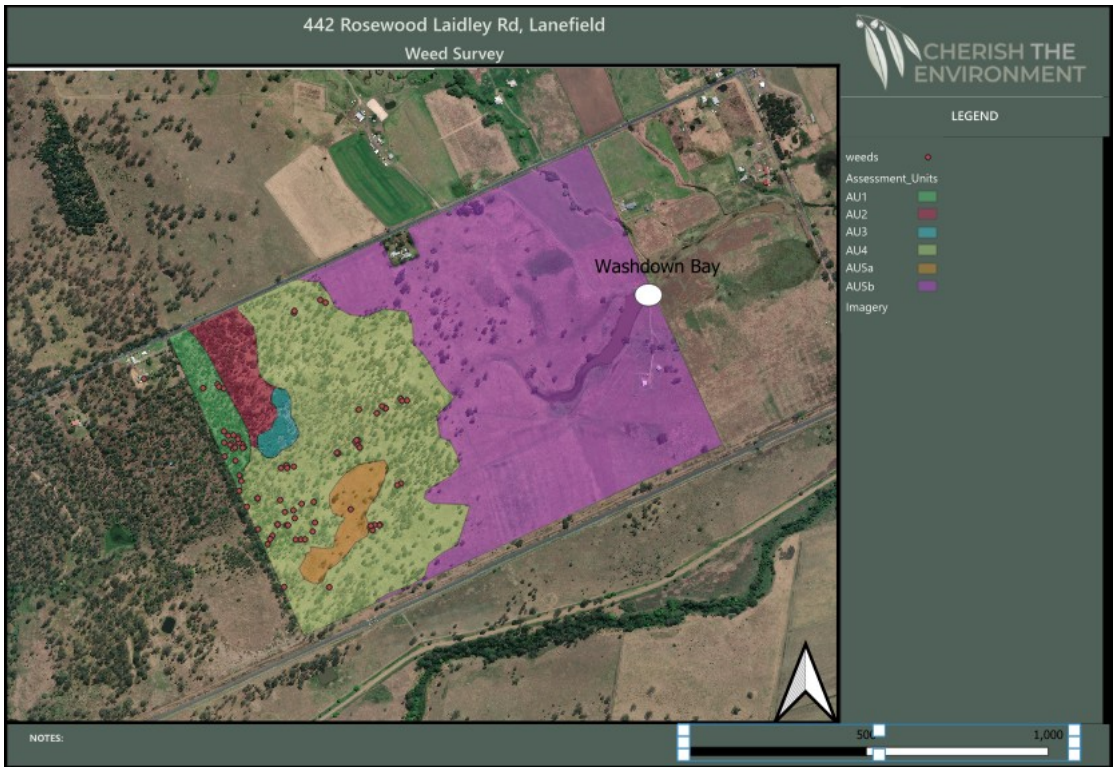
Weed risk pathways include vehicle and machinery movement from adjacent properties, movement of seed via water drainage from surrounding land, and dispersal by fauna, wind and water. The vehicle washdown station on site is the primary infrastructure control for vehicle-borne weed introduction. The accredited tubestock supply arrangement with Wallum Nurseries is the primary control for nursery-borne weed and pathogen introduction.

4. Baseline Weed Assessment

A baseline weed extent survey was completed during Offset Year 2 (April 2026) using a tablet-mounted GNSS receiver to record GPS-located weed occurrences across the full Offset Site. Individual specimens and small clusters were recorded as point locations in GIS format. The survey also recorded the location of the vehicle washdown station.

The baseline survey identified four target broadleaf weed species plus introduced pasture grasses. The overall weed burden is characterised by sporadic individual specimens and small clusters. No species was recorded as a widespread dense infestation. Total broadleaf weed coverage is estimated at less than 4 hectares across all species combined.

Species	Common Name	Legislative Status	Baseline Extent	Distribution Pattern
Lantana camara	Lantana	WoNS; Biosecurity Act Cat. 3, 4 (Qld)	<2 ha	Concentrated in north-western management units; sporadic specimens and small clusters
Schinus terebinthifolia	Broad-leafed pepper tree	Biosecurity Act Cat. 3 (Qld)	<1 ha	Sporadic individual specimens across existing vegetation areas
Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	Biosecurity Act Cat. 3 (Qld)	<1 ha	Sporadic individual specimens and small clusters in existing vegetation areas
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	Biosecurity Act Cat. 3 (Qld)	<1 ha	Sporadic individual specimens
Introduced pasture grasses (mixed spp.)	Pasture grasses	Non-native	Widespread in planting MU	Distributed across management unit to be planted; progressively managed



5. Management Techniques

5.1 Lantana camara

Lantana is the highest-priority weed species on site given its WoNS status and the Year 5 no-WoNS eradication criterion. Management will apply a combination of techniques depending on stem size, density and location:

- Mechanical removal by grubbing and hand-pulling for smaller specimens and seedlings, particularly within or adjacent to planting areas
- Cut-stump treatment with registered herbicide applied immediately to cut surface for larger woody specimens
- Foliar herbicide application for medium-sized plants where cut-stump is not practical
- Cool burn where appropriate to reduce biomass and expose root systems for follow-up treatment, under Rural Fire Service supervision
- Follow-up inspection and retreatment of regrowth at 6-monthly intervals following initial treatment

The Year 1 management program included a 15-hectare cool burn and 5-hectare mechanical removal across the north-western management units, representing a significant reduction in lantana biomass in the most affected area of the site. Annual follow-up treatment will continue to target regrowth and any new recruitment until the Year 5 eradication criterion is achieved.

5.2 Schinus terebinthifolia (Broad-Leafed Pepper Tree)

Cut-stump treatment with registered herbicide is the primary management technique for broad-leafed pepper tree given the predominantly large woody specimen profile recorded at baseline. Foliar treatment is appropriate for seedlings and smaller saplings. Annual inspection and targeted treatment will continue until eradication within the site is achieved. Particular attention will be given to areas adjacent to the planting management unit to prevent seed dispersal into revegetation areas.

5.3 Celtis sinensis (Chinese Elm)

Cut-stump treatment with registered herbicide is the primary management technique for Chinese elm, consistent with the Year 2 treatment program. Chinese elm resprouts vigorously from cut stumps if herbicide is not applied immediately. Annual inspection and retreatment of any regrowth is required. Seedling recruitment should be targeted early using hand-pulling or foliar treatment before stems become large enough to require cut-stump.

5.4 Baccharis halimifolia (Groundsel Bush)

Foliar herbicide application is the primary management technique for groundsel bush given the predominantly small specimen size recorded at baseline. Cut-stump treatment is appropriate for larger specimens. Annual inspection and targeted treatment will continue until the Year 5 eradication criterion is achieved. Groundsel bush is a prolific seed producer and rapid follow-up of any new recruitment is important to prevent re-establishment from the soil seed bank.

5.5 Introduced Pasture Grasses

Introduced pasture grasses will be managed as an integral component of the revegetation program across the planting management unit. Management techniques include:

- Periodic slashing to reduce competitive pressure on planted tubestock and prevent seed set
- Pre-planting herbicide knockdown of grass cover in designated planting rows
- Post-planting spot herbicide application around tubestock to reduce grass competition during establishment

A progressive reduction in introduced grass cover and species abundance is expected as the planted native canopy establishes and shades out the grass layer, consistent with the OAMP performance trajectory of gradual grass reduction over the offset period.

5.6 Herbicide Use Requirements

All herbicide use must comply with the following requirements:

- Use only herbicides registered for the target species and application method under the Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1996 (Qld)
- Apply in strict accordance with label directions including rates, timing, withholding periods and personal protective equipment
- Herbicide application must be carried out by or under the direct supervision of a licensed operator
- Record all herbicide applications in the site treatment register, including product name, rate, area treated, target species, date and operator
- Avoid application in or adjacent to waterways without appropriate permits
- Store and dispose of herbicide containers in accordance with label and regulatory requirements

6. Survey and Monitoring Program

Weed monitoring will be conducted annually using the same GNSS-based point mapping methodology applied in the baseline survey, enabling direct year-on-year comparison of weed occurrence locations, species composition and coverage estimates.

Year	Activity	Method	Responsibility
Year 2 (complete)	Baseline weed survey	GNSS tablet point mapping; GIS data capture	Cherish the Environment / qualified botanist or ecologist
Years 2–20	Annual weed survey	GNSS point mapping; coverage estimation; comparison to baseline	Suitably qualified botanist or ecologist
Years 2–20	Annual weed management	Mechanical, cut-stump, foliar and burn as required	Cherish the Environment + licensed herbicide contractor
Years 2–20	Introduced grass management	Slashing and herbicide; reported under Action 9	Cherish the Environment
Year 5	Formal performance assessment —	Full site survey; GIS comparison to	Suitably qualified botanist or ecologist

	WoNS criterion	baseline	
Year 10	Formal performance assessment — cover criterion	Full site survey; canopy and grass cover estimation	Suitably qualified botanist or ecologist
Year 20	Final performance assessment	Full site survey	Suitably qualified botanist or ecologist

7. Tubestock Import Controls

All tubestock imported to the Offset Site for the revegetation program must be sourced from a biosecurity-accredited nursery. The approved supplier for the offset program is Wallum Nurseries, Gumdale, Queensland, a wholesale native plant nursery established in 1999 and specialising in true-form native Australian species for revegetation and ecological restoration.

Wallum Nurseries' biosecurity accreditation status (NIASA or BioSecure HACCP) will be confirmed and documented in the next annual compliance report.

The following controls apply to all tubestock movements to the Offset Site:

- Tubestock must be sourced only from Wallum Nurseries or another nursery holding equivalent biosecurity accreditation, subject to Offset Provider approval
- Delivery vehicles must pass through the vehicle washdown station prior to entering planting areas
- All tubestock deliveries must be inspected on arrival for signs of weed contamination, pest infestation or disease prior to unloading
- Any consignment showing signs of contamination must be quarantined and not planted until assessed by a suitably qualified person
- All tubestock deliveries must be documented in the site records register, including nursery source, species, quantity, delivery date and any observations on consignment condition
- Growing media and soil imported with tubestock must be free of declared weed species; supplier documentation must confirm this where possible

Seed collected on-site for propagation at the nursery is subject to the same biosecurity controls upon return to the Offset Site as external tubestock consignments.

8. Vehicle and Equipment Washdown

The vehicle washdown station is the primary on-site infrastructure control for preventing the introduction of weed propagules, soil pathogens and invasive species via vehicles, machinery and equipment entering the Offset Site.

The current washdown facility is a rudimentary hardstand station. The Offset Provider will assess options for upgrading the washdown infrastructure to improve effectiveness and will document any upgrades in subsequent annual reports. In the interim, the following protocols apply:

- All vehicles and machinery entering the Offset Site from external locations must be inspected for soil, plant material and seed contamination prior to entry
- Vehicles and equipment arriving from areas known to support declared weed species must be washed down at the station before entering planting areas
- Particular attention must be given to wheel arches, undercarriages, tracks, cutting heads and any soil-contacting surfaces
- Washdown records must be maintained in the site log for all significant plant and machinery movements

9. Performance Criteria

Criterion	Year 5	Year 10	Year 20
WoNS and listed weed species	Absent from all areas of the ORS including revegetation zones	Absent	Absent
Broadleaf weed infestations	Reduced to below 5% of ORS area; no new infestations established	Maintained below 5%; no new infestations	Maintained below 5%
Introduced pasture grasses	Showing measurable gradual reduction in cover and species	Cover reduced as revegetation canopy matures; <50% in planting	Continuing reduction; native understorey establishing

	abundance	areas	
Tubestock biosecurity	All consignments sourced from accredited supplier; washdown protocols in place	Protocols maintained	Protocols maintained
Lantana (WoNS)	Eradicated from ORS	Absent	Absent
Broad-leafed pepper tree	Eradicated from ORS	Absent	Absent
Chinese elm	Eradicated from ORS	Absent	Absent
Groundsel bush	Eradicated from ORS	Absent	Absent

10. Corrective Action Procedure

If annual monitoring indicates that weed management measures are not achieving the established performance criteria, the following corrective actions will be implemented:

- Confirm the survey data and quantify the extent of non-compliance or adverse trend.
- Review management technique effectiveness and increase intensity, frequency or coverage of treatments as required.
- Assess whether new weed species have established and add to the management program if required.
- Review tubestock import records and washdown logs to identify any potential introduction pathways if new infestations are detected.
- Revise the BMP to incorporate updated techniques, timing or target areas.
- Report corrective actions and outcomes in the relevant annual ORSAR and ACR.

If a WoNS or listed weed species is detected that was not present at baseline, the Offset Provider will notify the Department within 20 business days and submit a corrective action report within 40 business days.

11. Reporting

Weed management activities and outcomes will be reported annually in each ORSAR and ACR, including:

- Annual weed survey results with comparison to baseline dataset
- Weed management activities undertaken during the reporting year by species, method and area
- Assessment of progress toward performance criteria including WoNS eradication trajectory
- Tubestock import and washdown records summary
- Proposed adaptive amendments to this BMP for the following year

12. Plan Review

This BMP will be formally reviewed at Years 5, 10 and 20, or earlier if monitoring results indicate that objectives are not being achieved or new weed species are detected. Material amendments will be submitted to the Department for endorsement. Minor operational amendments may be implemented by the Offset Provider and documented in the relevant ORSAR.

13. Document Control

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.0	April 2026	Bryce Hines, Cherish the Environment	Initial issue — submitted with Year 2 ACR; based on April 2026 baseline weed survey

Appendix 3 – Fire Management

Maclean Estates Biodiversity Offset

Fire Management Plan

Cool Burns for Lanefield Re 12.9.10.7 and 12.3.18

Prepared for: Cherish the Environment Foundation

Prepared by: Bryce Hines, General Manager

Date: 16 June 2025

1. Site and Vegetation Overview

Regional Ecosystem: 12.9.10.7

Description: RE 12.9.10.7 consists predominantly of Eucalyptus crebra and/or Corymbia intermedia woodland on sedimentary rocks. It typically supports a grassy understorey and is adapted to regular low-intensity fire to maintain biodiversity, reduce fuel load, and prevent woody thickening.

Fire Sensitivity:This ecosystem is moderately fire-adapted and benefits from periodic cool burns to manage understorey composition, control invasive species, and reduce high-intensity wildfire risk. Fire exclusion can result in excessive fuel build-up and biodiversity decline.

Regional Ecosystem: 12.3.18

RE 12.3.18 includes a mix of Eucalyptus tereticornis and Lophostemon suaveolens open forest to woodland on alluvial plains and drainage lines. This ecosystem is fire-adapted but requires carefully timed burns to avoid damage to riparian and mesic elements.

Fire Sensitivity:

This ecosystem is moderately fire-adapted and benefits from periodic cool burns to manage understorey composition, control invasive species, and reduce high-intensity wildfire risk. Fire exclusion can result in excessive fuel build-up and biodiversity decline.

2. Fire Management Objectives

- Maintain open woodland structure by limiting dense woody thickening
- Promote native grass and forb regeneration
- Reduce weed load (e.g. Lantana camara, Cecropia, Molasses grass)
- Prevent high-intensity wildfires
- Support habitat values for fauna including Koalas and gliders

3. Burn Type and Intensity

Type of Burn: Prescribed cool burn
Preferred Fire Intensity: Low
Fire Frequency Guideline:
- 3 to 5-year interval for grassy groundcover promotion
- Avoid more frequent burns to prevent soil and root layer damage
- Exclude fire from riparian fringes and known rainforest buffers

4. Prescribed Burn Conditions (Cool Season)

1.	Temperature	< 25°C
2.	Relative Humidity	40–70%
3.	Wind Speed	5–15 km/h at 2 m height From the West
4.	Soil Moisture	Moderate to high
5.	Fuel Moisture	Fine fuels 15–25%
6.	Season	Early dry season: June to July 2025
7.	Time of Day	Mid afternoon

5. Risk Management

Key Risks & Mitigation Strategies:
- Escape beyond control lines: Establish mineral breaks, wet lines, black-out edges post-burn
- Wind changes: Monitor forecast, burn only under stable atmospheric conditions
- Damage to riparian/rainforest: Exclude these zones with buffers, backburn from exclusion line
- Threat to infrastructure: Maintain APZ (Asset Protection Zones) and notify stakeholders
- Smoke drift: Consider wind direction, issue community alerts if needed

6. Operational Planning

Pre-Burn Actions:
- Consult neighbours
- Prepare control lines (mechanical or hand-prepared)
- Notify QFES, local council, adjoining landholders
- Undertake fauna sweep and flag nests/hollows
- Confirm burn permit (Form 9 - QFES)

Burn Implementation Team:
- Burn Controller / Incident Supervisor
- Drip torch operator
- Edge patrol team

- First aid officer / communications

Equipment Checklist:
- Radios
- Water trailer / slip-on unit
- Drip torches
- Rakes, blowers, knapsacks
- Fire rakehoes / extinguishers

Resources:
- Personnel: 6 trained fire crew members
- Vehicles: 3 x 4WD vehicles equipped with firefighting slip-on units
- Plant: 2 x tractors with buckets and slashers, 1 x excavator
- Thermal drone to monitor hotspots

7. Monitoring and Post-Burn Actions
Immediate Post-Burn:
- Mop up and black out smouldering logs and edges
- Confirm fire containment before demobilisation
- Inspect for fauna casualties and respond if required

Follow-Up (1–3 months):
- Photo monitoring points and vegetation survey
- Weed follow-up (especially Lantana, broad leafed pepper, celtis and groundsel bush)
- Regrowth monitoring (grasses, native herbs)
- Record in fire management database or GIS

8. Compliance and References
This burn plan is consistent with:
- QPWS Fire Management Guidelines
- Queensland Fire and Biodiversity Consortium Best Practice Guidelines
- Bushfire CRC – Safe and Effective Use of Fire in Australian Landscapes
- Nature Conservation Act 1992 and Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990
- Queensland Herbarium Regional Ecosystem Descriptions

Appendix: Lanefield Burn Plan 2025
The following includes the spatial burn plan for the Jeebropilly/Thagoona area as part of the 2025 prescribed burning operations

27°38'26"S 152°31'42"E

27°38'26"S 152°33'46"E

27°40'16"S 152°31'42"E

27°40'16"S 152°33'46"E

A product of Queensland Globe

Legend located on next page

N

0 500 metres

Scale: 1:19383

Printed at: A4

Print date: 16/6/2025

Not suitable for accurate measurement.
Projection: Web Mercator EPSG:102100 (3857)

For more information, visit https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/help-info/Contact-us.html

Queensland Government

Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development

Appendix D

Endeavour Veterinary Ecology — Drone Mounted Thermal Camera Fauna Monitoring Technical Report

Lanefield – Cherish the Environment | April 2026 | Prepared by Endeavour Veterinary Ecology (EVE)

D.1 Summary

Endeavour Veterinary Ecology (EVE) was engaged by Cherish the Environment to conduct a thermal drone survey at the offset site in Lanefield, QLD on 27 April 2026, to determine the presence and distribution of target species. The survey covered the full 113.18 ha offset site (Lots 70 CH31316 and 2 RP200424) at 442–544 Rosewood Laidley Road, Lanefield QLD 4340.

