

## **Bulli Seam Operations Annual Compliance Report – August 2025 (EPBC 2010/5350)**

**Date of submission:** 12 August 2025

**GM<sup>3</sup> Website Upload Date:** 12 August 2025

Abbreviations:

DOtEE – Federal Department of the Environment and Energy (now DCCEEW)

DAWE – Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (formerly DOtEE)

DCCEEW – Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (formerly DAWE)

OEH – NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (now Biodiversity and Conservation Science Directorate)

CCL – Consolidated Coal Lease

EPBC – Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation

ICHPL – Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd

In accordance with condition 14 of the EPBC Approval (2010/5350), within three months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the person taking the action must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the department at the same time as the compliance report is published.

Condition	Condition Summary	Status	Compliant 2025
1	<p><u>Persoonia Hirsuta (Hairy Geebung)</u></p> <p>Approval holder must legally secure the approved offset area for conservation for the duration of the EPBC approval.</p>	<p>Proposed offset area submitted to DOfEE in the <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan. Application submitted on 26 Nov 2013 to amend CCL 724 via a s238 Condition under the Mining Act 1992 to legally secure a <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Area at Appin North (formerly West Cliff Mine) as required by the Bulli Seam Operations EPBC Approval (2010/5350). The Minister for Resources and Energy amended CCL 724 on 23 March 2014.</p> <p>CCL 724 includes Schedule A requiring compliance with the <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan as required by EPBC Approval 2010/5350.</p>	Yes
2	<p><u>Persoonia Hirsuta</u></p> <p>Develop a management plan for the <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> offset area.</p> <p>Annual monitoring requirements and provide results of the monitoring to the Dept within a timeframe.</p> <p>No clearing of Stage 4 emplacement area permitted until the Offset MP has been approved by the Minister.</p>	<p><i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan was submitted to DOfEE prior to 31 December 2012 and approved on 22 November 2013 (ref 2013/10882). The latest revision (Version 1.1) was approved in May 2022. The Plan is available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website using this <a href="#">link</a>. The plan was reviewed in FY25 and has been submitted to DCCEEW for review and approval.</p> <p><i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Condition Reports were submitted as required in 2013, 2014, 2015 (submitted late), 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.</p> <p>Clearing for Stage 4 coal-wash emplacement has not yet been undertaken, however clearing for test pits has been undertaken.</p>	Yes
3	<p><u>Persoonia Hirsuta</u></p>	<p>ICHPL received an extension to the deadline for finalising and reporting the research to 30 June 2021. The research report was</p>	Yes

Condition	Condition Summary	Status	Compliant 2025
	Engage a suitably qualified expert to undertake targeted research to inform conservation activities. Make research publicly available.	submitted to DAWE on 29 June 2021. The research report is available on the GM <sup>3</sup> website using this <a href="#">link</a> .  The research report is included within the approved Offset MP (see link above).	
4	<u>Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest</u>  Implement the approved SSTF Offset MP.  Legally secure the offset for long term conservation.	In 2012, ICHPL provided an offset management plan as well as ecological survey information to comply with these conditions. The plan was approved by DOtEE in June 2013. In 2014, ICHPL requested an extension to the deadline to have the offset secured in perpetuity. DOtEE granted an additional 18 months, making the deadline March 2016.  In October 2015, ICHPL made an application to (then) NSW Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) to have the SSTF offset secured via a BioBanking Agreement under Part 7A Division 2 of the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> . The BioBanking Agreement was finalised and executed on 1 February 2017.	Yes
5	<u>Shale/Sandstone Transition Forest</u>  Provide a management plan for shale/sandstone transition forest.	Management plan submitted and approved on 7 June 2013. The revised Plan was updated and approved on 2 September 2014.  The Management Plan was updated in 2018 and re-submitted to the DOtEE to reflect the new offset mechanism (BioBanking). Condition 5A was added to the EPBC approval in May 2018:	Yes

Condition	Condition Summary	Status	Compliant 2025
		<div data-bbox="987 331 1644 580" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Conditions attached to the approval</p> <p>5A If the <b>Shale Sandstone Transition Forest</b> is legally secured as a registered NSW BioBanking site, the management plan developed under the NSW BioBanking Agreement for that site is an Offset Management Plan for the purposes of Condition 4. The annual reporting required under that scheme may be provided to the <b>department</b> in place of the reports containing monitoring results required at Condition 5c, on the proviso that all measures specified in Condition 5 are covered.</p> </div> <p>The 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25 SSTF monitoring was conducted under the requirements of the Biobanking Agreement.</p> <p>The 2024/25 annual report was also completed in accordance with the BioBanking Agreement and will be provided to DCCEEW in August 2025.</p> <p>The Shale Sandstone Transition Forest Offset Management Plan was updated in November 2024. The current version of the SSTF OMP (APNMP0118 Version 2.0) is available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website at <a href="#">link</a>.</p>	
6	<p><u>Coal Wash Emplacement Staging and Rehabilitation Plan</u></p> <p>Develop a Coal Wash Emplacement Staging and Rehabilitation Plan for stage 4 coal wash emplacement area.</p> <p>Submission of rehabilitation monitoring results.</p>	<p>The Coal Wash Emplacement Area Management Plan (available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website at <a href="#">link</a>) incorporates the requirements of both the <i>EPBC Act</i> approval and NSW <i>EP&amp;A Act</i>. The latest version of the Plan (Version 6) was approved by DCCEEW on 10 June 2025.</p> <p>Results of the monitoring are provided in the Annual Review which is published on the GM<sup>3</sup> website. The 2024 report was submitted on time by email on 24 June 2025 and will be included in the FY25 Annual Review.</p>	Yes

Condition	Condition Summary	Status	Compliant 2025
7	<p><u>Southern Brown Bandicoot and Broad Headed Snake Management Plan or Plans</u></p> <p>Develop a Southern Brown Bandicoot and Broad Headed.</p> <p>Snake conservation management plan or plans.</p>	<p>Draft Plans completed and submitted to DOfEE on 15 May 2013.</p> <p>Plans were revised following comments from DOfEE and OEH. Final Plans re-submitted to DOfEE and OEH on 29 April 2014. Plans approved on 28 May 2014.</p> <p>The Plans were revised and combined in 2020 in APNMP0111. The plan (Version 2) was approved by DCCEEW on 10 June 2025. The current Plan is available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website at <a href="#">link</a>.</p>	Yes
8	<p><u>Surface and Ground Water Quality Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan</u></p> <p>Develop a Surface and Ground Water Quality Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan for species listed in the EPBC Act.</p>	<p>Original Plan submitted on the 30 September 2012 to DOfEE. Plan was approved on 3 July 2014.</p> <p>The Plan was reviewed in 2024 and approved by DCCEEW on 10 September 2024. The current plan is available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website at <a href="#">link</a>.</p>	Yes
9	<p><u>Mine Closure Environmental Management Plan</u></p> <p>Develop a mine closure plan 3 years prior to closure for EPBC Act listed species.</p>	<p>Mine Closure Plan not yet submitted. Closure is not planned in the next three (3) years.</p>	N/A
10	<p><u>Mine Closure Environmental Management Plan</u></p> <p>Management for EPBC listed bats through the decommissioning of mining equipment.</p>	<p>Mine Closure Plan will include management of EPBC listed bats as applicable. Mine Closure Plan not yet submitted. Closure is not planned in the next three years.</p>	N/A
11	<p><u>Shapefiles</u></p> <p>Provide offset area shapefiles to the DOfEE.</p>	<p>Shapefiles provided on 26 November 2013.</p>	Yes
12	<p><u>Notification of Actual Date of Commencement</u></p>	<p>Letter sent to DOfEE (previously DSEWPac) on 31 May 2012.</p>	Yes

Condition	Condition Summary	Status	Compliant 2025
	Notification date of commencement to be supplied to DSEWPaC.		
13	<u>Publication Requirements</u> Publish all management plans, reports, strategies or agreements with the Department	Undertaken as required. See GM <sup>3</sup> website: <a href="#">link</a> .	Yes
14	<u>Compliance Report</u> Publish a report on website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval.	This compliance report meets this condition. The 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 reports were submitted and are available on the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	Yes
15	<u>Accurate Records Must be Maintained</u> Maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval.	Documents are maintained in the ICHPL controlled document system.	Yes
16 (16A, 16B, 16C, 16D, 16E)	<u>Minister's Approval of the Modification to a Management Plan, Report, Strategy or Agreement</u> Apply to the minister for approval to modify management plans, reports, strategies or agreements.	The following EPBC Approval management plans were reviewed and submitted in FY25: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan</li> </ul> This management plan is currently being reviewed by DCCEEW and have not yet been approved.  Management plans reviewed in FY24 were approved in FY25.	Yes

Condition	Condition Summary	Status	Compliant 2025
		It is noted that the revisions to the management plans do not indicate a new or increased impact associated with the approved action.	
17	<p><u>Minister's Modification to a Management Plan, Report, Strategy or Agreement</u></p> <p>Comply with the minister's request to modify management plans, reports, strategies or agreements.</p>	Feedback from DCCEEW has been progressively addressed as part of the management plan review process.	Yes
18	<p><u>Independent Auditor</u></p> <p>Commission and pay the full cost for independent environmental auditor of the project.</p>	<p>Independent audits were carried out in accordance with the conditions in 2013/14, 2017, 2019 and 2022. This most recent report was submitted to DCCEEW and is available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website at <a href="#">link</a>. The next audit will take place prior to the end of December 2025.</p> <p>The audit team and audit criteria for the 2025 audit have been endorsed by the Minister.</p>	Yes
19	<p><u>Unsatisfactory Commencement of Action</u></p> <p>If work has not commenced within 5 years of approval, written approval needs to be obtained from the minister.</p>	Work commenced on 15 May 2012 as per date of commencement letter sent to the Department.	Yes