D.2 Survey Details

Remote Pilot in Command: Monica Ralph (ARN: 1161415). Back-up Pilot/Observer: Chris Turlington (ARN: 804832). Survey date and times: 00:00 – 05:00, 27 April 2026. Equipment: DJI Matrice 400, S1 spotlight and H30T camera (RGB optical, high-resolution thermal and integrated laser rangefinder). The pilot flew an up-and-back pattern (35% overlap) across the western vegetated half of the survey area at approximately 50m above ground level. Weather conditions were optimal for thermal detection: temperature 14–15°C, 20% cloud cover, light wind, no rain, light fog (estimated 80% detection rate).

All activities were conducted under Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Animal Ethics Committee approval CA2025/04/1948, Department of Environment and Science Research Permit WA0035478, and CASA Remotely Piloted Aircraft Operator’s Certificate (ReOC 7571).

D.3 Target Species Results

Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus): One individual detected at 2:35 am feeding and climbing in the western vegetated area (GPS: -27.6553°S, 152.541726°E). Greater glider (Petaroides volans): Not detected. Feral pig (Sus scrofa): Not detected. European red fox (Vulpes vulpes): Not detected. Wild dog (Canis familiaris dingo): Not detected.

D.4 Other Species Detected

Five sugar/squirrel gliders (Petaurus spp.) were detected in the western vegetated area between 1:41 am and 2:46 am, observed gliding, climbing and alerting. A barn owl (Tyto javanica, with masked owl not definitively excluded) was detected at 3:19 am in a hollow. Brushtail possums (Trichosurus vulpecula), ringtail possums (Pseudocheirus peregrinus), macropod species, various avian species (including peregrine falcon, pale-headed rosellas, Australian magpies, Torresian crows and little black cormorants), and European hares were also recorded. Multiple hollow-bearing trees with distinct thermal signatures were

identified throughout the site, confirming the site’s suitability as denning habitat for hollow-dependent species.

D.5 Discussion

Given the contiguous nature of the landscape to the west and the detection of one koala, the area may be utilised by additional koalas outside of this survey period. The detection of Petaurus gliders along with observations of distinct, hot hollow-bearing trees throughout the site highlights the site’s capacity and suitability for hollow-dependent species. This one-off survey represents a snapshot in time only. As with traditional surveys, thermal drone detections of animals are impeded by factors including vegetation type/canopy density, observer experience, background emissivity, day and night temperatures, humidity, and behaviour of the target species.

For enquiries regarding the EVE technical report, contact Monica Ralph, Endeavour Veterinary Ecology: monica@endeavourvet.com.au

Appendix E

Hollow Monitoring Data — April 2026

The following tables present the complete hollow condition and utilisation monitoring dataset recorded across the offset site in April 2026, covering all three hollow categories: artificial hollows (92 hollows within the ecological context area), amended hollows (30 hollows) and natural hollows (60 hollows). Survey date: April 2026.

E.1 Artificial Hollows

92 hollows audited within the ecological context area.

Hollow No.	Tag No.	Tree ID	Species	Type	Height (m)	Condition	Occupancy
AH24	—	431	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	8	Satisfactory	—
503-A	AH-27	503	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	9	Satisfactory	—
507-A	AH-29	507	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	Possum
507-B	AH-28	507	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	—
508-A	AH-30	508	Lophostemon suaveolens	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	—
301-A	AH-11	301	Lophostemon suaveolens	Branch stub	10	Repair	—

632-A	AH-35	632	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	11	Satisfactory	Possum
234-A	AH-8	234	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	—
456-A	AH-25	456	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	11	Satisfactory	Possum
472-A	AMH-24	472	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	11	Satisfactory	—
554-A	AMH-26	554	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	9	Satisfactory	—
189-A	AH-6	189	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	15	Repair	Possum
575-A	AMH-27	575	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	11	Unsuitable	Possum
283-A	AH-10	283	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	11	Satisfactory	Possum
581-A	AH-34	581	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	11	Satisfactory	—
309-A	AH-13	309	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	15	Satisfactory	—
309-B	AH-14	309	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	Bees euro
646-A	AH-36	646	Corymbia tessellaris	Trunk middle	8	Satisfactory	—

718-A	AH-47	718	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	11	Repair	—
715-A	AH-46	715	Eucalyptus crebra	Branch end	12	Unsuitable	—
715-B	AH-100	715	Eucalyptus crebra	Trunk middle	14	Satisfactory	Bird
899-A	AH-48	899	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	9	Satisfactory	Possum
953-A	AH-53	953	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	—
1281-A	AMH-1	1281	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Branch end	10	Repair	—
949-A	AH-101	949	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	Possum
903-A	AMH-30	903	Lophostemon suaveolens	Branch stub	13	Repair	—
902-A	AH-50	902	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Trunk middle	13	Satisfactory	Possum
1439-A	AH-74	1439	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	9	Satisfactory	Possum
959-A	AH-56	959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	10	Repair	—
959-B	AH-57	959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	11	Satisfactory	—
959-C	ANH-35	959	Eucalyptus	Branch end	10	Satisfactory	—

			tereticornis				
966-A	AH-58	966	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	13	Satisfactory	—
966-B	AH-59	966	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	12	Satisfactory	—
966-C	AH-103	966	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	Possum
865-A	AH-201	865	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Trunk middle	11	Repair	—
718-B	AN-202	718	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	10	Repair	Possum
1222-A	AH-104	1222	Corymbia tessellaris	Trunk middle	11	Satisfactory	Bird
903-B	AMH-31	903	Lophostemon suaveolens	Branch end	15	Satisfactory	—
903-C	AMH-32	903	Lophostemon suaveolens	Branch end	8	Satisfactory	—
5000-A	AH-105	5000	Corymbia tesselaris	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	—
5000-B	AH-106	5000	Corymbia tesselaris	Trunk middle	13	Satisfactory	Possum
1221-A	AH-107	1221	Corymbia tessellaris	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	—
1277-A	AH-108	1277	Corymbia tessellaris	Trunk middle	12	Satisfactory	Possum
1284-A	AH-109	1284	Corymbia tessellaris	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	—

1201-A	AH-111	1201	Corymbia tessellaris	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	Possum
959-D	AMH-36	959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	13	Satisfactory	—
1052-A	AH-112	1052	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	12	Satisfactory	Possum
1046-A	AH-62	1046	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	15	Satisfactory	Possum
1046-B	AH-113	1046	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	11	Satisfactory	—
1046-C	AH-115	1046	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	18	Repair	—
AH-116	—	976	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	10	Satisfactory	—
1355-A	AH-118	1355	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	11	Satisfactory	—
1326-A	AH-71	1326	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	13	Satisfactory	Possum
1326-B	AH-72	1326	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	9	Unsuitable	—
1358-A	AH-73	1358	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Repair	—
1358-B	AH?119	1358	Eucalyptus	Branch stub	14	Satisfactory	Possum

			tereticornis				
1466-A	AMH-10	1466	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	12	Satisfactory	Possum
1466-B	AMH-9	1466	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	12	Satisfactory	—
1459-A	AMH-8	1459	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	11	Satisfactory	—
1445-A	AMH-5	1445	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	Possum
1445-B	AMH-6	1445	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	8	Satisfactory	—
697-A	AH-40	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	13	Satisfactory	—
697-B	AH-41	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	Possum
697-C	AH-42	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	15	Satisfactory	—
697-D	AH-43	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	12	Satisfactory	—
339-A	AH-15	339	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	15	Satisfactory	—
339-B	AMH-16	339	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	12	Satisfactory	—

339-C	AMH-17	339	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	17	Satisfactory	—
691-A	AH-38	691	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	—
691-B	AH-39	691	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	11	Satisfactory	Possum
1302-A	AMH-2	1302	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	13	Satisfactory	Bird
1270-A	AH-68	1270	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	14	Satisfactory	—
1268-A	AH-67	1268	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	10	Satisfactory	—
1243-A	AH-64	1243	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	15	Satisfactory	—
1245-A	AH-65	1245	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	12	Repair	—
1249-A	AH-66	1249	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	13	Satisfactory	Possum
656-A	AH-37	656	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	13	Satisfactory	Possum
664-A	AMH-28	664	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	15	Satisfactory	—
414-A	AH-18	414	Eucalyptus	Trunk middle	14	Satisfactory	—

			tereticornis				
417-A	AH-21	417	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	11	Satisfactory	Possum
418-A	AMH-21	418	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	15	Repair	—
536-A	AH-32	536	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	10	Satisfactory	Possum
531-A	AH-31	531	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	15	Satisfactory	—
180-A	AH-4	180	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	15	Repair	—
180-B	AH-5	180	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	16	Satisfactory	Possum
180-C	AH-3	180	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	13	Satisfactory	Possum
536-B	AH-120	536	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch end	11	Unsuitable	—
171-A	AH-121	171	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	12	Satisfactory	Possum
279-A	AH-122	279	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	9	Satisfactory	—
456-B	AH-123	456	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Trunk middle	14	Satisfactory	—

664-B	AH-124	664	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Branch stub	11	Unsuitable	Possum
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E.2 Amended Hollows

30 hollows audited.

Tree ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Condition	Occupancy	Notes
1450	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1000	17	Satisfactory	Possum	—
342	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1670	30	Satisfactory	Possum	—
178	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1540	24	Fail	—	—
1459	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1030	16	Satisfactory	Possum	—
1466	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1260	22	Satisfactory	—	—
1445	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1200	20	Satisfactory	Possum	Tree of importance plenty of hollows lots of life
339	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1280	17	Satisfactory	Possum	—
531	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1180	21	Satisfactory	—	—
1463	Eucalyptus tereticornis	950	14	Satisfactory	Possum	—
959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	980	21	Satisfactory	Possum	—

309	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1020	20	Satisfactory	Possum	—
414	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1130	22	Satisfactory	Possum	—
418	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1300	20	Satisfactory	Possum	—
1281	Eucalyptus melanophloia	750	16	Satisfactory	—	—
1302	Eucalyptus tereticornis	930	25	Satisfactory	Possum	—
1309	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1020	22	Fail	—	—
664	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1560	22	Satisfactory	Possum	—
903	Lophostemon suaveolens	740	21	Fail	—	—
944	Eucalyptus tereticornis	730	20	Satisfactory	—	—
472	Eucalyptus tereticornis	890	17	Fail	—	—
554	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1150	19	Fail	—	1010 550
689	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1090	24	Satisfactory	Possum	—
422	Eucalyptus tereticornis	980	21	Satisfactory	Possum	—
212	Eucalyptus tereticornis	940	24	Satisfactory	—	—
215	Eucalyptus tereticornis	770	17	Satisfactory	—	—
575	Eucalyptus tereticornis	870	18	Satisfactory	Possum	—

576	Eucalyptus tereticornis	810	24	Satisfactory	—	—
581	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1190	23	Satisfactory	Possum	—
456	Eucalyptus tereticornis	990	22	Satisfactory	—	—
481	Eucalyptus tereticornis	890	15	Fail	—	—

E.3 Natural Hollows

60 hollows audited.

Tree ID	Hollow ID	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Condition	Occupancy	Notes
112	112a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1450	29	Satisfactory	Bat	Base of tree has large, wide hollow on ground level
178	178b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1150	21	Satisfactory	Bees	—
215	215c	Eucalyptus tereticornis	770	17	Fail	—	—
216	216a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1070	19	Satisfactory	—	—
263	263a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1100	16	Satisfactory	—	Unsafe to climb
309	309a	Eucalyptus	1020	20	Satisfactory	—	—

		tereticornis					
339	339a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1280	17	Satisfactory	—	—
342	342a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1670	30	Fail	—	Richard photos
365	365a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1140	25	Satisfactory	—	—
380	380a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1250	19	Satisfactory	—	—
409	409a	Corymbia intermedia	650	17	Satisfactory	—	—
410	410a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1410	22	Satisfactory	—	—
414	414a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1130	22	Satisfactory	Bird	—
415	415a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1040	19	Satisfactory	—	—
422	422c	Eucalyptus tereticornis	980	21	Satisfactory	—	—
431	431a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	710	20	Fail	—	—
456	456c	Eucalyptus tereticornis	990	22	Fail	—	—
460	460a	Eucalyptus	840	16	Satisfactory	Possum	—

		tereticornis					
481	481b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	890	15	Satisfactory	Bird	—
531	531b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1180	21	Satisfactory	—	—
532	532a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	900	17	Satisfactory	Possum	—
554	554b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1150	19	Satisfactory	—	Multiple openings, highly exposed to elements
568	568a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	820	16	Satisfactory	—	—
576	576b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	810	24	Satisfactory	—	—
581	581a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1190	23	Satisfactory	—	—
612	612b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1280	18	Satisfactory	Bat	2 entrances to hollow
613	613a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	970	20	Satisfactory	—	Something squishy at the bottom, likely used by something
614	614b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1030	26	Satisfactory	—	—
664	664d	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1560	22	Satisfactory	Possum	—

689	689a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1090	24	Satisfactory	—	—
691	691a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1210	25	Satisfactory	—	—
697	697a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1400	26	Satisfactory	—	—
702	702a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1100	23	Satisfactory	—	—
943	943b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1120	21	Satisfactory	—	—
944	944a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	730	20	Fail	—	Separate opening <150mm
959	959c	Eucalyptus tereticornis	980	21	Satisfactory	—	—
1046	1046a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1080	32	Satisfactory	—	—
1199	1199a	Eucalyptus melanophloia	590	16	Fail	—	European bee hive in hollow, estimated hollow size
1216	1216a	Corymbia tessellaris	770	21	Satisfactory	Possum	—
1243	1243a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	970	24	Satisfactory	—	—
1254	1254a	Eucalyptus melanophloia	750	16	Fail	—	Within main union of tree

1268	1268a	Eucalyptus melanophloia	750	16	Satisfactory	—	—
1270	1270a	Eucalyptus melanophloia	750	16	Satisfactory	—	—
1281	1281b	Eucalyptus melanophloia	750	16	Satisfactory	—	—
1302	1302a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	930	25	Satisfactory	—	—
1309	1309a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1020	22	Satisfactory	—	—
1319	1319a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	870	20	Satisfactory	Possum	Native bee hive
1331	1331b	Eucalyptus melanophloia	750	18	Satisfactory	—	—
1355	1355a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	880	24	Satisfactory	—	Scratches in hollow, possum
1358	1358a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	990	26	Satisfactory	—	Tiny scratch marks up tree from hollow
1445	1445c	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1200	20	Satisfactory	Bees	—
1449	1449a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	860	10	Satisfactory	—	Unsafe to climb
1450	1450a	Eucalyptus	1000	17	Satisfactory	Possum	—

		tereticornis					
1451	1451b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	900	16	Satisfactory	—	—
1458	1458a	Corymbia tessellaris	700	17	Satisfactory	Bees	Dead entrance into live hollow
1459	1459d	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1030	16	Fail	—	—
1462	1462a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	900	13	Satisfactory	—	3 additional large openings, upright 350mm w, nw 100mm w, n 200mm w
1463	1463b	Eucalyptus tereticornis	950	14	Satisfactory	Possum	—
1464	1464a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1120	25	Satisfactory	—	Signs of habitat
1466	1446a	Eucalyptus tereticornis	1200	20	Satisfactory	Bird	Unsafe to climb (dead wood and bees) - estimated data

Attachment 3– Artificial Hollow Report

ARBOR AUSTRALIS
CONSULTING

Artificial Hollow Installation

Cherish The Environment Foundation Ltd.

442 Rosewood Laidley Road, Lanefields

August 2025

ARBOR AUSTRALIS
CONSULTING

31st July 2025

Attention: Andrew Dickinson
Technical Director

12/354 Brunswick Street
Fortitude Valley
QLD 4006

Dear Andrew,

Re: Artificial Hollow Installation for 442 Rosewood Laidley Road, Lanefields.

I am pleased to submit our assessment and advice on the potential of artificial hollows within the offset site. Hollows have been assessed to meet the requirements for *Petauroides spp,* (Greater Gliders) within the offset site.

I trust that you find this assessment both satisfactory and helpful. Should you wish to discuss any of its recommendations or arrange for them to be implemented, please contact me on 07 3379 7793.

Yours sincerely,

Yours sincerely,

Jeremy Young
Principal Arboricultural Consultant
BSc (Hons) Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, First Class
Cert Arb (UK) | Adv Dip Hort (Arb) | Dip Arb
Certified Arborist AU-0011A
Industry License AL1204
QTRA 2061 | TRAQ | VALID

SCI QUAL INTERNATIONAL
JAS-ANZ
WWW.JAS-ANZ.ORG/REGISTER

PO Box 568
Sherwood QLD 4075
Brisbane P 07 3379 7793
Sunshine Coast P 0438 007 761
trees@arboraustralis.com.au
www.arboraustralis.com.au

ABN 55 328 491 722

Contents

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Document:

Project Name:	Maclean Estates EPBC Act Assessment (ref#2022/09304)
Report Title:	Artificial Hollow Opportunity Installation
Report Name:	2025-054_AHOA_CTEF_442 Rosewood Laidley Rd, Lanefields_IssueA

Client:

Company:	28° South Environmental Pty Ltd.
Contact:	Andrew Dickinson
Contact Position:	Technical Director

Site Owner:

Company:	Cherish the Environment Foundation Limited.
Contact:	Bryce Hines
Contact Position:	Director

This document has been prepared by: Arbor Australis Consulting (AAC)

Contact: Jeremy Young
Principal Arboricultural Consultant
Telephone +61 7 3379 7793
jeremy.young@arboraustralis.com.au
www.arboraustralis.com.au

Revision History:

Version	Date	Details	Author	Reviewed	Authorised
Issue A	31/08/2025	2025-054_AHOA_CTEF_442 Rosewood Laidley Rd, Lanefields	Jeremy Young	JB	JY

Author Qualification and Experience Summary:

Jeremy Young
BSc (Hons) Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (First Class)
AQF level 6 (Arboriculture).
More than 35 years of industry experience.
Arboriculture Australia, Approved Consultant.
Queensland Arboricultural Association, Approved Consultant.
Brisbane City Council, Panel of Providers, Arboricultural Consultant.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment. Experience in over 1400 projects in the past eight years, ranging from small developments to significant infrastructure development.

Artificial Hollow Installation – Lanefields

Scope:

Reassessment of existing trees within the offset site to confirm opportunities to develop or introduce artificial hollows suitable for the Greater Glider. From this field reassessment, implement the installation of hollows and document the installation in a digital spatial format. This format is to be suitable for ongoing monitoring that achieves an auditable record.

Brief Site Description: Lot 2 RP200424. **442 Rosewood Laidley Rd, Lanefields, QLD 4340.**

Image provided by Nearmap.com North is top of image.

Image 1: *The offset site is approximately indicated by the red polygon.*

The offset site is generally flat, with little topographical difference across the site. Likely, the area was previously cleared of most good timber trees as part of the immigrant settlement from the 1860's onward. The northern, eastern and southern aspects are still predominantly cleared of trees with only remnant trees remaining. The western aspect is open woodland of varying tree density.

Cattle have grazed the site in the past. This grazing has now been restricted, and since the cattle restriction, many juvenile trees are developing. The current tree regrowth and current tree vitality suggest growing conditions suitable for further tree establishment.

Typically, the trees onsite are of varying life stages, predominantly semi-mature age, with some mature, over-mature and remnant trees scattered around the site. Many trees onsite can be considered of veteran[1] status and have existing hollows present in their structure. Many trees onsite are suitable for artificial hollow development for Greater Glider habitat.

[1] A Veteran Tree definition can be found in the link: https://www.forestryengland.uk/blog/protecting-veteran-trees

Image 2: An example of a veteran tree with hollow habitat located in the western woodland aspect of the site

Image 3: An example of the remnant trees with hollow habitat located in the eastern open paddock aspect of the site

Methodology:

This assessment was based on initial tree investigation data and findings conducted by 28° South Environmental, which identified trees onsite suitable for potential Greater Glider hollow habitat creation and was the basis of the approval. Arbor Australis contributed to this approval through the documentation of opportunities and methodology. This assessment form is only part of the final tree numbers and the proposed artificial and amended hollows.

Base tree data provided by 28° South Environmental was sorted and imported into a GIS field system so as to display trees previously identified for potential Greater Glider Hollow habitat creation. Each of these trees was then reassessed onsite to determine its suitability for artificial hollows and to document the established hollow height, size, and depth.

The electronic collection of data eliminates issues of transcribing errors and is set up to allow for and record the installation and subsequent inspection of the hollows into the future, creating an auditable trail.

This Data is available through the Konect App and can be viewed with a Konect User license. Alternatively, the data and photos can be exported to Excel at any stage, for ease of sharing information outside the app.

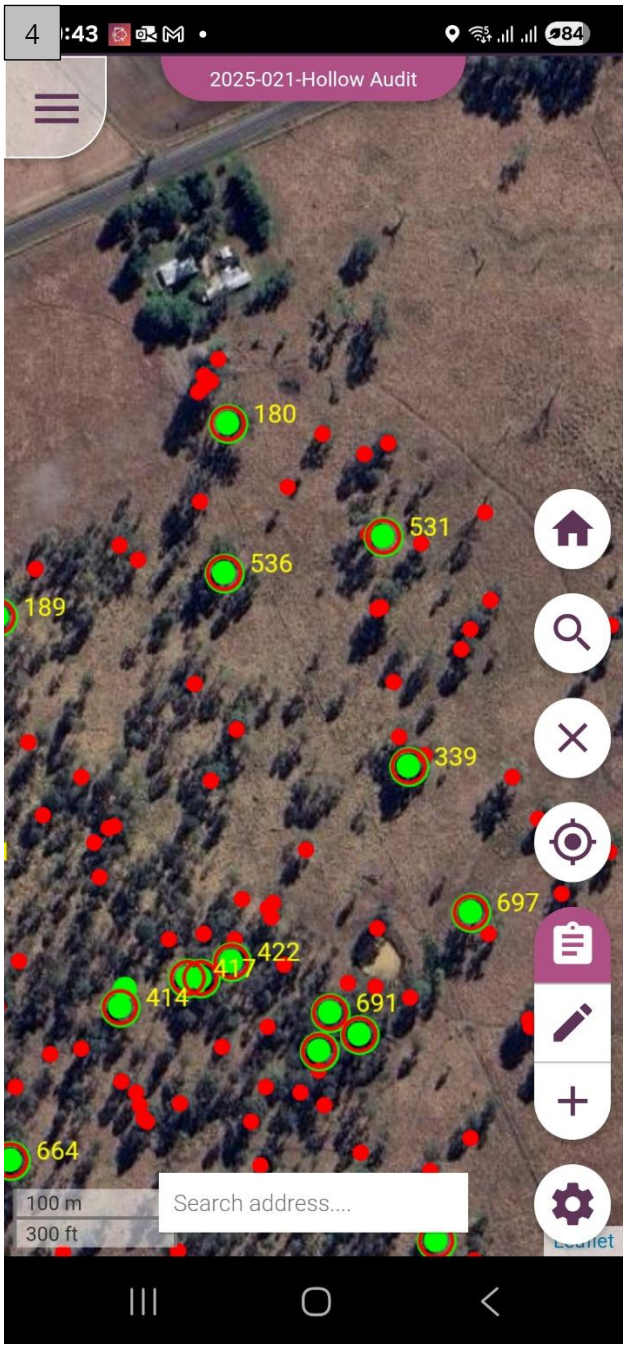


Image 4: Field map display used for site navigation. Trees that are green with circles are greater than 500mm DBH and have had a hollow installed. (Arbor Australis, 2025).

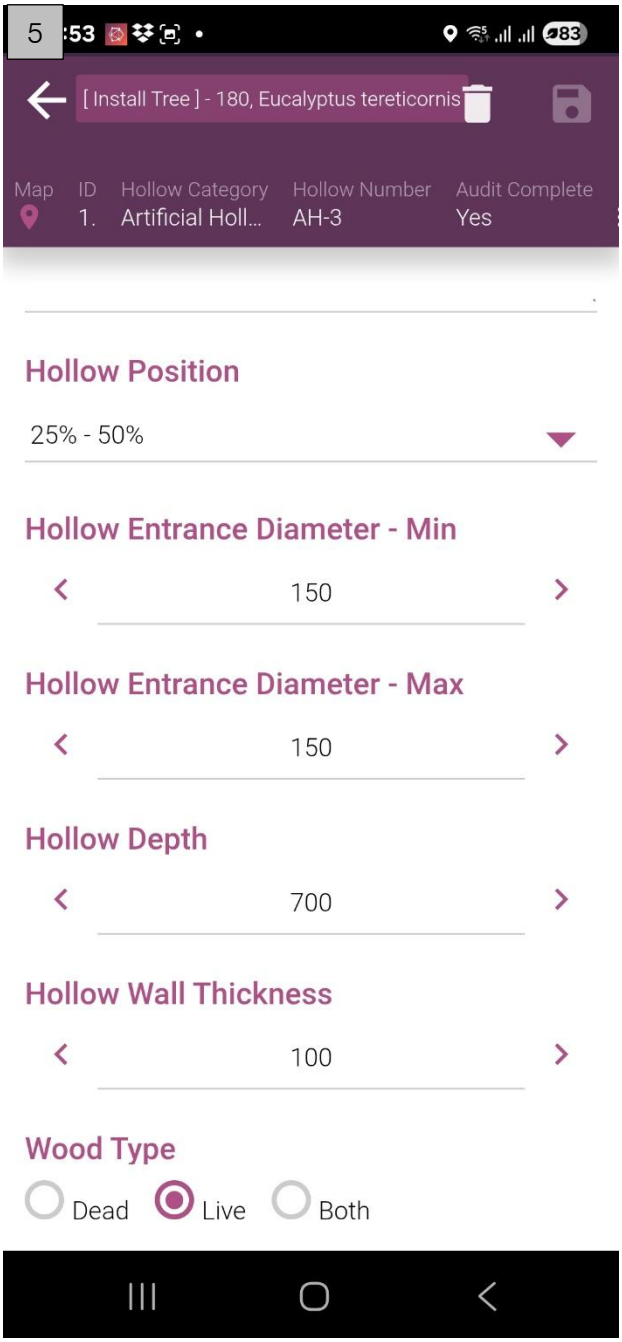


Image 5: The field from that is linked to each of the trees. Data collected in this manner removes the risk of transcription errors (Arbor Australis, 2025).

Arbor Australis engaged Heartwood Tree Solutions, an experience arboricultural company, to provide the practical expertise and tools required to conduct the artificial habitat hollow installation. All practical arboricultural processes were conducted in accordance with best practice guidelines.

All ground-based measurements have been estimated, and the assessment of hollow opportunities was initially conducted from the ground. During the installation of hollow habitat works, tree data was verified and measured.

Each identified tree proposed for an artificial hollow habitat was methodically reassessed from the ground and aerially at the time of installation to confirm whether the tree's structure would facilitate the Greater Glider's required hollow dimensions. Hollow habitat formation and the requirements of the Greater Glider are discussed in detail below. A Tree Data Table has been provided, as well as a Tree Location Plan. Along with Hollow Specification sheets defining the Greater Glider hollow dimensions can be found in Appendices.

Where hollow opportunities were found to be unsuitable, they were removed, and alternative locations were identified. Each identified and confirmed tree was physically numbered with a screwed aluminium tagged, wrapped with green tape and typically placed on the northern aspect of the lower trunk. Each artificial hollow habitat created was assigned a unique number identifier and also physically tagged aerially close to the hollow, with a screwed aluminium tag at the time of installation.

Tree location and numbering have been plotted utilising the GPS coordinates provided by 28º South Environmental, and all tree numbering has been retained to ensure continuity and consistency between reports.

Photographs of the entire tree, habitat location, types of hollows, tree data, and notes were collected for each artificial habitat creation, all of which can be accessed through the Konect App.

The requirements for the Greater Glider hollows have been based on our previous experience of assessing and implementing artificial hollows for Greater Gliders, information provided by 28º South Environmental, along with a literature review of the subject. As a result of the implementation process, minor modifications have been made to the hollow description to represent the process and opportunities more accurately. This report presents the delivery process and the results of what was achieved in this installation.

Tree Hollows: Natural Hollow Development:

The tree life stage is an essential indicator of the likelihood of natural hollow development, with hollows typically not present until trees reach the late-mature to over-mature stages of life, which can be 100 years or more. Natural hollow development is usually associated with tree veteranisation. Early veteranisation of trees and natural hollow development can occur sooner than this, depending on the severity of previous storm events and tree exposure; however, typically these hollows are too small to support large fauna.

The development of natural hollows of a size suitable for the Greater Glider can take much longer and usually occurs only in trees that are in an over-mature stage with veteran characteristics. This typically refers to trees that are 200 years old or older (Warmington & Lamb, 1999).

An understanding of hollow development and the tree's natural response to wounding and decay is necessary to determine opportunities for imposing artificial hollows (AH) on trees. A comprehensive understanding of tree physiology and biological function must complement this understanding. Hollow specialisation development needs to ensure that the tree's structure is not compromised, along with maintaining sufficient biological function for carbohydrate production to sustain growth and natural decay defence.

Natural hollow development is primarily a result of heartwood decay in mature to over-mature trees that have experienced branch, branch union or stem failures, often (but not always) initiated as a result of failures in storm events.

These failures expose the dysfunctional heartwood to the air. Decay can enter the tree through fungal spores and microbes colonising the wound site; however, recent research indicates this is less likely or impactful, than latent decay fungi and microbes already present in the wood structure (Boddy & Rayner, 1983; Boddy, 2021). Wounding results in exposure to the air reducing the moisture content and increasing the exchange of gases in the cells, stimulating latent fungal propagules and microbial activity in the wood.

Decay progresses relatively slowly as fugal hyphae exude enzymes that break down cellulose and lignin. At the same time, the tree is actively responding in order to compartmentalise (resist) the decay fungi through chemical alteration of cells to create barrier zones. (Schwarze, *et al.* 2013)

Compartmentalisation occurs in the living tissue of the trees sapwood (symplast), not the heartwood (apoplast). The basic principle of compartmentalisation is the forming of internal chemical walls or barriers, increasing in effectiveness from 1-4: (Shigo, 1984)

Barrier Zone 1 is the longitudinal zone parallel to tree growth, on a trunk, which is above and below the wounding site. At the time of wounding, the border pits are altered through a process called tylosis. Barrier zone 1 is the weakest of the barrier zones due to the large sap vessels, which limit passive defence and allow fungal hyphae to move.

Barrier Zone 2 is the marginal axial parenchyma (growth rings). At the time of wounding, the tree chemically alters the cells and creates a barrier at the current growth ring. The barrier resists the spread of decay inwards from the wounding site.

Barrier Zone 3 is the medullary or parenchyma rays, which radiate like spokes of a bike wheel from the trunk centre. This chemical barrier resists and limits the lateral spread of decay.

Barrier Zone 4 is laid down at the time of wounding by the area of the cambium that is still functioning at the edge of the wound site. This barrier resists the spread of decay into the new wound wood that develops around the wound site and is the most vigorous defence against decay.

The rate of decay and speed of hollow development is highly variable. Tree species, microbial populations, tree physiology, vigour[2], and vitality[3] all play significant roles in the rate of decay that results in hollow development.

Some examples of hollow development variations are listed below:

[2] Tree's genetic capacity to resist strain, vigour cannot be increased

[3] Tree growth response to external stimuli in current climatic conditions

Images 6 & 7: *Examples of natural formed hollows where branches have previously failed, indicated by the yellow and red arrows. (Arbor Australis, 2025)*

Growing Location, Trunk Size Variation:

A Queensland Blue Gum *(Eucalyptus tereticornis)* growing in an alluvial loam, close to a water supply is unlikely to reach over maturity or veteran status until the age of 250 years. It may be 1.5m+ in trunk diameter before hollows start to develop. Trees in this growing environment typically have higher vitality and energy reserves that can be utilised in defence against decay.

Whereas a Queensland Blue Gum *(Eucalyptus tereticornis)* growing in poor soil with limited water supply will age quicker and put on less annual incremental growth, so over-maturity or veteran status may be reached in 100 - 150 years. Trees in this growing environment have reduced vitality and, as a result, have less energy reserves that can be utilised for active defence against decay.

Species, Decay Rate Variation:

A Narrow-leaved Red Ironbark *(Eucalyptus crebra)* has a dense wood structure, a slow growth rate, and produces smaller wood cells with a high lignin content. This provides a physical barrier to the movement of fungal hyphae through the timber, impeding decay and slowing the development of hollows.

A Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus racemosa*) has a low timber durability rating due to its faster growth rate with larger wood cell structure and a lower lignin content in the heartwood. This species will typically begin to develop hollows within 30 years.

The examples above are only a snapshot of the variability of hollow development. The tree's trunk diameter/DBH (diameter at breast height) or the tree's height does not guarantee the presence or absence of hollows. The tree's life stage, because of its growing environment, is by far a better indicator (Wormington *et al*. 2003). Typically, we acknowledge that the larger the tree's trunk diameter the more likely the potential for the presence of hollows.

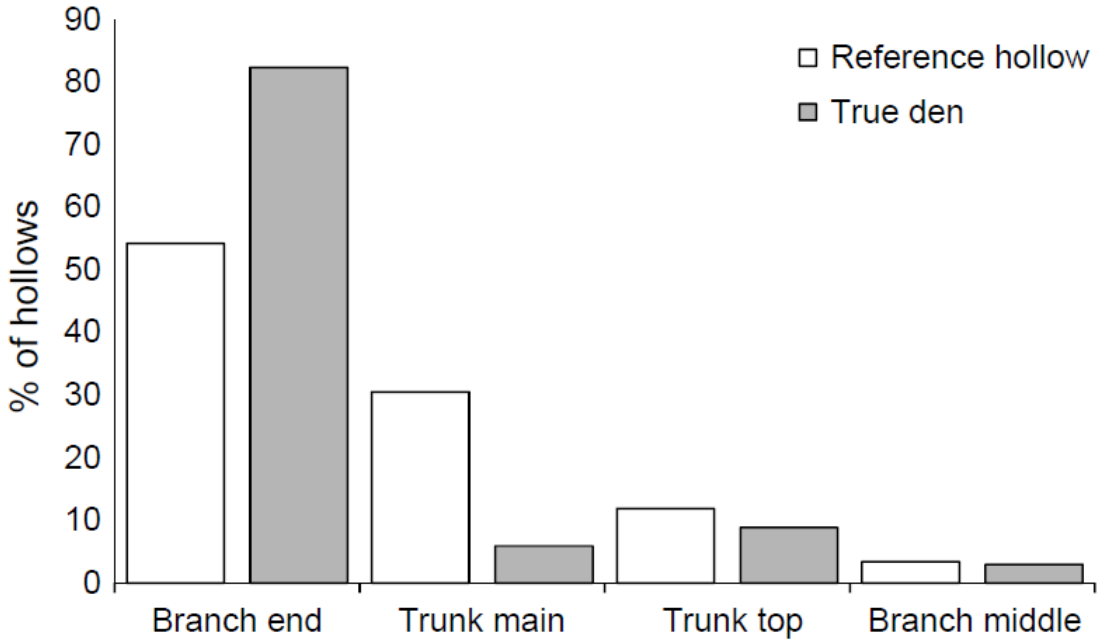
Image 8: *Examples of over-mature trees that indicate veteran characteristics of hollow development. These trees were most likely spared from the original land clearing due to reduced wood quality and existing cavities. The tree on the right appears to be older, based on the larger hollows and trunk girth (Arbor Australis, 2025).*

Greater Glider Hollow Requirements:

A review of the literature regarding the Greater Glider's denning and breeding hollow requirements revealed significant variation in the data. It is hypothesised that this variation in data is a result of the variation in climatic zones altering the use of hollows at the time data was collected. This information has been summarised below to inform the AH installation recommendations.