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APNMP0111

Management Plan Version 2.0

<b>AUDIT REVIEW</b>					
<b>Section</b>	<b>MP Ref.</b>	<b>Requirement / Obligation</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Comment and Evidence</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>
Management Strategies	6.1	Clearing practices will incorporate appropriate controls to minimise mortality and injury to Broad-headed Snakes and Southern Brown Bandicoots occupying the site.	In Control	Clearing practices involve a two-staged process as required by the MP.	
Pre clearance surveys	6.1.1	Prior to the first stage of clearing, the area to be cleared will be marked using flagging and surveyed by an ecologist or suitably trained and experienced fauna catcher/spotter to locate, record and mark specific habitat features that are proposed for preservation and redistribution to the emplacement (e.g. rocks and boulders, stags and large hollows).	In Control	Pre-clearance surveys undertaken as required which contains instructions for redistributing habitat	
Two stage Clearing	6.1.2	Where possible, (i.e. where access to trees by the excavator is safe and practical), clearing of hollow bearing trees will be performed in a two stage process where surrounding vegetation is cleared separately, before the removal of habitat trees to allow fauna an opportunity to move.	In Control	Clearing practices involve a two-staged process as required by the MP.  Pre-clearance surveys undertaken as required which contains instructions for redistributing habitat.	
Management of Captured Animals	6.1.3.1	If a Broad-headed Snake is found during the two-stage clearing process, the animal will be relocated to pre-determined suitable habitat within the Appin North surface mining lease area	In Control	In April 2016, one individual Broad-headed Snake was found in the Stage 3 area during a pre-clearing survey. The individual was captured and released to another location in accordance with this Plan. No other individuals have been located in areas being cleared since.	

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				Two juvenile Broad-headed Snakes (one alive and one deceased) were observed in the Appin North switch room in January 2024. The snake that was alive exited the switch room of its own accord and did not require
Management of Captured Animals	6.1.3.1	Pre-determined sites for relocation will take into account the species home ranges and be evenly spaced to avoid social conflict.	In Control	<p>In April 2016, one individual Broad-headed Snake was found in the Stage 3 area during a pre-clearing survey. The individual was captured and released to another location in accordance with this Plan.</p> <p>Two juvenile Broad-headed Snakes (one alive and one deceased) were observed in the Appin North switch room in January 2024. The snake that was alive exited the switch room of its own accord and did not require relocation.</p>

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Management of Captured Animals	6.1.3.1	<p>Pre-determined relocation sites will necessarily consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• occur on Hawkesbury Sandstone within the current known range of the species and provide rocky (rock on rock) outcrops with a westerly or north-westerly aspect, and horizontal crevices; and/or</li> <li>• have large adjacent areas of woodland that support large stags or trees bearing numerous hollows. The adjacent woodland will ideally be larger than the area supporting rocky outcrops and contain preferred species of ‘habitat trees’ (trees most often selected by Broad-headed Snakes) such as <i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>, <i>E. punctata</i>, <i>E. agglomerata</i> and <i>E. piperita</i>.</li> </ul>	In Control	The snake found in April 2016 was relocated to pre-determined habitat in accordance with Figure 3 of the MP.	
Management of Captured Animals	6.1.3.1	Any other fauna located within the CWEA during the pre-clearance survey will also be relocated. In particular, any Velvet Geckos (and other lizards) encountered will be relocated to the same pre-determined sites for Broad-headed Snakes to provide prey for the relocated snakes.	In Control	Not triggered	
Management of Captured Animals	6.1.3.1	<p>Where possible, snakes will be translocated from the initial capture point to the nearest site considered suitable for the long-term habitation by the species, but not more than 1 km from that point (where possible) to reduce the possibility for unfavourable genetic mixing.</p> <p>Snakes will be released at sites as soon as practicable after capture.</p>	In Control	The snake found in April 2016 was relocated to pre-determined habitat in accordance with Figure 3 of the MP.	

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Management of Captured Animals	6.1.3.1	BCD will be notified within one month of any Broad-headed Snakes identified during preclearance surveys and relocated.	In Control	Not triggered for pre-clearance surveys.  BCD was notified of the two juvenile Broad-headed Snakes observed in the Appin North switch room.	
Management of Captured Animals	6.1.3.2	Sites for relocation will take into account the species home ranges and be evenly spaced to avoid social conflict. Where possible, captured bandicoots will be translocated from the initial capture point to the nearest site considered suitable for the long-term habitation by the species, but not more than 1 km from that point (where possible) to reduce the possibility for unfavourable genetic mixing.	N/A	Not triggered	
Management of Captured SBBs	6.1.3.2	Bandicoots will be released at sites as soon as practicable after capture.	N/A	Not triggered	
Habitat Translocation - Broad-headed Snake	6.1.4	Suitable winter habitat occurring within the Stages 3 and 4 of the Emplacement Area will be identified during the pre-clearance survey.	In Control	Pre-clearance surveys undertaken as required which contains instructions for redistributing habitat.	

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<p>Habitat Translocation - Broad-headed Snake</p>	<p>6.1.4</p>	<p>Rehabilitation of the CWEA for the Broad-headed Snake, in terms of winter habitat, will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salvaged rocky outcrops and boulders will ideally be positioned with a westerly or north-westerly aspect and crevices should remain horizontal.</li> <li>• The Velvet Gecko should also be translocated. Suitable habitat for this prey species is the same as for the Broad-headed Snake’s winter habitat and includes loose rock on rock substrate.</li> <li>• Translocated rocky features/shelter sites will ideally be evenly spaced and not clumped together to encourage a greater number of Broad-headed Snakes to the area. If shelter sites are too close together, they are likely to remain uninhabited due to home range overlap. Shelter sites will ideally be placed at least 300 m apart and close/adjacent to suitable summer habitat (translocated hollow-bearing trees/stags or limbs within rehabilitating sections of the old CWEAs).</li> </ul>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Artificial pavers were installed in the emplacement area in FY22.</p> <p>The FY25 monitoring was undertaken in Early Spring as recommended in the previous Annual CWEA Rehabilitation Report. This will be continued as part of the Annual Monitoring schedule.</p>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artificial rocks/concrete pavers will be added to the CWEA behind the line of clearing to increase habitat opportunities for prey items and the Broad-headed Snake if insufficient natural rock cannot be sourced from the CWEA for this purpose. The use of large pavers (30 – 45 cm wide and 5 – 10 cm thick) are recommended, as well as a range of smaller pavers (e.g. 19 cm wide) and thicker pavers (e.g. &gt; 30 cm thick) placed with a variety of crevice sizes (up to 10 mm). The artificial rocks will be placed in both shaded and exposed areas to provide a range of suitable micro-climates for the snake and its prey depending on the time of year.</li> <li>• Hollow logs and hollow-bearing stags will also be translocated to provide additional retreat-sites for the Broad-headed Snake and its prey.</li> </ul>			
Habitat Protection during construction	6.1.5	Sediment control measures will be adopted during clearing, as outlined in the CWEAMP.	In Control	Incorporated into CWEA design requirements	
Habitat Protection during construction	6.1.5	Areas approved for clearing will be clearly demarcated using flagging tape and regularly inspected to prevent unnecessary clearing or access by construction vehicles and plant to surrounding potential habitat.	In Control	<p>CWEA boundaries are defined on digital plans and bounded by haul roads and diversion drains.</p> <p>Areas to be progressively cleared are defined in the pre-clearance survey.</p>	

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Habitat Protection during construction	6.1.5	Construction materials and spoil must not be stored, dumped or stockpiled within surrounding habitat.	In Control	<p>Stockpiling of freshly stripped topsoil is avoided through progressive rehabilitation. There are some stockpiles onsite containing topsoil material from the original Stage 3 emplacement development construction; however this is strategically set aside for future capping material as the emplacement progresses down the valley. These stockpiles are stable and non-polluting and situated within the approved disturbance footprints.</p> <p>There is also a single stockpile of VENM gained from a local construction project. The material has since been identified as being incommensurate with capping material for the CWEA. In FY25 the material has been utilised to reinforce the walls of Stockpile number 4 and Pond 5. There is still a volume of VENM stockpiled for later use.</p>	
Habitat Protection during construction	6.1.5	Induction of the CWEA Supervisory personnel will include information about the Southern Brown Bandicoot and its habitat within Stage 4 of the CWEA, along with protection measures that will be in place and enforced during the construction period.	In Control	<p>Training was provided to CWEA Supervisory personnel in FY25.</p> <p>Construction in Stage 4 has not yet commenced.</p>	

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Habitat Protection during construction	6.1.5	General information on threatened species (including key site contacts for threatened species) will be provided to all CWEA personnel and included in the pre-clearance survey and Permit to Disturb.	In Control	Threatened species identification provided to all supervisory personnel during onboarding. CWEA pre-clearance process provides a refresh to personnel in relation to threatened flora and fauna prior to any clearing works being undertaken.  Supervisor refresher training completed in FY25.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Vegetation clearing to be within approved boundaries as defined in the Project Approval and shown in Figure 1 of the CWEAMP	In Control	Boundaries set out in CWEAMP.  Progressive clearing boundaries defined in pre-clearance survey and Permit to Disturb.  Any additional clearing (outside the emplacement area) onsite will consider internal and external approval requirements.	

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Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	<p>Conduct pre-clearance surveys in the Stage 3 and 4 CWEAs and subsequent two-stage clearing, to give animals the opportunity to move away.</p> <p>Individuals found will be relocated to pre-determined suitable habitat within the Appin North surface mining lease area.</p>	In Control	<p>Two-stage clearing processes are being followed as required. No SBB individuals have been found to date.</p> <p>The BHS found in April 2016 was relocated to pre-determined habitat in accordance with Figure 3 of the MP.</p> <p>Two juvenile Broad-headed Snakes (one alive and one deceased) were observed in the Appin North switch room in January 2024. The snake that was alive exited the switch room of its own accord and did not require relocation.</p>	
Summary of Impact Minimisation strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Document by preparation of pre-clearance survey reports for every emplacement phase cleared including use of GIS coordinates for survey results.	In Control	Pre-clearance survey reports completed as required and issued to the CWEA contractors undertaking the clearing. Last report completed April 2025.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation strategies	6.2/ Table 3	<p>Document numbers of individuals observed, trapped and released. Observation of animal condition. Record release location. Document the number of injuries and deaths and report in Annual Review. Complete post-clearance survey report.</p>	In Control	<p>ICHPL engaged a snake expert from Niche Environment &amp; Heritage in 2016 to capture and relocate the individual. A brief report was prepared documenting the process.</p> <p>The April 2016 snake was relocated to pre-determined habitat in accordance with Figure 4 of the MP.</p>	