Most hollows occupied by the Greater Glider are typically found in branches, often with dead wood at the entrance (Goldingay 2011; Hofman *et al.* 2022). Past studies have shown the hollows are generally located in the crown at heights ranging from 6 – 56 m (Kehl and Borsboom 1984; Lindenmayer *et al*. 1991; Hofman *et al*. 2022).

Hoffman *et al.* (2022) identify that the most significant utilisation occurs in branch end hollows, with approximately 80% of utilisation in these types. Trunk hollows are utilised at a higher rate when positioned higher in the crown and trunk top; they are used at a considerably greater rate than those in the main stem, and comparable rates in terms of availability to branch middle hollows.



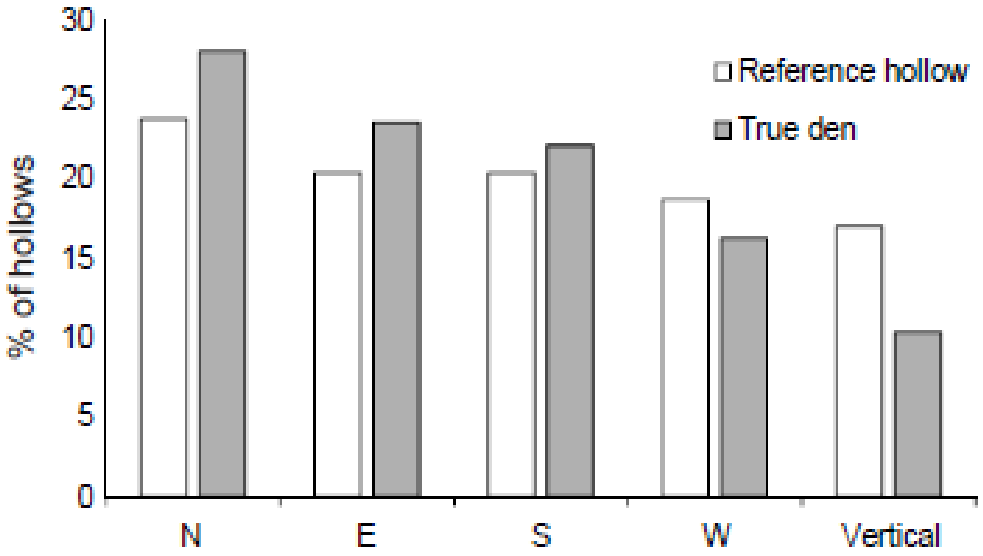
Graph 1: Extract from Hoffman et al (2022) showing utilisation of hollow type.

Hollow Orientation

Hoffman *et al.* (2022) provide some analysis of hollow orientation. Utilisation was highest in hollows with a northerly aspect, followed by east, south, and west, with vertical hollows least utilised (*Extract 2).*

This research was conducted in southern coastal NSW, approximately 250 km south of Sydney (latitude: 34° South). The climate is temperate, with cold, wet winters and warm, dry summers. The preference for entrances facing north may have been to take advantage of the thermal gain, warming aspects of such an orientation, which is likely more critical given the cooler climate of the locality. In the subtropics, a northerly aspect is presumed to be less critical due to higher ambient air temperatures and solar gain, which can lead to potential overheating of hollows.

Greater Glider has relatively narrow thermal tolerance, with temperatures above and below 20^0C increasing basal metabolic rate (Rübsamen *et al*. 1984). The thermal properties of hollows are believed to be a significant influence on their selection. Moreover, the need to use different hollows in different seasons may be required for optimal thermoregulation (Hofman *et al*. 2022).



Graph 2: Proportional orientation of occupied hollows (Hofman et al, 2022)

Artificial Hollows, Assessment and Guidelines

Based on this research and understanding of tree physiology and its response to wounding, along with experience in habitat hollow installation, a set of refined guidelines and specification sheets has been developed to guide the assessment and installation process.

While branch-end hollows are the preferred type of hollow, tree size is a significant limiting factor in achieving this hollow type. A hollow with the denning chamber within the branch needs to be a minimum of 300mm in branch diameter where there is no load or branch weight beyond the AH site. Typically, this is an existing branch stub, a broken or pruned branch.

Trees with suitable parts are often limited to being large, mature, or over-mature trees. They are not a common occurrence, and to be suitable, they must not require pruning that removes a significant portion of the branch and crown foliage in order to create a hollow. Excessive pruning can have a detrimental impact on tree health.

A Branch Stub Hollow has been described as an alternative to achieve the required hollow entrance through an existing branch end, as shown to be desirable in past studies. However, as the denning chamber is cut into the trunk of the tree rather than the branch, the size requirement for the branch is reduced. The entrance chamber needs to be carved into the branch stub, requiring a minimum diameter of 180mm.

The development of artificial hollows must consider the requirements of the fauna it is intended for, the tree's structure, the presence of other habitat features, and the biological function of the tree. The following is a summary of conditions and criteria that collectively need to be met in order to create artificial habitat hollows for Greater Gliders (Best, *et al.* 2022)

Existing Hollows: Trees with existing hollows that do not meet the Greater Glider size criteria can, in some cases, be altered to be suitable for the Greater Glider. This can include installing a floor where hollows are too deep or increasing the size where hollows have started to develop but are not large enough for the Greater Glider.

Any alteration to an existing hollow will need to be weighed against the benefits it currently provides to other species.

Thermal Qualities: Dead trees (stags) have been excluded from the assessment due to their limited thermal qualities, as they are not suitable or preferred by the Greater Gliders. Mimicking natural hollows by carving them into living trees provides better thermal qualities. (Griffith, et al. 2018)

Hollow Location: Greater Gliders prefer branch-end hollows over vertical trunk hollows. The assessment has focused on the opportunity for branch-end hollow development; however, as described above, these opportunities are limited by the tree's size and form. Opportunities for AH have also been identified where a suitable opportunity exists to position a habitat hole in a tree trunk.

The installation height has been set at a minimum of 8m, based on a previous study and observations that the hollows higher in the crown are utilised more than the lower hollows.

Structure: Hollows should not create a significant structural weakness or significantly increase the probability of failure of a living tree part at the site of the artificial hollow.

Risk: In considering the Risk of Harm (RoH) artificial hollows may pose, the risk is acceptable for this site as there is a low probability of people (target) being present should a tree failure occur. However, maintaining acceptable levels of structure at the site of hollow generation is essential to avoid failures that would compromise the habitat created. For this reason, minimum part sizes have been specified for each of the hollow types. The required habitat chambers, hollow entrance point and the load above the AH site dictate this size.

Crown Pruning: While the removal of branch structure can provide an opportunity to install branch end hollows, there is an adverse impact to tree health with the removal of photosynthetic material. The pruning to remove a branch needs to be weighed against the tree's ability to tolerate this damage. Tree health, vigour and vitality will influence the pruning decisions. As such, a general guideline has been established that crown pruning should not exceed 5% of live foliage by volume.

Greater Glider Hollow Guidelines:

The points below outline the general guidelines used to assess a tree for suitability to install AH. More specific guidelines for each hollow type are outlined in the Hollow Specification Sheets.

Opening

- Between 80mm and 350mm
- Opening Orientation is **east and south preferred** but not critical
- Only one entrance per hollow

Minimum Wall Thickness

- 50mm for thermal qualities. However, the wall thickness needs to consider the load beyond the hollow for the tree structure.

Hollow Chamber Depth (Bottom of hollow opening to bottom of chamber)

- Between .5m (500mm) and 5m (5000mm)

Hollow Entrance Height

- Minimum 8m above ground

Hollow Location

- Branch ends are preferred, but the opportunities will dictate what can be achieved
- Multiple hollows in one tree are acceptable; however, diversity of hollow types is more desirable.
- Avoid situating hollows in positions above one another.

Artificial Hollow Types

According to the specification outlined above, five Artificial Hollow types have been documented. Each of these hollow types has a specification sheet in the Appendices, which also provides installation notes for clarity. For clarity, an Artificial hollow is a hollow that is carved where there is no current entrance opening.

Branch End Hollows:

Branch End Hollows are carved in a branch with the entrance through the end of the branch and the denning chamber within the branch. Trees suitable for branch end hollows are typically greater than 900mm in trunk diameter, are mature and have a broad spreading crown. Where possible, existing large stubs from past branch failures are utilised. Pruning of live wood to create the branch end opportunity is acceptable in some situations (refer to installation notes).

Branch Middle Hollows:

Branch Middle Hollows are carved in a branch with the entrance through the side of the branch and the denning chamber within the branch. Trees suitable for Branch Middle Hollows are typically greater than 900mm in trunk diameter, are mature and have a broad spreading crown of lateral large diameter branches (refer to installation notes).

Branch Stub Hollows:

Branch Stub Hollows are carved in a branch stub close to the branch union with the entrance through the end of the cut or broken branch and the denning chamber within the trunk of the tree. Trees suitable for branch stub hollows are typically greater than 600mm in trunk diameter, are early mature, and have a stem diameter of 400mm or greater at or above the minimum installation height (refer to installation notes).

Trunk Middle Hollows:

Trunk Middle Hollows are carved in a vertical trunk with the denning chamber below the entrance in the trunk. Trees suitable for Trunk Middle Hollows are typically greater than 600mm in trunk diameter, are early mature, and have a stem diameter of 400mm or greater at or above the minimum installation height (refer to installation notes).

Trunk Top Hollows:

Trunk Top Hollows are carved in a vertical trunk with the denning chamber below the entrance in the trunk. Trees suitable for Trunk Top Hollows are typically greater than 600mm in trunk diameter and have a history of past crown failure. They are early mature and have a stem diameter of 300mm or greater at the minimum installation height (refer to installation notes).

Amended Hollow Guidelines:

An amended Hollow is one where an existing entrance is present; however, the hollow does not meet the requirements for the target species. The aim is to alter existing hollows where they are not suitable for the Greater Glider to meet the parameters above. This may involve shortening the depth of the hollow chamber by installing a false floor or reducing and reorienting the opening by using a carved or hollow log.

The amendment of smaller hollows to increase the entrance size to the chamber follows the same methodologies outlined in the specification sheets.

Where existing hollows are amended, it is desirable to retain the response wood growth as this provides increased structural load capacity around the existing hollow.

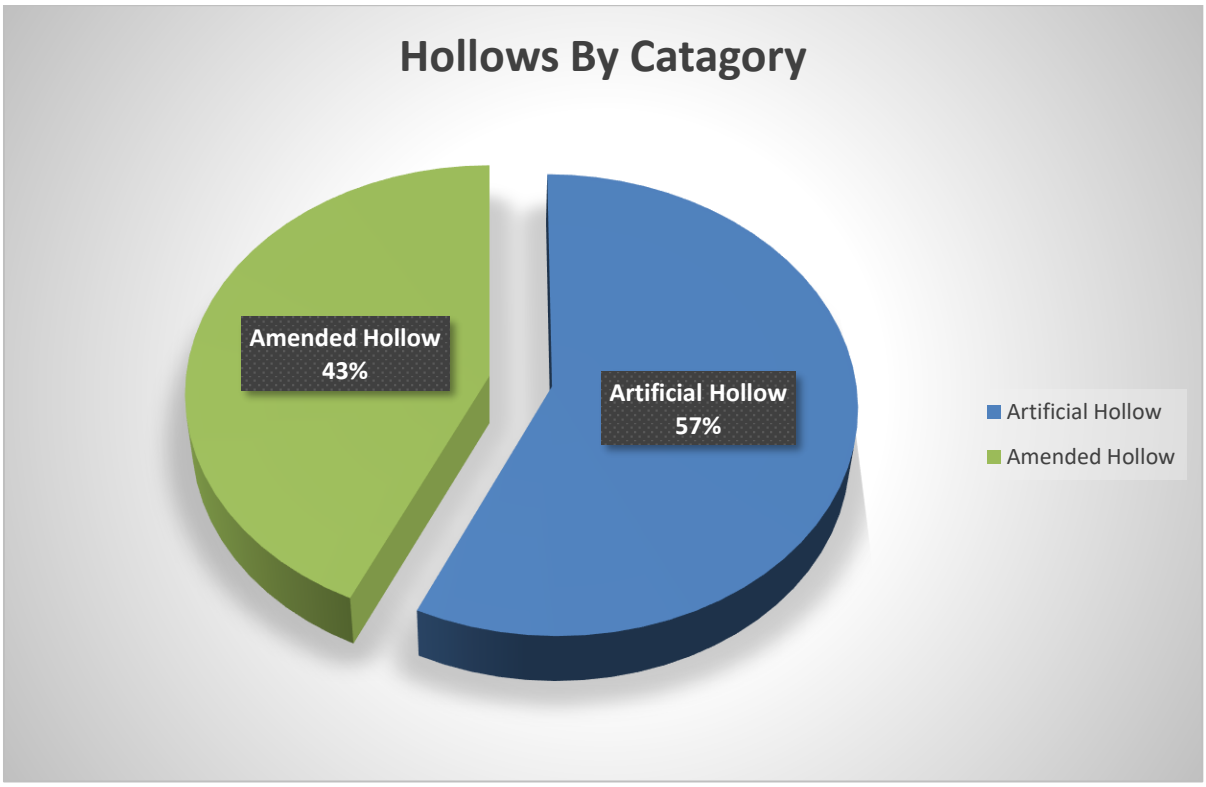
The amended hollows retain the hollow type classifications outlined above, which best describe the final hollow architecture.

Artificial Hollow Installations at the Lanefields site:

A total of 100 hollows have been installed in 68 trees across the site. Consisting of 57% Artificial Hollows and 43% Amended Hollows.

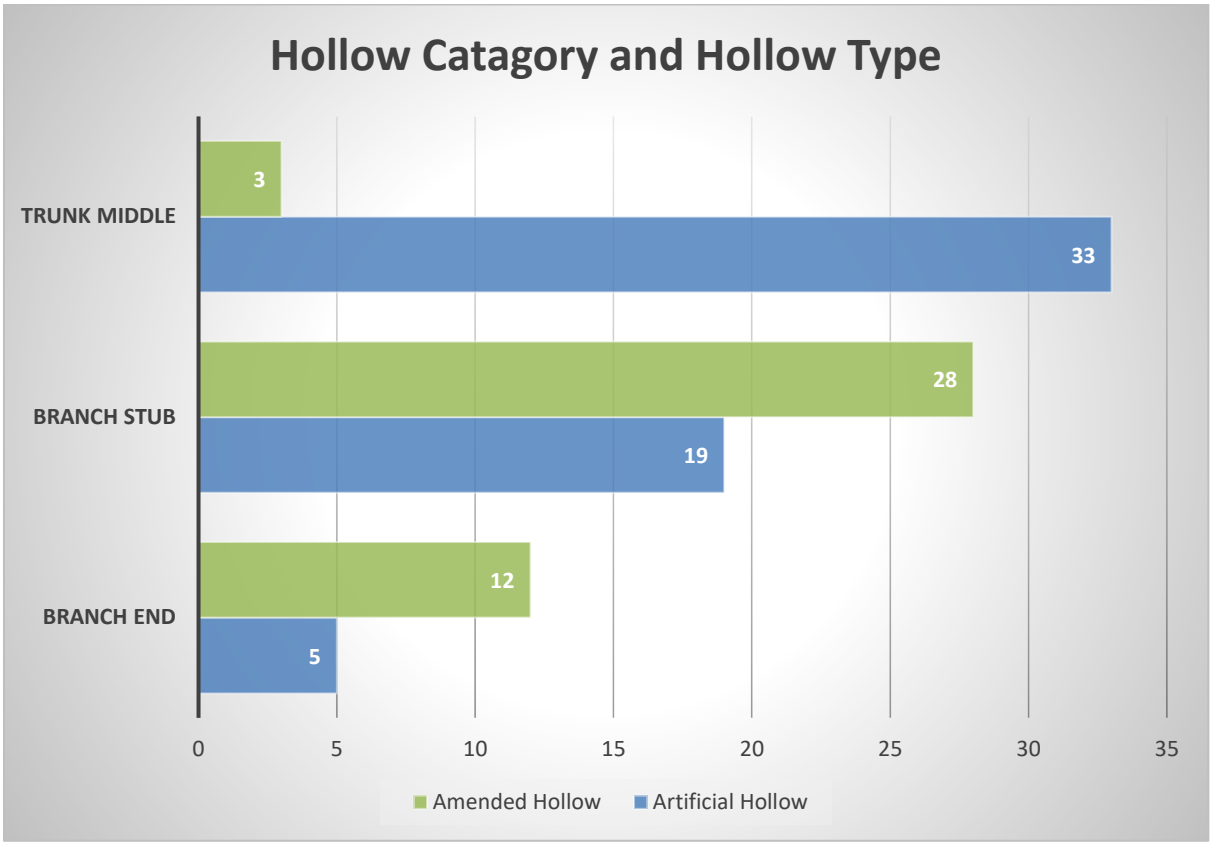
Hollow	Total Hollows	Artificial Hollow	Amended Hollow	Hollow Type by %	Average Height (m)	Average Part Size (mm)	Average Hollow Depth (mm)	Average DBH (mm)
Branch End	17	5	12	17%	11.6	452	1476	452
Branch Stub	47	19	28	47%	11.9	504	969	504
Trunk Middle	36	33	3	36%	11.6	535	782	535
All Hollows	**100**	**57**	**43**					

Table 1: Summary of the total number of hollows installed and a summary of metrics.