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Summary of Impact Minimisation strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Placement of hollow logs, stags and hollows and rock outcrop elements of habitat for the Broad-headed Snake in rehabilitated areas.	In Control	Rehabilitation includes placement of rocks and hollows as required. Pre-clearance surveys also identify flat rock to be retained and translocated to the rehabilitation areas. Artificial pavers were installed in the emplacement area in FY22. No translocation of Velvet Geckos has been undertaken or required.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Installation of artificial habitat (e.g. concrete paving slabs) if necessary when suitable rocky habitat from salvage is not available or cannot be positioned acceptably.	In Control	Rehabilitation includes placement of rocks and hollows as required. Pre-clearance inspections also identify flat rock to be retained and translocated to the rehab areas. Artificial pavers were installed in the emplacement area in FY22. No translocation of Velvet Geckos has been undertaken or required.  The FY25 monitoring was undertaken in early Spring as recommended in the previous Annual CWEA Rehabilitation Report. This will be continued as part of the Annual Monitoring schedule.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Placement of topsoil, hollow logs and other structural elements of habitat for the Southern Brown Bandicoot in rehabilitated areas.	In Control	Undertaken as part of the progressive rehabilitation program - See Annual Emplacement Rehabilitation Monitoring Report.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Annual Emplacement Rehabilitation Inspection program undertaken.	In Control	As above	

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Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Reports from the annual rehabilitation monitoring program to be attached to the Appin Mine Annual Review.	In Control	Report is included each year as an appendix to the Annual Review.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Dust impacts from CWEA operations will be mitigated by the coal wash material being wet from coal washing processes, use of water carts and being compacted once emplaced.	In Control	In addition to coal wash moisture content, a watercart is in use for the active CWEA as additional dust control.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Active CWEA will be capped and vegetated as soon as practicable.	In Control	Rehabilitation is progressive as required. ~1.7 ha of Stage 3 active emplacement was capped and topsoiled over FY25. Seeding of these areas is planned to be completed early FY26.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Annual environmental reporting of air quality results and performance of mitigation measures in the Appin Mine Annual Review.	In Control	Dust results are provided in the Annual Review each year as required.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Participation in regional vertebrate pest programs with National Parks and Wildlife Service and WaterNSW through liaison with program managers and funding (if applicable).	In Control	No programs initiated over FY25. If required vertebrate and pest programs will be initiated.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Note: The regional research program established under the EPBC Act project approval (condition 7b) will focus on population monitoring. A regional pest problem will be designed once a population of Southern Brown Bandicoots has been confirmed and defined.	In Control	No population of SBBs has been confirmed or defined.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Reporting of project to DCCEEW and other stakeholders.	In Control	DCCEEW is provided with a copy of the Annual Review each year.	

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Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Adjustments made to systems and methods as a result of monitoring results or a review of procedures as required.	N/A	Not Triggered	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Monitoring including pre-clearance surveys, capture and transfer of animals, implementation of two-stage clearing, success of habitat translocation efforts and progress in rehabilitation of emplacement sites.	In Control	Pre-clearance surveys undertaken as required, no SBB have been captured and no BHS since 2016. Success of rehabilitation reported in the Annual Review.	
Summary of Impact Minimisation Strategies	6.2/ Table 3	Annual compliance report to DCCEEW.	In Control	Annual compliance report submitted as required.	
Monitoring	6.3	Monitoring requirements will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pre-clearing surveys, which includes monitoring of habitat and species presence;</li> <li>• records of capture and transfer of animals (if required);</li> <li>• implementation of two-stage clearing;</li> <li>• success of habitat translocation efforts; and</li> <li>• progress of rehabilitation in emplacement sites through the Annual Emplacement Monitoring Program.</li> </ul>	In Control	Two pre-clearing inspections for Stage 3 occurred over FY25. Inspections recorded any habitat and species present and utilised a Two-stage clearing methodology. No animals were captured or transferred over FY25.  Success of the rehabilitation efforts are recorded in the 2024 Annual Emplacement Monitoring Report.	

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Provision of Regional Funding	7.1	<p>ICHPL has funded \$250,000 towards the regional management of the Southern Brown Bandicoot and Broad-headed Snake programs as outlined in this Plan and as detailed in the Offset Strategy (Appendix 7).</p> <p>The project took place over three years commencing July 2014 and finishing June 2017 with payments issued as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Year 1 \$85,000 July 2014.</li> <li>• Year 2 \$85,000 July 2015.</li> <li>• Year 3 \$80,000 July 2016.</li> </ul>	In Control	Program completed as required	
Actions to be funded	7.2	<p>OEH developed a Project Proposal to be funded by ICHPL, which addressed points (c) to (f) of the EPBC Approval Condition 7.</p> <p>The Project Proposal, OEH Letter of endorsement and BHPBilliton letter of endorsement are provided in Appendix 7, Appendix 8 and Appendix 9 respectively.</p>	In Control	The (then) NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) developed a Project Proposal to be funded by ICHPL, which addresses points (c) to (f) of the EPBC Act Approval Condition 7.	
Impacts to other EPBC Act Listed Species	7.3	<p>Condition 7(d) of the EPBC Approval for works conducted by OEH as follows:</p> <p>(d) a demonstration that management actions to be undertaken will not adversely impact EPBC Act listed species;</p> <p>The OEH Proposal addressed the above requirement (see section titled Consideration of Impacts of the Project).</p>	In Control	The OEH Proposal addressed the above requirement.	

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Funding Arrangements	7.4	<p>OEH provided a Project Proposal for the Broad headed snake and Southern Brown bandicoot Recovery Actions (see Appendix 8).          ICHPL provided the funding through a Non-order Invoice (NOI). OEH issued three separate invoices, prior to the start of each financial year i.e. Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3.</p>	In Control	<p>ICHPL provided the funding through a Non-order Invoice (NOI). OEH issued three separate invoices, prior to the start of each financial year i.e. Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3.</p>	
Documentary Evidence of Funding	7.5	<p>ICHPL provided documentary evidence to the DoTE&amp;E in September 2016 to satisfy this condition. The relevant results were included in the FY17 BSO Annual Review.</p>	In Control	<p>ICHPL provided documentary evidence to the DoTE&amp;E in September 2016 to satisfy this condition. This has been described in the FY17 Annual Review, available at this link:  <a href="https://gm3.au/appin-mine/">https://gm3.au/appin-mine/</a>.</p>	
Reporting	8.1	<p>Incidents and non-compliances will be reported to all relevant agencies via the Annual Review or notified in accordance with Section 8.2.</p>	N/A	<p>There were no incidents or non-compliances associated with this MP in FY25.</p>	
Reporting	8.3.1	<p>Annual reporting is undertaken as per Condition 14 of the EPBC Approval.</p> <p>The Compliance Report is required to be submitted to DCCEEW by 15 August of each year via EPBCMonitoring@dcceew.gov.au, is attached as an appendix in the Annual Review , and is published on the GM<sup>3</sup> website.</p> <p>The Compliance Report is also submitted to the Resources Regulator in accordance with Schedule A of Consolidated Coal Lease 724.</p>	In Control	<p>The Compliance Report has been submitted as required and attached as an Appendix in the relevant Annual Review.</p>	

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Reporting	8.3.2	ICHPL will report on the performance of the SBMP in the Annual Review. The Annual Review is prepared in accordance with Condition 4 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and is submitted to relevant agencies in September each year. Annual Reviews are made available to the general public via the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	In Control	The Annual Reviews have been completed as required and published to the company website.  Actions taken to support the SBMP will be detailed in the Annual Review.	
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Review of SBMP	8.4	<p>In accordance with Condition 5 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, the SBMP will be reviewed, and if necessary revised, within three months, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the submission of an annual review;</li> <li>• the submission of an incident report;</li> <li>• the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) report; and</li> <li>• any modification to the conditions of the Project Approval (unless the conditions require otherwise) or.</li> <li>• a direction of the Planning Secretary under Condition 4 of Schedule 2.</li> </ul> <p>Review of the SBMP will also be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• following significant environment incidents;</li> <li>• when there is a need to improve performance in an area of environmental impact; and</li> <li>• periodically to maintain SBMP currency.</li> </ul> <p>Outcomes from each review will be documented in the Management Plan Review Log (unless the SBMP is being updated as part of the review). The SBMP will only be revised where a material change to site operations or environmental management has occurred, or in accordance with the review period on the SBMP. Administrative or descriptive changes do not constitute a material change.</p> <p>Where a review triggers a revision of the SBMP, the SBMP will be revised and submitted to the Secretary and/or Minister for approval. Once approved, the SBMP will be uploaded to the GM<sup>3</sup> website.</p>	In Control	<p>The Management Plan Review log is being maintained.</p> <p>The Broad-headed Snake and Southern Brown Bandicoot Management Plan was approved by DPHI on 9 April 2025 and DCCEEW on 10 June 2025.</p>	
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Publication	12.3	<p>Condition 13 of the EPBC Approval requires the proponent to:  <i>...publish all management plans, reports, strategies or agreements required by these conditions of approval on their website. Each management plan, report strategy or agreement must be published on the website within 30 days of being approved.</i>          Approved versions of the SBMP will be displayed on the GM<sup>3</sup> website.</p>	In Control	<p>The approved SBMP is available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website here:  <a href="https://gm3.au/appin-mine/">https://gm3.au/appin-mine/</a>.</p>	
Independent Environmental Audit	12.4.1	<p>In accordance with Condition 9 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and Condition 18 of the EPBC Approval, an IEA shall be commissioned every three (3) years, that will include a review of the SBMP. The report is required to be submitted to the Secretary within six weeks of completion of the audit, in accordance with Condition 10 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and Condition 18 of the EPBC Approval.          IEAs have been conducted in 2013, 2016/17 and 2019 and 2022, with the next IEA to be conducted in 2025. Recommendations from the IEA will be incorporated into the SBMP where appropriate.</p>	In Control	<p>The last IEA was conducted in 2022. A copy of the IEA Report was provided to DCCEE as required.          The next IEA will be completed in 2025.</p>	

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ISO 14001	12.4.2	<p>As part of the ISO 14001 certification, ICHPL maintains an environmental auditing and governance program across all of its operational sites. The program, which includes the use of competent internal and accredited external auditors, is an integral part of maintaining certification under the ISO 14001 standard.</p> <p>External surveillance audits are undertaken on an annual basis, with recertification audits undertaken every three years.</p> <p>Internal audits (Governance Reviews) of the SBMP are nominally undertaken on a three yearly basis.</p>	In Control	<p>The last Governance Review was undertaken in March 2023.</p> <p>The next Governance Review is scheduled for 2026.</p>	
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<b>AUDIT REVIEW</b>					
<b>Section</b>	<b>MP Ref.</b>	<b>Requirement / Obligation</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Comment and Evidence</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>
Protection Mechanism	3.2.2	The <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Area is protected by incorporating a special condition into Consolidated Coal Lease No. 724 (CCL 724)	In Control	CCL 724 includes Schedule A requiring compliance with the <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan as required by EPBC Approval 2010/5350.	
Protection Mechanism	3.2.2	The leaseholder must comply with the <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan approved (and modified if applicable) in accordance with the requirements of the Bulli Seam Operations Expansion, Bulli, NSW (EPBC 2010/5350) Approval dated 15 May 2012, made under sections 130(1) and 133 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act Approval).	In Control	Last IEA was completed in 2022 that assessed and confirmed compliance with this condition.  Next IEA scheduled for 2025.	
Protection Mechanism	3.2.2	The leaseholder must provide the Secretary of the Department of Regional NSW with a copy of the Compliance Report required by condition 14 of the EPBC Act Approval at the same time that the report is published in accordance with that condition.	In Control	The FY24 Compliance Report was submitted at the same time as it was submitted to DCCEE.	