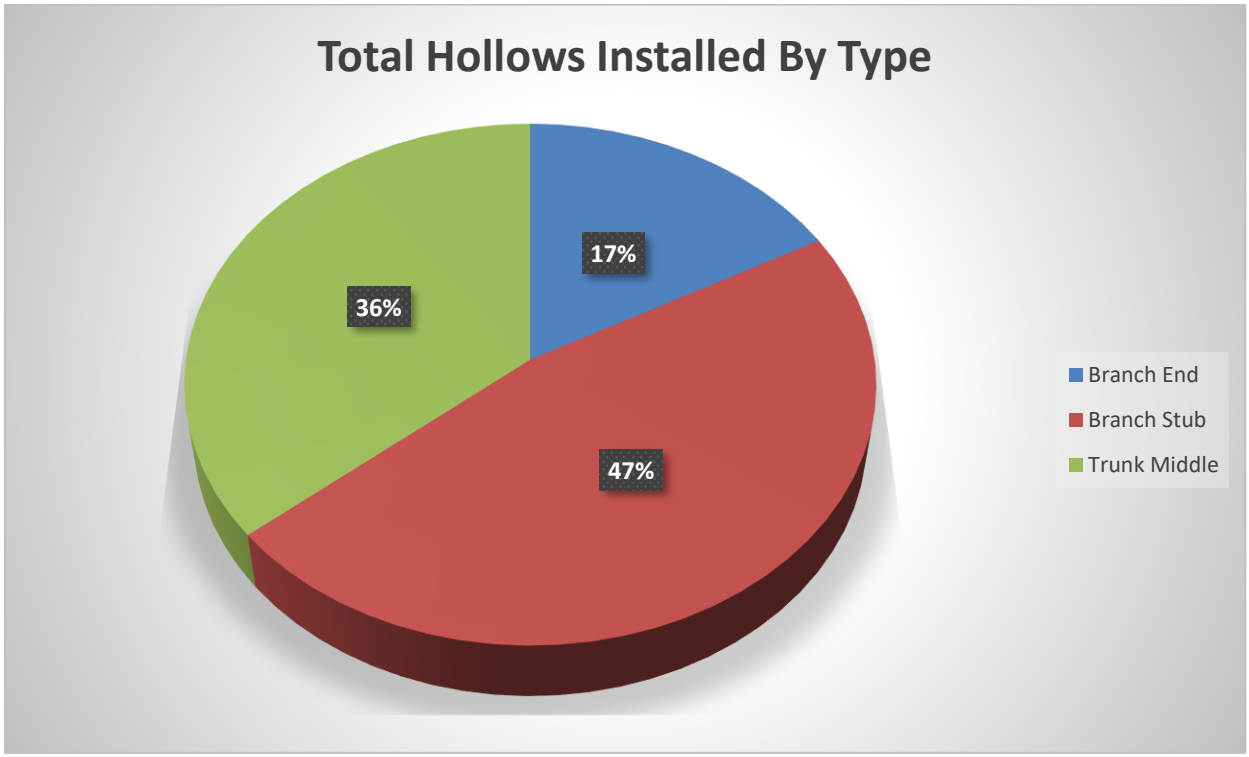
Graph 3: Hollows by category for all Artificial Hollows installed on site.

Amended hollows are primarily existing smaller hollows that were undersized for the parameters of the Greater Glider Requirements. The installation notes in the data table set out the changes made to each of these hollows.



Graph 4: Proportional suitability of trees onsite greater than 500mm DBH.

Amended Hollows and Artificial Hollows installed can further be integrated to show the distribution of Hollow Type. The portion of Amended Tunk Hollows is representative of the limited hollows present in the trunk of the trees. While branch stubs and branch ends take advantage of past failure expose the heartwood that is prone to decay.



Graph 5: Proportionality of Hollows by type.

The combination of Branch End Hollows and Branch Stub Hollows makes up 64% of the installed hollows. In reviewing the literature again, there appears to be no indication of the denning chamber location when Branch End Hollows are discussed. Further, the images shown in the report indicate a branch size that is insufficient to support a 200mm diameter denning chamber. This would suggest the chamber extends into the trunk and is consistent with the Branch Stub Specification provided in the report.

Conclusion:

The site features a diverse range of ages among the current trees, from semi-mature to Over-Mature and Veteran trees. The Artificial Hollows and Amended Hollows installed as part of this project have accelerated the natural aging process and increased the number of hollows that are suitable for Greater Gliders.

The creation of 100 Greater Glider suitable Hollows consisting of a mix of Artificial and Amended Hollow categories was achieved. While the specific siting of these hollows has altered somewhat from the original assessment, the numbers and distribution of hollows has been achieved.

Primarily, the size of the tree part at and above the minimum height of 8m from the ground was sufficient to achieve a chamber of the required specifications without compromising the tree structure and achieving the habitat's thermal qualities.

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Appendix 1: Data Table – Artificial & Amended Hollow Installation

HOLLOW DATA TABLE

Hollow Number	Tag Number	Tree ID	Species	Hollow Category	Hollow Type	Hollow Orientation Update	Hollow eight	Location Diameter	Hollow Position	Hollow Entrance Diameter Min	Hollow Entrance Diameter Max	Hollow Depth	Hollow Wall Thickness	Wood Type	Condition Class	Hollow Install Note	Install Status
171-A	AH-121	171	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	12	650	25% - 50%	150	150	800	100	Live	Class 1		Complete
180-A	AH-4	180	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch End	North 316 - 45 Deg	15	400	25% - 50%	95	95	550	75	Live	Class 1	Chamber created on the Eastern side. Hollow entrance facing North	Complete
180-B	AH-5	180	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	16	450	51% - 75%	150	150	750	100	Live	Class 1	Created in old branch stub no hollow present.	Complete
180-C	AH-3	180	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	13	550	25% - 50%	150	150	700	100	Live	Class 1	Original opportunity diameter too small Installed main stem same height and orientation	Complete
189-A	AH-6	189	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	15	400	25% - 50%	150	150	500	60	Live	Class 1		Complete
234-A	AH-8	234	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	10	350	25% - 50%	130	130	500	60	Live	Class 1		Complete
279-A	AH-122	279	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	9	550	25% - 50%	160	160	670	150	Live	Class 1		Complete
283-A	AH-10	283	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	11	550	25% - 50%	150	150	600	100	Live	Class 1		Complete
301-A	AH-11	301	Lophostemon suaveolens	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	10	375	76% - 90%	50	90	480	80	Live	Class 1		Complete
309-A	Ah-13	309	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	15	500	51% - 75%	130	130	600	150	Live	Class 1	Existing Internal cavity 100 mm	Complete
309-B	AH-14	309	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	10	500	25% - 50%	120	120	500	150	Live	Class 1	False floor installed cavity found.	Complete
339-A	AH-15	339	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	15	600	51% - 75%	150	150	1500	75	Both	Class 1	Hollow to deeper make suitable with false floor.	Complete
339-B	AMH-16	339	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	North 316 - 45 Deg	12	420	25% - 50%	300	300	1300	60	Both	Class 1	Existing hollow extended to main trunk and was too deep. Install false floor with mesh and expansion foam.	Complete
339-C	AMH-17	339	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	17	440	76% - 90%	120	120	600	100	Live	Class 1	Changed to Artificial Hollow. No hollow present.	Complete
342-A	AH-136	342	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	12	550	25% - 50%	120	120	800	100	Live	Class 1	Very small amount of decay found small hollow roof installed.	Complete
414-A	AH-18	414	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	14	600	25% - 50%	150	150	800	100	Live	Class 1		Complete
414-B	AMH-20	414	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	West 226 - 315 Deg	10	500	25% - 50%	250	250	1400	80	Live	Class 1	Removed mud and modified entrance to make hollow suitable	Complete
417-A	AH-21	417	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	11	400	51% - 75%	280	280	2000	50	Both	Class 1	Found hollow in main stem to» modified to be suitable. Floor installed at 2m, roof installed for rain	Complete
418-A	AMH-21	418	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	15	600	51% - 75%	75	200	650	150	Live	Class 1	Small cavity at entry point amended to make suitable	Complete
422-A	AH-125	422	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	12	380	51% - 75%	150	150	1100	70	Live	Class 1	Minor hollow present amended to make bigger. Install natural timber roof using bore and tongue method.	Complete
456-A	AH-25	456	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	11	450	25% - 50%	175	175	1100	75	Live	Class 1	Check hollow with torch and snake camera. Applied false floor using timber.	Complete
456-B	AH-123	456	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	North 316 - 45 Deg	14	600	51% - 75%	110	110	750	60	Live	Class 1	Opportunity changed from amended hollow to artificial hollow. Original location not suitable.	Complete
472-A	AMH-24	472	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	West 226 - 315 Deg	11	600	25% - 50%	200	200	2100	75	Live	Class 1	Used snake camera to assess existing hollow. Used mesh and expansion foam to create false floor. Capped a second entry point using timber and foam to fill small gaps.	Complete
503-A	AH-27	503	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	9	800	25% - 50%	150	150	1000	200	Live	Class 1		Complete
507-A	AH-29	507	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	10	500	25% - 50%	150	150	700	100	Live	Class 1	Awning installed using timber and bore cuts to protect hollow entrance from rain.	Complete
507-B	AH-28	507	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	10	500	25% - 50%	120	120	850	100	Live	Class 1	Use HH to grind out branch end hollow. No cavity or existing hollow present.	Complete
508-A	AH-30	508	Lophostemon suaveolens	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	East 46 - 135 Deg	10	850	25% - 50%	170	170	650	175	Live	Class 1		Complete
531-A	AH-31	531	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	15	430	51% - 75%	160	160	1300	60	Both	Class 1	Install natural timber roof. Hollow full of mud, modified to make suitable.	Complete
531-B	AH-139	531	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	12	450	25% - 50%	75	200	1000	100	Live	Class 1	Cavity full of mud, modified to make suitable. Put roof over entrance to protect from rain.	Complete
536-A	AH-32	536	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	10	400	25% - 50%	120	120	780	75	Live	Class 1	Used HH and AG chamber installed on the West hollow entrance on south. No existing hollow present.	Complete
536-B	AH-120	536	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch End	East 46 - 135 Deg	11	440	25% - 50%	120	120	600	75	Live	Class 1	HH install through branch end.	Complete
554-A	AMH-26	554	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	East 46 - 135 Deg	9	380	51% - 75%	120	120	1200	70	Live	Class 1	Small exiting hollow approximately 60mm wide x 300mm deep. Check with snake camera, no evidence of any occupants.	Complete
575-A	AMH-27	575	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	11	400	51% - 75%	100	100	1700	60	Live	Class 1	Found termite tube inside the tree, clean out mud from entry point to chamber using HH, install chamber and fit face plate. Modify entry with timber and expansion foam to protect from rain. Modified to make suitable.	Complete
581-A	AH-34	581	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	11	550	25% - 50%	140	140	1000	100	Live	Class 1	Change hollow position, no existing hollow at original location. New location- main stem facing South, found internal narrow hollow 150 mm in dia. Capped base with timber and expansion foam.	Complete
632-A	AH-35	632	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	East 46 - 135 Deg	11	400	51% - 75%	110	110	680	100	Live	Class 1	Changed orientation to the east	Complete
646-A	AH-36	646	Corymbia tessellaris	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	8	450	76% - 90%	120	120	680	75	Live	Class 1	Installed below crown failure.	Complete
656-A	AH-37	656	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Trunk Middle	North 316 - 45 Deg	13	500	25% - 50%	150	150	600	75	Both	Class 1	Modified entrance and made chamber bigger.	Complete
664-A	AMH-28	664	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	South 136 -225 Deg	15	600	51% - 75%	200	300	4000	80	Live	Class 1	False floor using timber, mesh and foam to make suitable depth.	Complete
664-B	AH-124	664	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	11	700	25% - 50%	150	150	1600	100	Both	Class 1	Amended because it was too deep. Create base with mesh and expansion foam in the main stem below the branch entrance.	Complete
689-A	AH-133	689	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	11	700	25% - 50%	150	150	800	100	Live	Class 1	Very small existing cavity made suitable	Complete
689-B	AH-134	689	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	16	600	25% - 50%	140	140	700	150	Live	Class 1	Made entrance through under side of stub to act as roof Small amount of decay found in stub	Complete
691-A	AH-38	691	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	10	600	25% - 50%	200	200	1600	120	Live	Class 1	Hollow not suitable to» deep an multiple entrances. se timber and screws to attach mesh floor, use expansion foam and cover with wood shavings.	Complete
691-B	AH-39	691	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	11	450	25% - 50%	120	120	850	80	Both	Class 1	No cavity present	Complete
697-A	AH-40	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	East 46 - 135 Deg	13	650	25% - 50%	110	110	830	150	Live	Class 1	Changed hollow location to large stem to the west hollow opening facing South. Decay found Installed mesh expander foam floor Roof installed	Complete
697-B	AH-41	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	10	1000	25% - 50%	150	150	750	300	Live	Class 1	Minimal decay found Roof installed	Complete
697-C	AH-42	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	15	550	51% - 75%	180	180	1300	120	Live	Class 1	Holow filled with termite mud. Only 200mm beep. Existing hollow, amended to remove mud with vac to a depth 1300mm. Used snake camera and lights to inspect, parameters	Complete
697-D	AH-43	697	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	East 46 - 135 Deg	12	420	51% - 75%	160	160	3200	100	Live	Class 1	Hollow modified not suitable, too deep. Install false floor using timber.	Complete
702-A	AH-132	702	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	11	420	25% - 50%	180	180	900	100	Both	Class 1	Increase chamber size	Complete
715-A	AH-46	715	Eucalyptus crebra	Artificial Hollow	Branch End	North 316 - 45 Deg	12	600	51% - 75%	120	120	800	175	Live	Class 1		Complete
715-B	AH-100	715	Eucalyptus crebra	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	West 226 - 315 Deg	14	500	51% - 75%	120	120	610	120	Live	Class 1		Complete
718-A	AH-47	718	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	West 226 - 315 Deg	11	500	51% - 75%	140	140	880	100	Live	Class 1		Complete
718-B	AN-202	718	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	10	450	25% - 50%	110	110	1100	100	Live	Class 1	New Opportunity Found	Complete
865-A	AH-201	865	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	11	400	25% - 50%	120	120	550	75	Live	Class 1	Chamber on the East, hollow opening facing south	Complete
899-A	AH-48	899	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	West 226 - 315 Deg	9	450	25% - 50%	150	150	650	100	Live	Class 1		Complete

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2/17 Bluestone Cct
Seventeen Mile Rocks
QLD 4073

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	AUTH.
A	HOLLOW INSTALL 2025	02/09/2025	DL	JY

NOTES: This tree assessment has been done by Arbor Australis Consulting. Verify the location of all services and easements prior to the commencement of works. Any aerial imagery utilised has been provided by nearmap.com.

PROJECT: 442 ROSEWOOD LAIDLEY RD, LANEFIELD
2025-021

TITLE: HOLLOW DATA TABLE

DRAWN	DATE 02/09/2025	AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE	Jeremy Young
DRAWING CHECK JY	DATE 02/09/2025		
CLIENT -	CONTACT -		
ASSESSED BY -	DATE -	SCALE NTS	ORIG. SIZE A3
PROJECT NUMBER / SHEET 2025-021 | TD1		ISSUE A	