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Protection Mechanism	3.2.2	The leaseholder must also provide the Secretary with a copy of the Audit Report required by Condition 18 of the <i>EPBC Act</i> Approval as soon as practicable following confirmation that the Audit Report addresses the audit criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister responsible for the administration of the <i>EPBC Act</i> (or their delegate).	In Control	The triennial audit reports are provided to the Resources Regulator as required. The last IEA was undertaken in 2022. The next IEA is scheduled for 2025.	
Protection Mechanism	3.2.2	In the event that the <i>Persoonia</i> Offset cannot achieve the objectives of Conditions 1 and 2 of the EPBC Approval, ICHPL will provide an offsite offset or alternative offset if: - Annual surveys over the period 2037 – 2039 (both inclusive) demonstrate that the <i>P. hirsuta</i> core population has not been maintained or enhanced to the satisfaction of the Department. An offsite offset to be agreed by the department must be provided. The offsite offset must be secured by a legal mechanism acceptable to the Department six (6) months prior to the expiry date of the EPBC approval (by 18 December 2041). In the event it can be demonstrated that a suitable offsite offset could not be found, ICHPL will provide an alternative compensatory measure commensurate with the requirements of Condition 1 of the EPBC Approval to the satisfaction of the	In Control	Not triggered.	

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		<p>- CCL 724 is not renewed or is revoked at any time prior to the expiry date of the EPBC approval (15 May 2042). An alternative offset to be agreed by the Department must be secured by a legal mechanism acceptable to the Department within two (2) years of the relinquishment or revocation of CCL 724. In the event it can be demonstrated that a suitable alternative offset could not be found, ICHPL will provide an alternative compensatory measure commensurate with the requirements of Condition 1 of the EPBC Approval to the satisfaction of the Department.</p>			
<p>Persoonia Monitoring</p>	<p>5.2.1</p>	<p>All extant plants will be inspected annually to record the following attributes:          * height and width to measure growth rates;          * age class and condition to assess reproductive activity, age to maturity overall health of the population etc;          * visual observations for any seedlings; and          * comments on any imminent threat or risk to the plants health (e.g. apparent disease, excessive dust deposition) to assess the effectiveness of management actions</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Refer to Annual <i>Persoonia</i> health monitoring report that is submitted each year to DCCEEW.</p>	

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Persoonia Monitoring	5.2.1	<p>Height will be measured using a tape measure, measuring from the ground surface to the highest point on the plant, without physically moving any part of the plant. Condition will be defined using a combination of factors, including the percent cover of leaves, colour of leaves and the presence or absence of fruit or flowers, rating condition from 0 to 6, or from very poor condition to excellent condition.</p> <p>All plants have been recorded with a Garmin GPS and flagged with fluorescent, biodegradable flagging tape and given a unique ID.</p>	In Control	Monitoring methods as per the above.	
Survey Timing	5.2.1	<p>The survey will be conducted from late spring into early summer which is the peak flowering period for the species.</p>	In Control	Monitoring is undertaken during the peak flowering season. This does change slightly depending on season but generally falls late Spring into early summer.	

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Reporting	5.2.3	In accordance with Condition 2 (h) of the EPBC Approval, the results of the monitoring will be provided to the Department within 30 days of every 12-month anniversary of the implementation date of the OMP.	In Control	<p>A request for an extension was submitted prior to the due date due to the additional monitoring requirements included as part of the biodiversity monitoring program for FY25, that resulted in the partial delay of the monitoring schedule. No response was received from DCCEEW to reject the extension.</p> <p>The 2024 report was submitted on 7 February 2025.</p>	
Research	6	ICHPL has engaged the University of Wollongong (UoW) and ABGMA to conduct research on <i>P. hirsuta</i> . The aim of the research is to gain a better understanding of the ecology and genetics to satisfy Condition 3 of the EPBC Act Approval. A summary of the research undertaken to-date as well as the research planned is provided in Table 3.	In Control	<p>The research report was submitted to DAWE on 29 June 2021 in accordance with Condition 3e of EPBC Approval 2010/5350.</p> <p>Monitoring of <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> translocations continued over FY24. Seed collection occurred in FY25 with stocks being maintained by Mount Annan Botanic Gardens.</p>	