HOLLOW DATA TABLE AND DESCRIPTORS

Hollow Number	Tag Number	Tree ID	Species	Hollow Category	Hollow Type	Hollow Orientation Update	Hollow eight	Location Diameter	Hollow Position	Hollow Entrance Diameter Min	Hollow Entrance Diameter Max	Hollow Depth	Hollow Wall Thickness	Wood Type	Condition Class	Hollow Install Note	Install Status
902-A	AH-50	902	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	North 316 - 45 Deg	13	480	76% - 90%	120	120	800	100	Both	Class 1	Inspect small cavity top of tree. No creatures	Complete
903-A	AMH-30	903	Lophostemon suaveolens	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	13	410	25% - 50%	210	210	700	75	Both	Class 1		Complete
903-B	AMH-31	903	Lophostemon suaveolens	Amended Hollow	Branch End	South 136 -225 Deg	15	420	76% - 90%	100	100	1000	100	Live	Class 1	Check cavity / pipe for habitat. Multiple entry points, at bottom of the hollow and plugged.	Complete
903-C	AMH-32	903	Lophostemon suaveolens	Artificial Hollow	Branch End	West 226 - 315 Deg	8	380	25% - 50%	120	120	1000	75	Live	Class 1	Check for cavity using drill bit. Use snake camera to inspect internal chamber. Light end weight reduction on limb. Check existing cavity with snake cam further along limb. Created opening	Complete
944-A	AH-126	944	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	8	500	25% - 50%	150	150	1500	75	Live	Class 1	Two face plates installed to create longer hollow, initial cuts located unexpected internal hollow. Awning added to divert/reduce water above the hollow opening. False floor added using timber.	Complete
949-A	AH-101	949	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	10	400	25% - 50%	90	90	650	75	Live	Class 1	Small cavity increased opening and chamber size	Complete
953-A	AH-53	953	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	West 226 - 315 Deg	10	450	25% - 50%	110	110	600	75	Live	Class 1		Complete
959-A	AH-56	959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	East 46 - 135 Deg	10	700	25% - 50%	110	110	900	200	Live	Class 1		Complete
959-B	AH-57	959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	11	540	25% - 50%	150	150	700	140	Live	Class 1	Existing hollow in stub, amended to make suitable. Increased chamber size.	Complete
959-C	ANH-35	959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	West 226 - 315 Deg	10	430	25% - 50%	130	130	900	100	Both	Class 1	Existing hollow in stub, increased hollow size	Complete
959-D	AMH-36	959	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	13	550	51% - 75%	140	140	700	100	Live	Class 1	No hollow present	Complete
966-A	AH-58	966	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	13	500	25% - 50%	130	130	600	100	Live	Class 1	Increased opening, increased chamber size. Natural roof carved using old branch.	Complete
966-B	AH-59	966	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	South 136 -225 Deg	12	450	25% - 50%	150	150	650	100	Both	Class 1	small hollow, increased hollow size, increased hollow chamber.	Complete
966-C	AH-103	966	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	10	600	25% - 50%	120	120	600	100	Live	Class 1	Small hollow increased hollow size and chamber size.	Complete
1046-A	AH-62	1046	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	15	500	25% - 50%	120	120	750	100	Live	Class 1		Complete
1046-B	AH-113	1046	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch End	North 316 - 45 Deg	11	300	25% - 50%	200	200	1100	50	Live	Class 1	HH used to create branch end entrance on lateral limb facing North.	Complete
1046-C	AH-115	1046	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	West 226 - 315 Deg	18	500	25% - 50%	170	170	700	75	Live	Class 1	Entrance created out of existing stub Slight decay present	Complete
1052-A	AH-112	1052	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	12	480	25% - 50%	130	130	600	120	Live	Class 1	Used existing branch stub, increased existing hollow	Complete
1201-A	AH-111	1201	Corymbia tessellaris	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	10	500	25% - 50%	120	120	900	120	Live	Class 1	Hallow in middle of trunk	Complete
1221-A	AH-107	1221	Corymbia tessellaris	Amended Hollow	Trunk Middle	Vertical	10	400	25% - 50%	150	150	2000	70	Live	Class 1	False floor added to amend hollow depth.	Complete
1222-A	AH-104	1222	Corymbia tessellaris	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	East 46 - 135 Deg	11	450	25% - 50%	120	120	910	75	Live	Class 1		Complete
1243-A	AH-64	1243	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	15	500	51% - 75%	150	150	650	100	Live	Class 1	Small roof for rain protection.	Complete
1245-A	AH-65	1245	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	12	500	25% - 50%	130	130	650	80	Live	Class 1	Natural timber inserted and screwed inside entrance hollow to protect from rain.	Complete
1249-A	AH-66	1249	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	13	700	25% - 50%	100	100	600	75	Dead	Class 1	Altered entrance and increase chamber size to be suitable.	Complete
1254-A	AH-131	1254	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	9	400	25% - 50%	100	100	1300	100	Dead	Class 1	HoÃ°ow open at bottom amended with floor to make suitable.	Complete
1268-A	AH-67	1268	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	East 46 - 135 Deg	10	600	25% - 50%	120	120	600	100	Live	Class 1	Installed under branch	Complete
1270-A	AH-68	1270	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	14	750	25% - 50%	130	130	900	100	Both	Class 1	Hollow entrance made under main stem failure. No existing entrance. Floor added using timber. Natural timber used to create awning over hollow entrance.	Complete
1277-A	AH-108	1277	Corymbia tessellaris	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	12	500	51% - 75%	120	120	680	100	Live	Class 1		Complete
1281-A	AMH-1	1281	Eucalyptus melanophloia	Amended Hollow	Branch End	South 136 -225 Deg	10	420	51% - 75%	100	100	1700	100	Both	Class 1	Hollow amended due to dual entry points.	Complete
1284-A	AH-109	1284	Corymbia tessellaris	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	South 136 -225 Deg	10	390	25% - 50%	110	110	580	60	Live	Class 1	Chamber facing west	Complete
1302-A	AMH-2	1302	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	South 136 -225 Deg	13	420	51% - 75%	100	220	1500	90	Both	Class 1	Natural occurring floor at the stem union. Amended hollow entrance to restrict water entering the hollow and make suitable size.	Complete
1326-A	AH-71	1326	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Trunk Middle	West 226 - 315 Deg	13	480	51% - 75%	120	120	800	75	Live	Class 1	Internal hollow , floor in stalled with timber, mesh and foam.. opening on inside of crown.	Complete
1326-B	AH-72	1326	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	9	550	25% - 50%	110	110	1600	100	Live	Class 1	Opening almost fully occluded. Modified to make suitable. Install false floor using mesh, screws and foam.	Complete
1355-A	AH-118	1355	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch End	South 136 -225 Deg	11	500	25% - 50%	100	100	2100	75	Dead	Class 1	Changed hollow type to Amended. Natural hollow opening, internal hollow present but too deep. Modified by installed false floor using timber.	Complete
1358-A	AH-73	1358	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	10	570	25% - 50%	175	175	2000	75	Live	Class 1	Cavity found, modified to make. Suitable. inspection plates installed Floor installed Roof installed	Complete
1358-B	AHâ€¨119	1358	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	14	500	51% - 75%	160	160	1500	100	Live	Class 1	Opening to» small, amended to make suitable. Cavity pipeline to lower hollow entrance. Floor installed using timber. Roof installed.	Complete
1384-A	AH-130	1384	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	North 316 - 45 Deg	16	500	51% - 75%	130	130	670	100	Live	Class 1	Install natural timber awning. increase hollow size to make suitable.	Complete
1439-A	AH-74	1439	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	9	480	25% - 50%	130	130	780	100	Live	Class 1		Complete
1445-A	AMH-5	1445	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Artificial Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	10	470	25% - 50%	130	130	780	100	Live	Class 1	Small amount of decay found no existing hollow. Occluded stub entrance on lower side	Complete
1445-B	AMH-6	1445	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	South 136 -225 Deg	8	550	25% - 50%	220	220	950	75	Live	Class 1	Hollow found to be not suitable. Mud in hollow. Wooden floor installed over existing mud , entrance modified with natural roof for rain protection.	Complete
1454-A	AH-137	1454	Eucalyptus tereticornis	Amended Hollow	Branch Stub	East 46 - 135 Deg	11	480	25% - 50%	100	140	1100	100	Live	Class 1	Occluded stub entrance. Decay present and mud present. Modified to make suitable entrance.	Complete

Proposed Artificial Hollows

x	y	Hollow Number	Hollow Tag Number	Tree ID	Holllow Caragory	Hollow Type	Location Diameter	Hollow Entrance Height	Hollow Depth Estimation	Hollow Orientation	Hollow Entrance Position	Wood Type	Hollow Install Note
Taken from Tree	Taken from tree	Refined method of providing a Unique ID combination of tree number and suffix	Number shown on the tag. This was defined prior to going to site and is to be update at the first inspection to Hollow Number	Taken from 28SE Data	Artificial Hollow	***Trunk Top***	Size of part in diameter where the hollow is proposed (mm) This is provided as a minimum and maximum diameter.	Distance from the ground to the entrance (m)	Depth from the entrance to the bottom of the proposed hollow (mm)	***North***	***25% - 50%***	***Dead***	Note with further information
						Trunk Middle				***South***	***51% - 75%***	***Live***	
					Amended Hollow	***Branch End***				***East***	***76% - 90%***	***Both***	
						Branch Middle				***West***	***91% - 100%***	Drop down list of wood conditions at the proposed entrance	
						Branch Stub				***Vertical***	Drop Down List of estimates position in relation to the height of the tree		

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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	AUTH.
A	HOLLOW INSTALL 2025	02/09/2025	DL	JY

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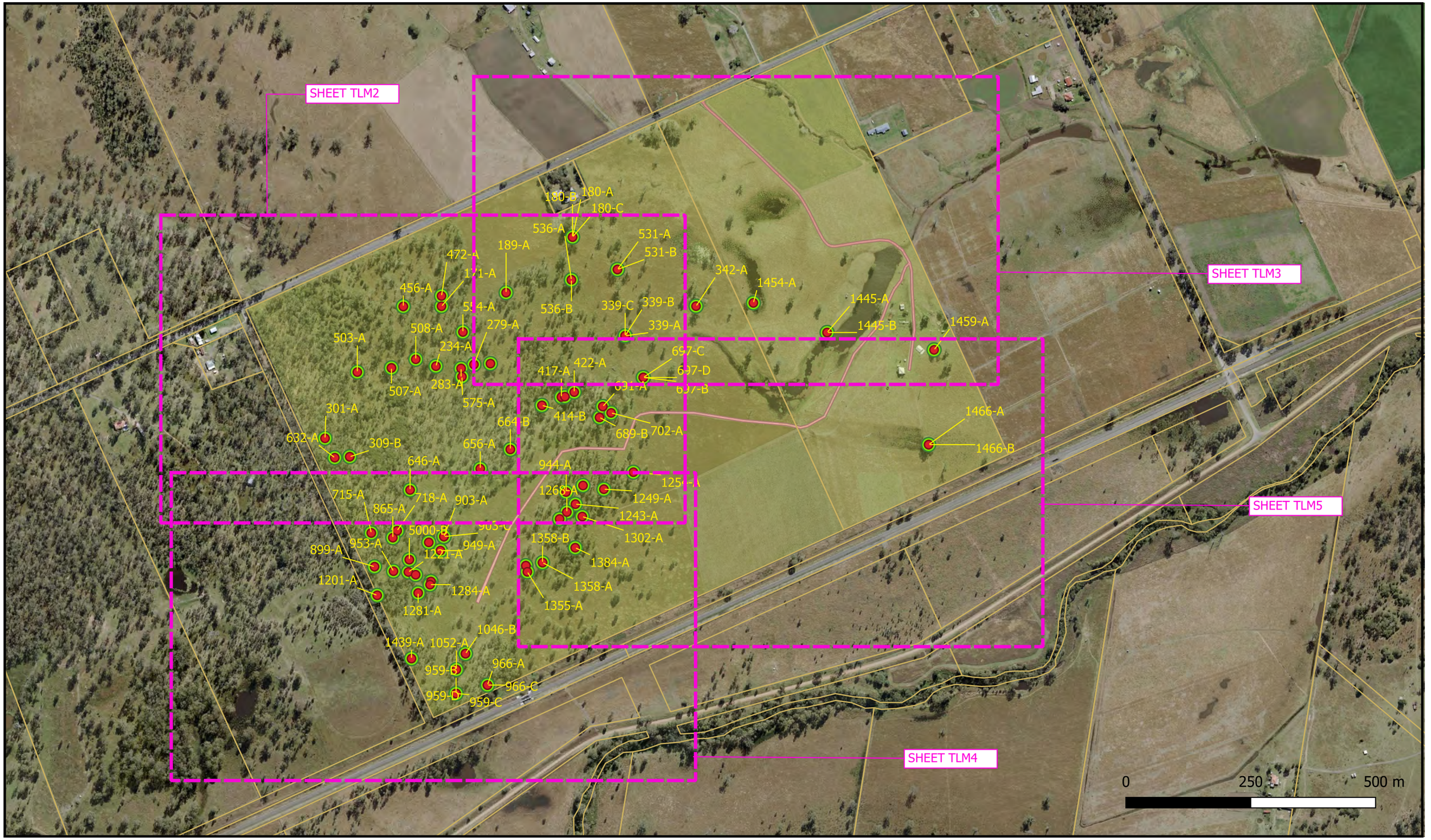
PROJECT: 442 ROSEWOOD LAIDLEY RD, LANEFIELD 2025-021

TITLE: HOLLOW DATA TABLE AND DESCRIPTORS

DRAWN: DL	DATE: 02/09/2025	AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE: Jeremy Young	
DRAWING CHECK: JY	DATE: 02/09/2025		
CLIENT: -	CONTACT: -		
ASSESSED BY: -	DATE: -	SCALE: NTS	ORIG. SIZE: A3
PROJECT NUMBER / SHEET: 2025-021 | TD2			ISSUE: A

Appendix 2: Hollow Location Map



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TITLE
TREE LOCATION MAP

SITE:
442 ROSEWOOD LAIDLEY RD, LANEFIELD

CLIENT:
ROSEWOOD HOLLOW PROJECT

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2, 2025

SHEET NUMBER:
TLM1

LEGEND:

- TREES
- HOLLOWS
- PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
- OFFSET SITE BOUNDARY
- OAMP EXISTING MAINTENANCE TRACKS

536-A
531-A
531-B
189-A
472-A
171-A
536-B
456-A
456-B
554-A
339-C
339-B
339-A
507-B
508-A
279-A
503-A
581-A
234-A
697-C
418-A
422-A
697-D
417-A
691-B
283-A
414-A
691-A
697-B
507-A
575-A
697-A
414-B
301-A
664-B
664-A
689-A
689-B
702-A
632-A
309-A
309-B
656-A
1245-A
944-A
646-A
1254-A
1249-A

0 100 200 m

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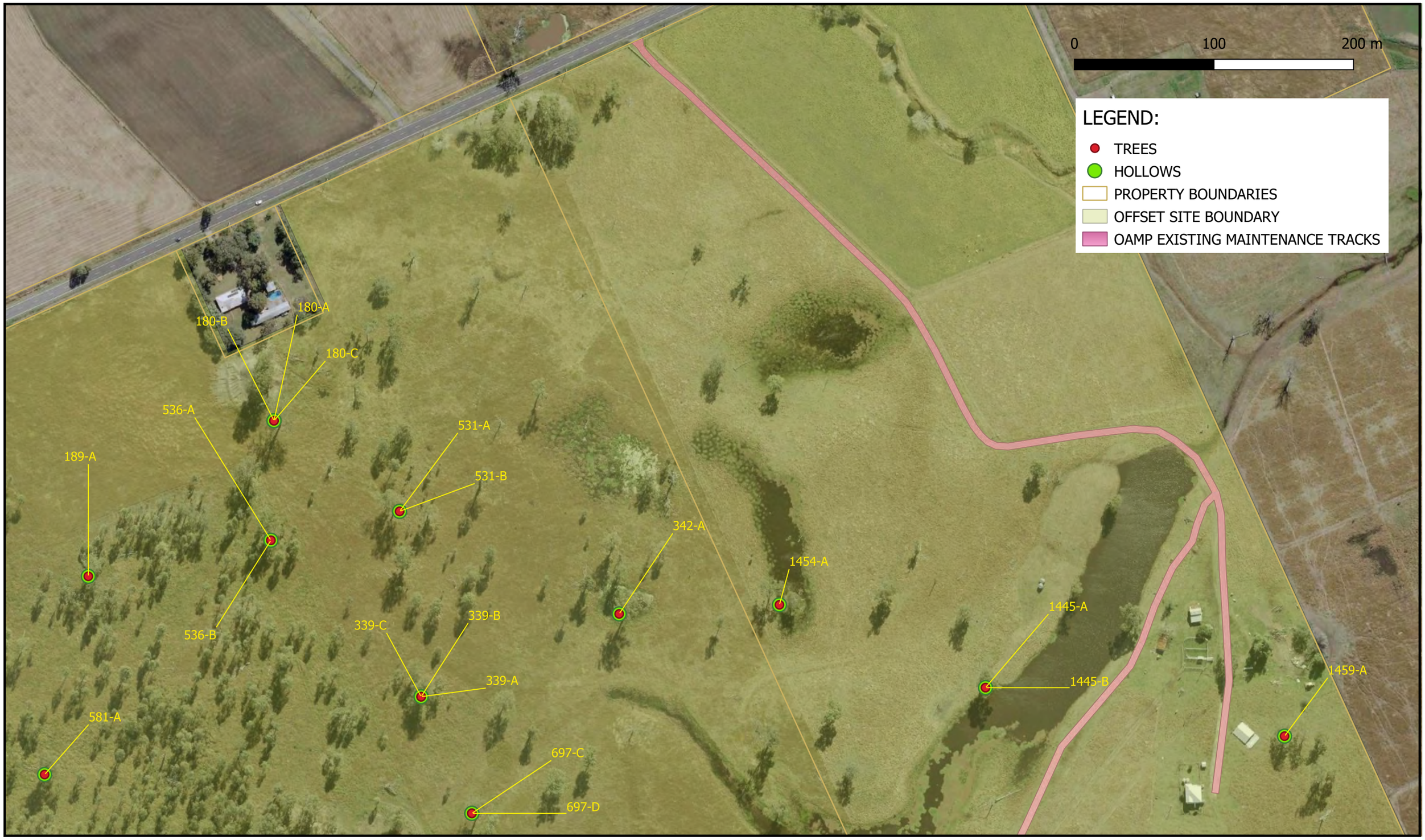
TITLE
BLOW-UP TREE LOCATION MAP 1

SITE:
442 ROSEWOOD LAIDLEY RD, LANEFIELD

CLIENT:
ROSEWOOD HOLLOW PROJECT

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2, 2025

SHEET NUMBER:
TLM2



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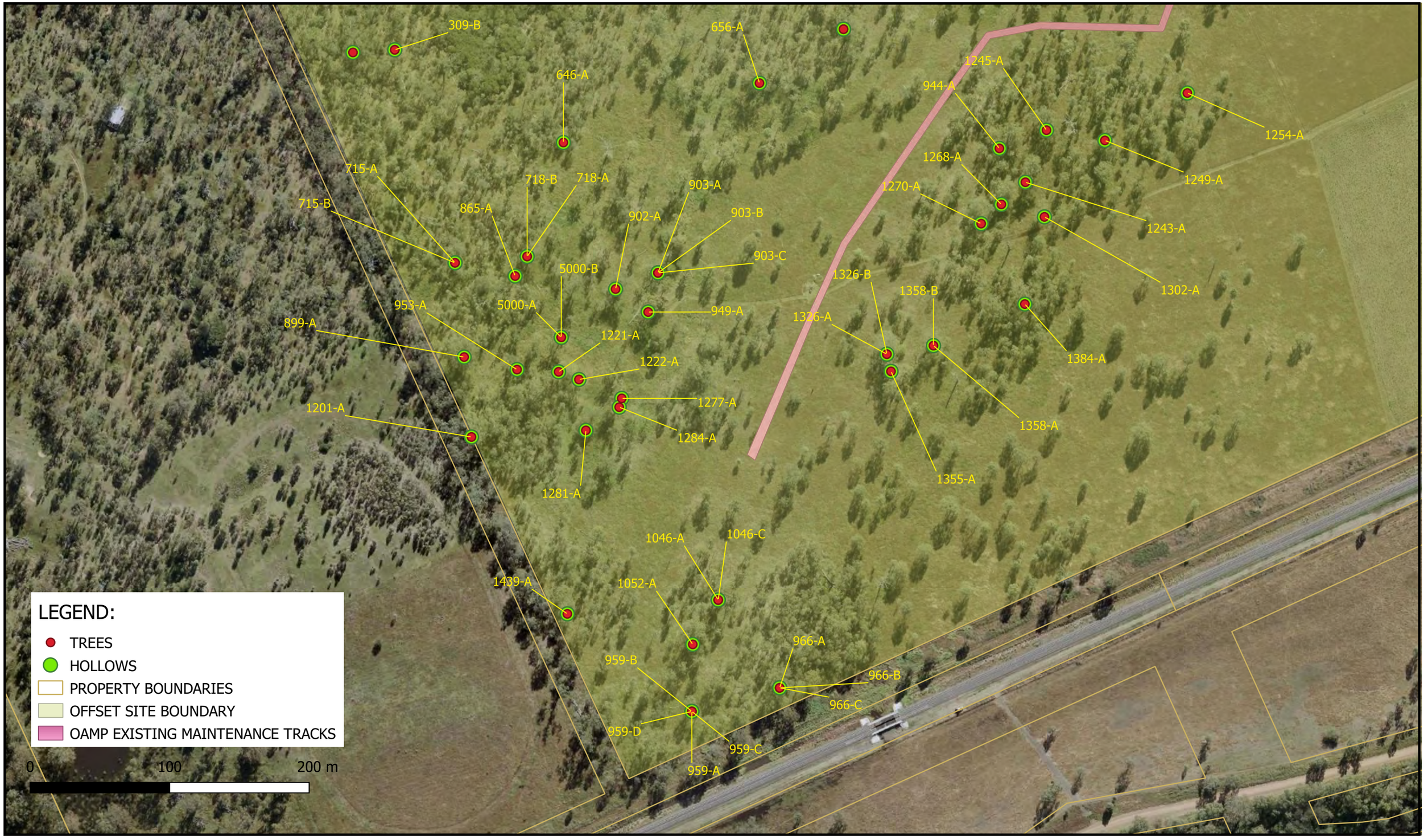
TITLE
BLOW-UP TREE LOCATION MAP 2

SITE:
442 ROSEWOOD LAIDLEY RD, LANEFIELD

CLIENT:
ROSEWOOD HOLLOW PROJECT

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2, 2025

SHEET NUMBER:
TLM3



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TITLE
BLOW-UP TREE LOCATION MAP 3

SITE:
442 ROSEWOOD LAIDLEY RD, LANEFIELD

CLIENT:
ROSEWOOD HOLLOW PROJECT

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2, 2025

SHEET NUMBER:
TLM4

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TITLE
BLOW-UP TREE LOCATION MAP 4

SITE:
442 ROSEWOOD LAIDLEY RD, LANEFIELD

CLIENT:
ROSEWOOD HOLLOW PROJECT

DATE:
SEPTEMBER 2, 2025

SHEET NUMBER:
TLM5

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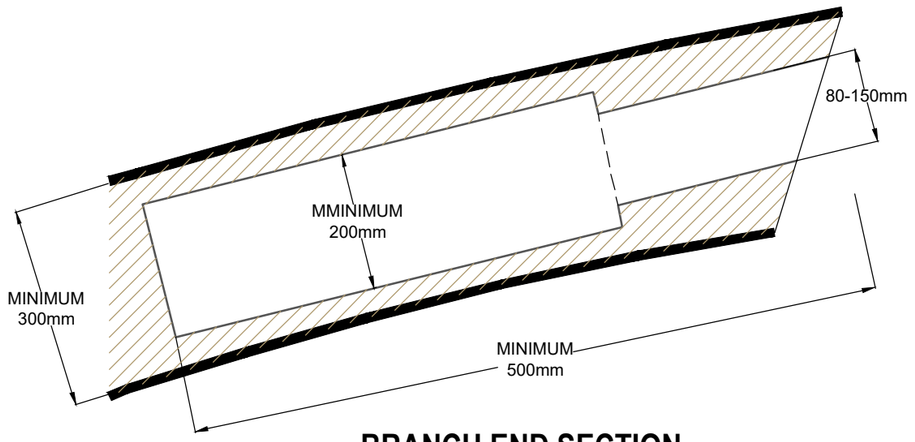
Appendix 3: Artificial Hollow Specification Sheets

HOLLOW SPECIFICATION

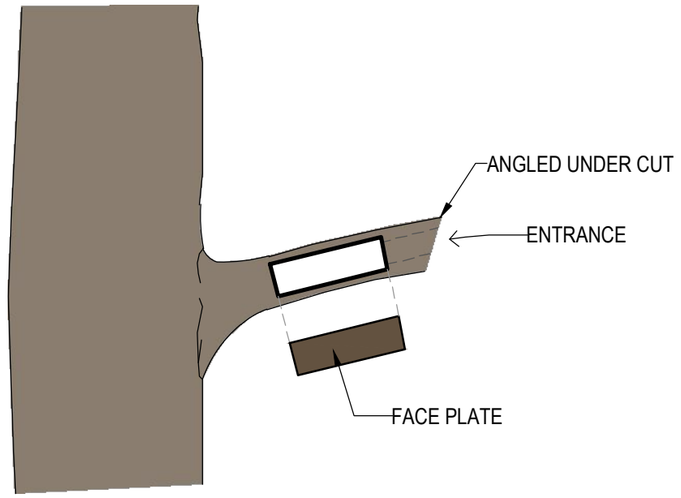
BRANCH END HOLLOWS

DESCRIPTION

Branch End Hollows are carved in a branch with the entrance through the end of the branch or a stub extending outwards from the branch, and the denning chamber within the branch. Trees suitable for branch end hollows are typically greater than 900mm in trunk diameter, are mature and have a broad spreading crown. Where possible, existing large stubs from past branch failures are utilised. Pruning of live wood to create the branch end opportunity is acceptable in some situations (refer to installation notes).



BRANCH END SECTION



BLOW - UP ELEVATIONS

INSTALLATION NOTES

Hollow Location
- Minimum 8m above ground in a branch that is of greater pith angle than 45^{o} from vertical.
- Old branch failure points to be utilised where possible.
- Pruning to generate a suitable branch end must not remove more than 5% of live crown foliage.

Opening
- Between 80mm and 150mm diameter when carved; however, if amending an existing hollow, the opening can be as large as 350mm diameter.
- **Preferred** hollow opening orientation is **east and south.**
- Hollow entrance should not face upward.
- Only one entrance per hollow.

Branch Size & Minimum Wall Thickness
- Minimum branch size should be 300mm diameter.
- Wood wall thickness of the hollow must not be less than by 50mm depth for thermal qualities. However, the wood wall thickness needs to consider the load above the hollow for the tree structure.
- The hollow creation should aim to remove no more than 55% of the sound wood structure in cross-section unless all load is remove from above the hollows.

Hollow Chamber Depth (Bottom of the hollow opening to the bottom of the chamber)
- Between .5m (500mm) and 5m (5000mm)

Methodology
- To achieve the required hollow depths, surface face plates are to be cut out to provide access to internal wood for the creation of a suitable chamber. The face plate size is to be kept to a minimum.
- Chainsaw bore cuts are made and leveraged to fracture timber and remove bulk material.
- Bore and carve with a 'hollow hog/arborgrub' from the entrance points to form the denning chamber to achieve a connection of minimum suitable size.
- Use the 'hollow hog/arborgrub' to smooth out rough surfaces & shape hollow and entrance.
- Once the hollow dimension has been achieved, replace the face plate with a milled and seasoned hardwood board that is a minimum of 50mm thick, and screw into place with stainless steel crews of sufficient securing length.

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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	AUTH.
1	HOLLOW SPECIFICATION DEVELOPMENT	04/09/2025	DL	JY

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PROJECT

TITLE: BRANCH END HOLLOW

DRAWN	DATE	AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE
DL	04/09/2025	Jeremy Young
DRAWING CHECK	DATE	
JY	04/09/2025	
CLIENT		CONTACT
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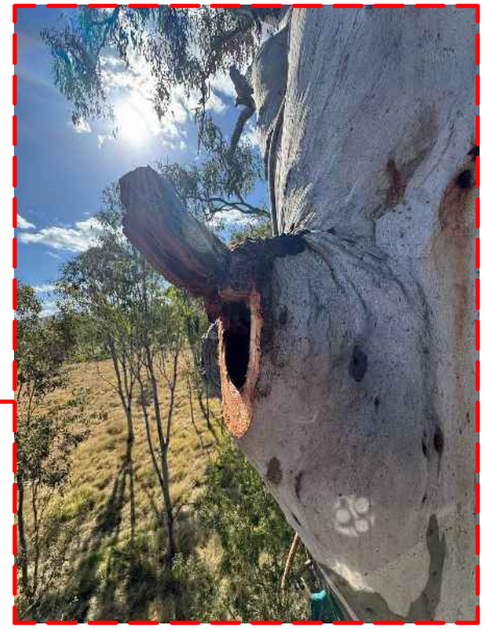
-	-	NTS / A3
PROJECT NUMBER / SHEET		ISSUE
2025-000 | SP		1

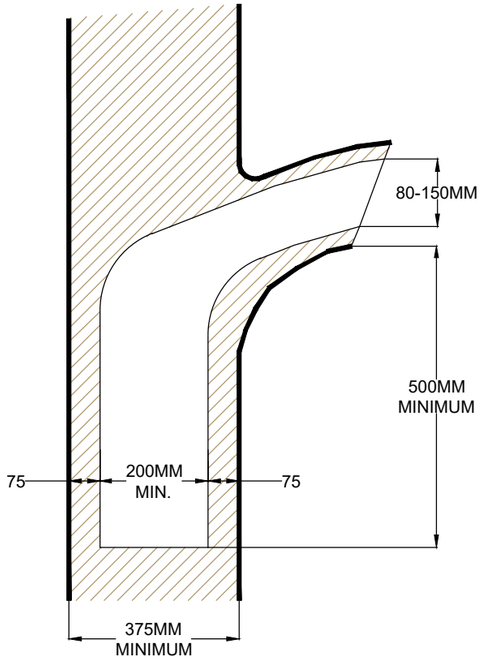
HOLLOW SPECIFICATION

BRANCH STUB HOLLOWS

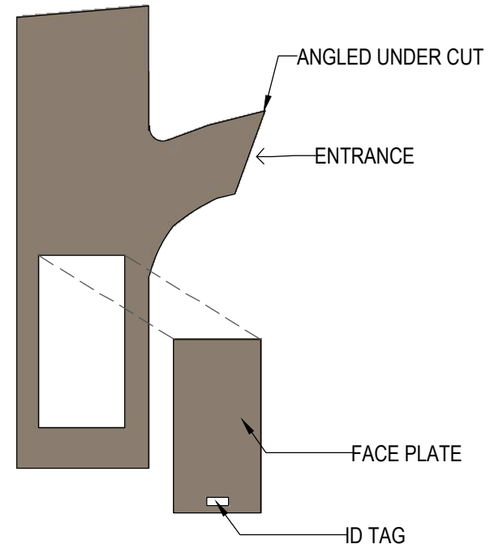
DESCRIPTION

Branch Stub Hollows are carved in a branch stub close to the branch union with the entrance through the end of the cut or broken branch and the denning chamber within the trunk of the tree. Trees suitable for branch stub hollows are typically greater than 600mm in trunk diameter, are early mature, and have a stem diameter of 400mm or greater at or above the minimum installation height (refer to installation notes).





BRANCH STUB SECTION



BLOW - UP ELEVATION

INSTALLATION NOTES

Hollow Location
- Minimum 8m above ground in stub form of a first-order branch.
- Old branch failure points and existing deadwood branches of suitably sized diameter are to be utilised where possible.
- Pruning of live wood to generate a suitable branch end must not remove more than 5% of crown foliage.

Opening
- Between 80mm and 150mm diameter when carved; however, if improving an existing hollow, the opening can be as large as 350mm diameter.
- **Preferred** hollow opening orientation is **east and south.**
- Hollow entrance should not face upward.
- Only one entrance per hollow

Branch Size & Minimum Wall Thickness
- Minimum branch size should be 200mm diameter.
- Wood wall thickness must not be less than 50mm depth for thermal qualities. However, the wall thickness needs to consider the load above the hollow for the tree structure.
- The hollow creation should aim to remove no more than 55% of the sound wood structure in cross-section of the trunk.

Hollow Chamber Depth (Bottom of the hollow opening to the bottom of the chamber)
- Between .5m (500mm) and 5m (5000mm)
- Hollow base plate floors may be required for existing internal cavities that are greater than 5m depth. Base plate floors must be secure and allow drainage.

Methodology
- To achieve the required hollow depths, surface face plates are to be cut out to provide access to internal wood for the creation of a suitable chamber. The face plate size is to be kept to a minimum.
- Chainsaw bore cuts are made and leveraged to fracture timber and remove bulk material.
- Bore and carve with a 'hollow hog/arborgrub' from the entrance points to form the denning chamber to achieve a connection of minimum suitable size.
- Use the 'hollow hog/arborgrub' to smooth out rough surfaces.
- Once the hollow dimension has been achieved, replace the face plate with a milled and seasoned hardwood board that is a minimum of 50mm thick, and screw into place with stainless steel crews of sufficient securing length.

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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	AUTH.
1	HOLLOW SPECIFICATION DEVELOPMENT	04/09/2025	DL	JY

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PROJECT

TITLE: BRANCH STUB HOLLOW

DRAWN	DATE	AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE
DL	04/09/2025	Jeremy Young
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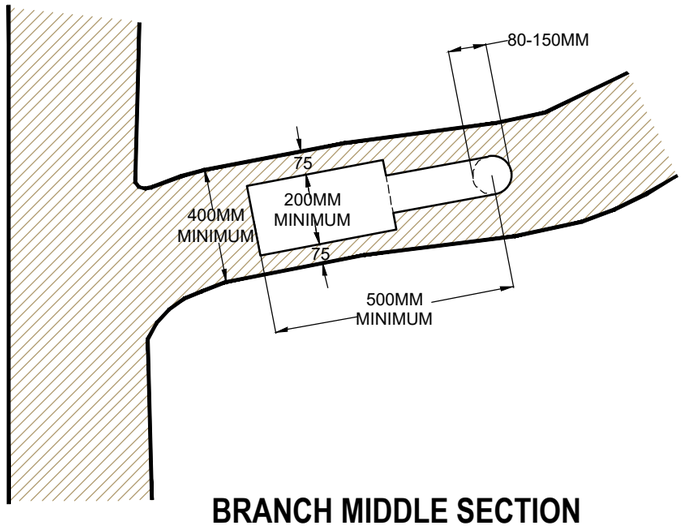
JY	04/09/2025	
CLIENT		CONTACT
-		-
ASSESSED BY	DATE	SCALE / ORIG. SIZE
-	-	NTS / A3
PROJECT NUMBER / SHEET		ISSUE
2025-000 | SP		1

HOLLOW SPECIFICATION

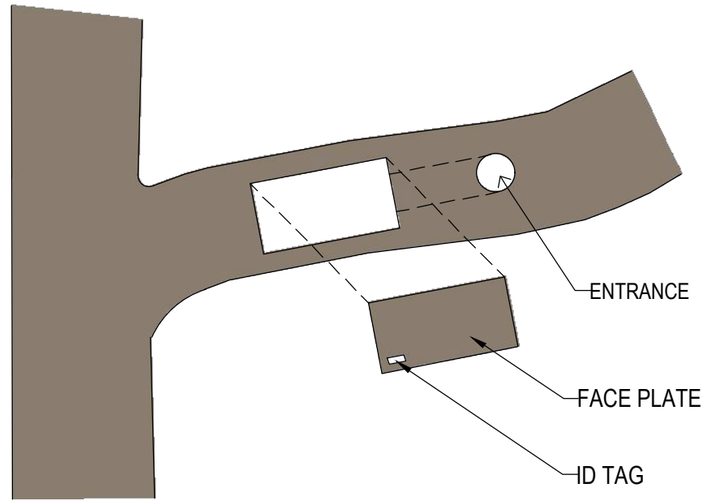
BRANCH MIDDLE HOLLOWS

DESCRIPTION

Branch Middle Hollows are carved in a branch with the entrance through the side of the branch and the denning chamber within the branch. Trees suitable for Branch Middle Hollows are typically greater than 900mm in trunk diameter, are mature and have a broad spreading crown of lateral large diameter branches.



BRANCH MIDDLE SECTION



BLOW - UP ELEVATION

INSTALLATION NOTES

Hollow Location
- Minimum 8m above ground in a branch that is of greater pith angle than 45^{o} from vertical.
- No pruning is required to carve a Branch Middle Hollow.

Opening
- Between 80mm and 150mm diameter when carved; however, if improving an existing hollow, the opening can be as large as 350mm diameter.
- **Preferred** hollow opening orientation is **east and south** on the horizontal plane**.**
- Hollow entrance should not face upward.
- Only one entrance per hollow.

Branch Size & Minimum Wall Thickness
- Minimum branch size should be 400mm diameter,
- Wood wall thickness must not be less than 50mm depth for thermal qualities. However, the wall thickness needs to consider the load above the hollow for the tree structure. Greater wood wall thickness is required on the upper side of the branch.
- The hollow creation should aim to remove no more than 55% of the sound wood structure in cross-section.

Hollow Chamber Depth (Bottom of the hollow opening to the bottom of the chamber)
- Between .5m (500mm) and 5m (5000mm).

Methodology
- To achieve the required hollow depths, surface face plates are to be cut out to provide access to internal wood for the creation of a suitable chamber. The face plate size is to be kept to a minimum.
- Chainsaw bore cuts are made and leveraged to fracture timber and remove bulk material.
- Bore and carve with a 'hollow hog/arborgrub' from the entrance points to form the denning chamber to achieve a connection of minimum suitable size.
- Use the 'hollow hog/arborgrub' to smooth out rough surfaces.
- Once the hollow dimension has been achieved, replace the face plate with a milled and seasoned hardwood board that is a minimum of 75mm thick, and screw into place with stainless steel crews of sufficient securing length.

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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	AUTH.
1	HOLLOW SPECIFICATION DEVELOPMENT	04/09/2025	DL	JY

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PROJECT

TITLE: BRANCH MIDDLE HOLLOW

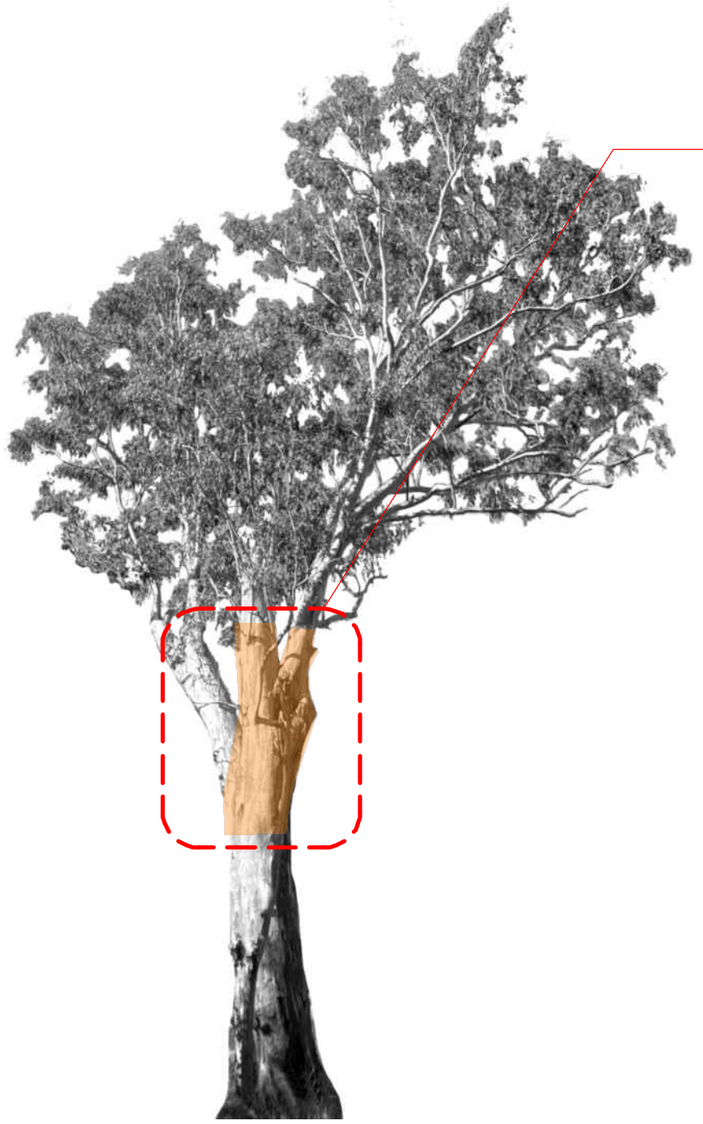
DRAWN: DL	DATE: 04/09/2025	AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE: Jeremy Young	
DRAWING CHECK: JY	DATE: 04/09/2025		
CLIENT: -		CONTACT: -	
ASSESSED BY: -	DATE: -	SCALE: NTS	ORG. SIZE: A3
PROJECT NUMBER / SHEET: 2025-000 | SP		N	ISSUE: 1

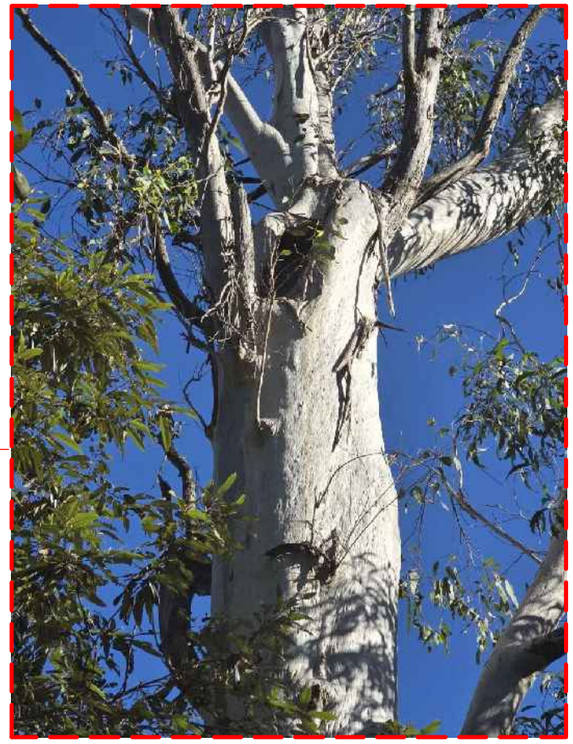
HOLLOW SPECIFICATION

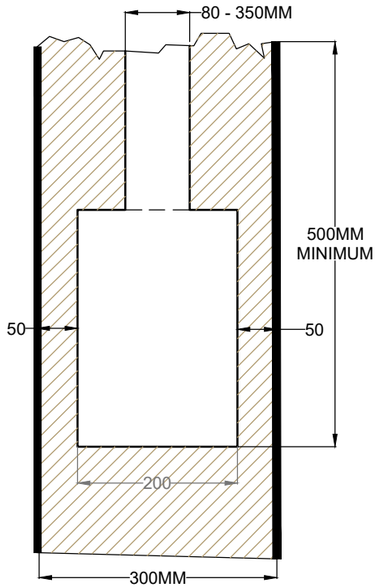
TRUNK TOP HOLLOWS

DESCRIPTION

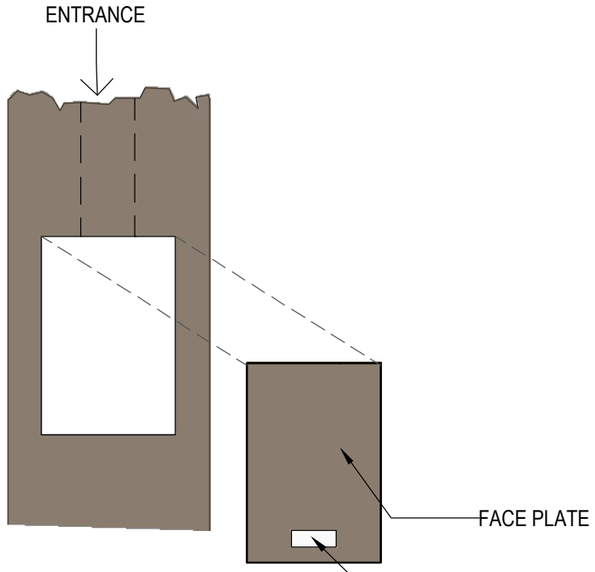
Trunk Top Hollows are carved in a vertical trunk with the denning chamber below the entrance in the trunk. Trees suitable for Trunk Top Hollows are typically greater than 600mm in trunk diameter and have a history of past crown failure. They are early mature and have a stem diameter of 300mm or greater at or above the minimum installation height (refer to installation notes).







TRUNK TOP SECTION



BLOW - UP ELEVATION

INSTALLATION NOTES

Hollow Location
- Minimum 8m above ground in a vertical trunk.
- Typically located where a past crown failure has occurred
- No crown pruning is required to carve a Trunk Top Hollow.

Opening
- Between 80mm and 150mm diameter when carved; however, if improving an existing hollow, the opening can be as large as 350mm diameter.
- **Preferred** hollow opening orientation is **east and south.**
- Only one entrance per hollow

Trunk Size & Minimum Wall Thickness
- Minimum truck size should be 300mm
- Wall thickness must be not less than 50mm for thermal qualities. Trunk Top Hollows do not need to consider the load above the hollow for the tree structure due to their position.
- The installation should aim to remove no more than 60% of the sound wood structure in cross-section.

Hollow Chamber Depth (Bottom of the hollow opening to the bottom of the chamber)
- Between .5m (500mm) and 5m (5000mm)
- Hollow base plate floors may be required for existing internal cavities that are greater than 5m depth. Base plate floors must be secure and allow drainage.

Methodology
- To achieve the required hollow depths, surface face plates are to be cut out to provide access to internal wood for the creation of a suitable chamber. The face plate size is to be kept to a minimum.
- Chainsaw bore cuts are made and leveraged to fracture timber and remove bulk material.
- Bore and carve with a 'hollow hog/arborgrub' from the entrance points to form the denning chamber to achieve a connection of minimum suitable size.
- Use the 'hollow hog/arborgrub' to smooth out rough surfaces.
- Once the hollow dimension has been achieved, replace the face plate with a milled and seasoned hardwood board that is a minimum of 50mm thick, and screw into place with stainless steel crews of sufficient securing length.

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ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	AUTH.
1	HOLLOW SPECIFICATION DEVELOPMENT	04/09/2025	DL	JY

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PROJECT

TITLE: TRUNK TOP HOLLOW

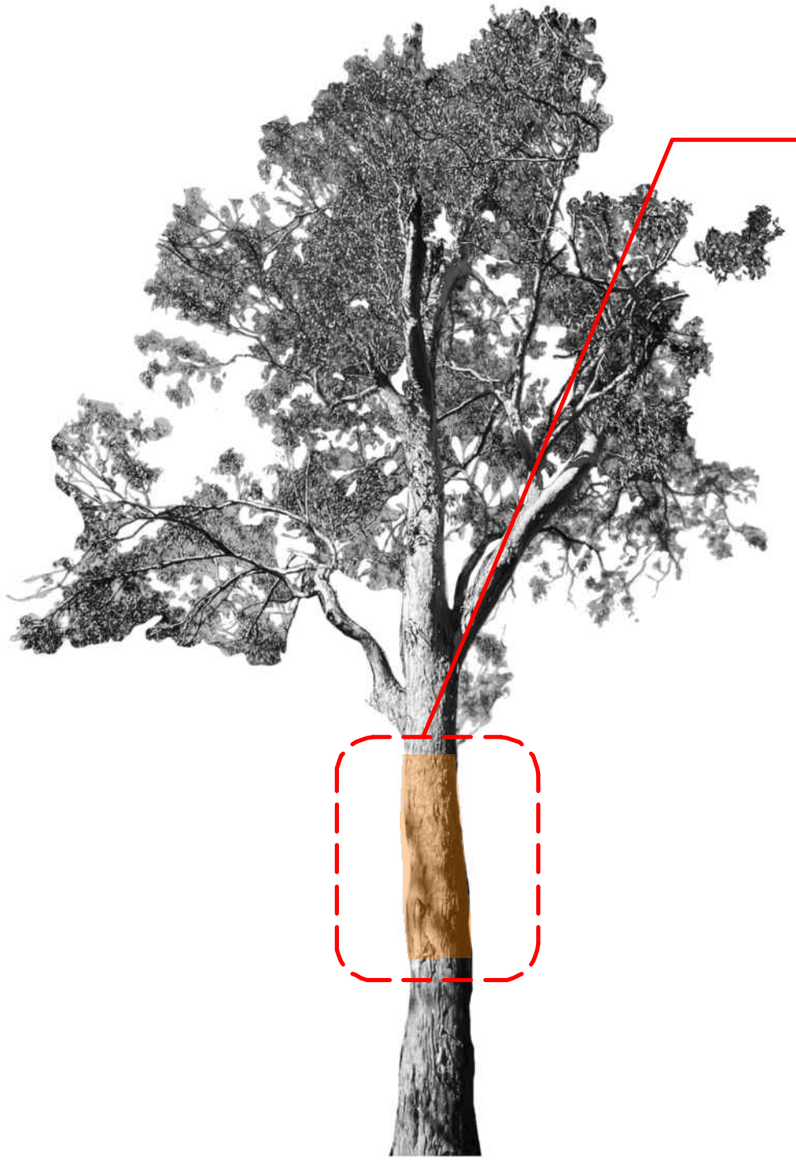
DRAWN	DATE	AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE
DL	04/09/2025	Jeremy Young
DRAWING CHECK	DATE	
JY	04/09/2025	
CLIENT		CONTACT
-		-
ASSESSED BY	DATE	SCALE / ORG. SIZE
-	-	NTS / A3
PROJECT NUMBER / SHEET		ISSUE
2025-000 | SP		1

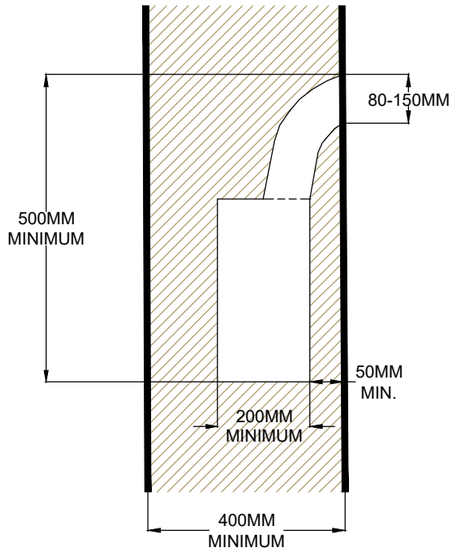
HOLLOW SPECIFICATION

TRUNK MIDDLE HOLLOWS

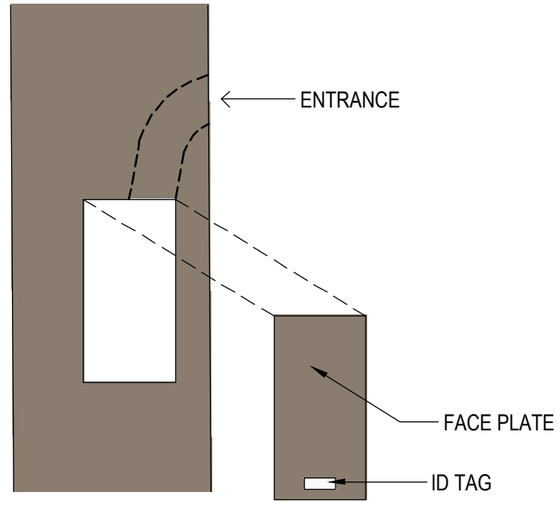
DESCRIPTION

Trunk Middle Hollows are carved in a vertical trunk with the denning chamber below the entrance in the trunk. Trees suitable for Trunk Middle Hollows are typically greater than 600mm in trunk diameter, are early mature, and have a stem diameter of 400mm or greater at or above the minimum installation height (refer to installation notes).





TRUNK MIDDLE SECTION



BLOW - UP ELEVATION

INSTALLATION NOTES

Hollow Location
- Minimum 8m above ground in a vertical trunk.
- No crown pruning is required to carve a Trunk Middle Hollow.

Opening
- Between 80mm and 150mm diameter when carved; however, if improving an existing hollow, the opening can be as large as 350mm diameter.
- **Preferred** hollow opening orientation is **east and south.**
- Only one entrance per hollow

Trunk Size & Minimum Wall Thickness
- Minimum trunk size should be 400mm diameter.
- Wood wall thickness must not be less than 50mm depth for thermal qualities. However, the wall thickness needs to consider the load above the hollow for the tree structure
- The installation should aim to remove no more than 55% of the sound wood structure in cross-section.

Hollow Chamber Depth (Bottom of the hollow opening to the bottom of the chamber)
- Between .5m (500mm) and 5m (5000mm)
- Hollow base plate floors may be required for existing internal cavities that are greater than 5m depth. Base plate floors must be secure and allow drainage.

Methodology
- To achieve the required hollow depths, surface face plates are to be cut out to provide access to internal wood for the creation of a suitable chamber. The face plate size is to be kept to a minimum.
- Chainsaw bore cuts are made and leveraged to fracture timber and remove bulk material.
- Bore and carve with a 'hollow hog/arborgrub' from the entrance points to form the denning chamber to achieve a connection of minimum suitable size.
- Use the 'hollow hog/arborgrub' to smooth out rough surfaces.
- Once the hollow dimension has been achieved, replace the face plate with a milled and seasoned hardwood board that is a minimum of 50mm thick, and screw into place with stainless steel crews of sufficient securing length.

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Arbor Australis Consulting
2/17 Bluestone Cct
Seventeen Mile Rocks
QLD 4073

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	AUTH.
1	HOLLOW SPECIFICATION DEVELOPMENT	04/09/2025	DL	JY

NOTES: This tree assessment has been done by Arbor Australis Consulting. Verify the location of all services and easements prior to the commencement of works. Any aerial imagery utilised has been provided by nearmap.com.

PROJECT

TITLE: TRUNK MIDDLE HOLLOW

DRAWN	DATE	AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE
DL	04/09/2025	Jeremy Young
DRAWING CHECK	DATE	
JY	04/09/2025	
CLIENT		CONTACT
-		-
ASSESSED BY	DATE	SCALE / ORG. SIZE
-	-	NTS / A3
PROJECT NUMBER / SHEET		ISSUE
2025-000 | SP		1

EXAMPLE ARTIFICIAL HOLLOWS











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Author's Statement of Experience

Jeremy Young Principal Consulting Arborist

Experience

With 35+ years of experience in all aspects of the Arboricultural Industry, I can provide a well-rounded, experienced, and educated approach to arboricultural-related issues in most environments. A commitment to continual professional development has ensured I can provide up-to-date information that will add value and resolve tree issues for most sites.

Memberships

Arboriculture Australia (AA)	Approved Consultant
Arboricultural Association UK (AAUK)	Member
Queensland Arboricultural Association (QAA)	Approved Consultant
International Society of Arboriculture (ISA)	Member

Educational History:

2024 BSc. Hons. Arboriculture & Urban Forestry, First Class (AQF Level 8)
2014 Diploma Arboriculture Upgrade (AQF Level 5 ACH 50510)
2004 Certified Arborist AU 0011-A
2004 Diploma Horticulture (Arb) (AQF 5)
2004 Advanced Diploma of Horticulture (Arb) (AQF level 6)
2003 Timber Pest Certificate
2001 Certificate II Pest control
2001 Certificate IV Work Site Assessor
1992 Certificate of Arboriculture Merrist Wood UK
Various OH&S operational tickets
CPD: Ongoing attendance of National Arboricultural Conferences and training courses.

Licences and Certifications

Australian Arborist Industry Licence AL1204
ISA Certified Arborist AU-0011A
Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA)
Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ)
Cert IV in Workplace Trainer
Timber Pest Inspector
Construction Safety Blue / White Card