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Research	6	As new information becomes available regarding the local population of <i>P. hirsuta</i> , this will be incorporated into the OMP revisions as required.	In Control	<p>The research report was submitted to DAWE on 29 June 2021 in accordance with Condition 3e of EPBC Approval 2010/5350.</p> <p>The Offset Management Plan was reviewed in 2025 to incorporate the outcomes of the research.</p> <p>The updated OMP was submitted to DCCEE on 2 May 2025 and has not yet been approved.</p>	
Research	6	In accordance with Condition 3 of the EPBC Approval, ICHPL prepared a research report that was submitted to DAWE by 30 June 2021. The research report is available on the GM3 website in accordance with Condition 3 (f) of the EPBC Act Approval.	In Control	<p>The research report was submitted to DAWE on 29 June 2021 in accordance with Condition 3e of EPBC Approval 2010/5350.</p> <p>The research report has been published on the GM3 website: <a href="https://gm3.au/appin-mine/">https://gm3.au/appin-mine/</a></p>	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	1a. Secure Offset by the required timeframe i.e. 15 May 2014.	In Control	Offset secured as per timing requirements.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	1b. Offset must include a minimum area of suitable habitat to support at least 150 <i>P. hirsuta</i> plants.	In Control	Minimum area is available as per the Offset Management Plan.	

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Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	1c. Maintain or increase the number of individual plants in the Offset Area relative to the 2012 baseline population (~44 plants).	In Control	Three translocations have been undertaken to Appin North (Autumn 2019, Autumn 2021 and Autumn 2022), resulting in an increase in numbers of individual plants (noting that the second translocation was in the CWEA and not the offset area).	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	2a. Develop a <i>P. hirsuta</i> research strategy.	In Control	Research strategy is included in the MP.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	2b. Targeted research commenced by July 2013.	In Control	Targeted research has been underway since 2013.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	2c. Research findings published by 30 June 2021 as per the EPBC Approval.	In Control	The research report was submitted to DAWE on 29 June 2021 in accordance with Condition 3e of EPBC Approval 2010/5350.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	2d. Undertake Phase 3 translocation in FY22.	In Control	The Phase 3 translocation was undertaken in May 2022.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	2e. Continue to monitor outcomes of translocation trials.	In Control	Annual monitoring of the trials has been and will continue to be undertaken.	

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Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	2f. Investigate opportunities with suitable organisations and research institutions for undertaking targeted research to progress recommendations as outlined in the Research Report.	In Control	Monitoring of <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> translocations continued over FY24. Seed collection occurred in FY25 with stocks being maintained by Mount Annan Botanic Gardens.  Progress will be reported in the Annual Review.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	3a. No loss of <i>P. hirsuta</i> in the Offset Area due to land clearing or operational activities	In Control	Plants in an exposed position are clearly demarcated. There has been no loss due to land clearing or operational activities.  Permit to Disturb process is in place.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	3b. No loss of <i>P. hirsuta</i> in other areas of site (outside the approved emplacement and development footprints) due to land clearing or operational activities.	In Control	Plants in an exposed position are clearly demarcated. There has been no loss due to land clearing or operational activities.  Permit to Disturb process is in place.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	3c. Restrict access to Offset Area.	In Control	Signage in place. Access to Appin North is restricted. Permit to Disturb process in place.  The area is not fenced to allow unimpeded access for wildlife and pollination vectors across the site.	

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Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	3d. Avoidance of surface runoff from emplacement areas entering the <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Area	In Control	<p>Routine inspections of the Offset have not identified any issues regarding surface runoff from emplacement areas. Stage 4 emplacement construction has not yet commenced. Stage 3 is buffered by a haul road separating the Offset from the active disturbance areas. Drainage from disturbance areas is directed to dedicated catchment ponds.</p> <p>Drainage will be incorporated into the design of Stage 4 CWEA. CWEA activities are currently being undertaken in Stage 3 and Stage 4 is not yet required.</p>	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	3e. Minimise weed infestation within the Offset Area	In Control	Minor weed control is undertaken by experienced personnel for perennial grasses on the powerline easement.	Weed control is ongoing.
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	3f. Minimise dust impacts to <i>P. hirsuta</i> from operational activities.	In Control	<p>Dust from CWEA is mitigated by the wet coal washing process and the compaction of emplaced coal wash. Areas are rehabilitated as soon as practicable. Water carts are in use on the active CWEA.</p> <p>Routine inspections of the Offset have not identified any issues regarding dust impacts.</p>	

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Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	4. Adequate regeneration of emplacement as per the approved CWEA Management Plan.	In Control	Adequate regeneration is occurring as noted in the annual Emplacement Rehabilitation Report.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	Soil translocation protocols and re-vegetation protocols are implemented as per the CWEA Management Plan e.g. topsoil from the donor site will be stripped from the surface in layers. The most valuable layer is the top 50 mm of soil which contains the majority of soil stored seed and propagules, plant nutrients and beneficial soil microbes.	In Control	As per CWEAMP.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	<i>P. hirsuta</i> individuals within the approved emplacement and development footprints were translocated to the rehabilitating emplacement in 2021. Future translocations may occur to supplement existing populations if required.	N/A	Not required at this stage.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	Successfully propagated plants (or seed from propagated plants) are introduced from the nursery at ABGMA to the rehabilitating emplacement (or other suitable areas outside the emplacement and disturbance footprints).	In Control	Translocation of <i>Persoonia</i> Plants into the Offset Area was undertaken in Autumn 2022.  No translocations were undertaken in FY25.	

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Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	Installation of eight (8) native bee habitats was completed in 2023 to promote pollination of <i>P. hirsuta</i> individuals present in the CWEA rehabilitation areas.	In Control	Monitoring of native bee habitats is ongoing.	
Performance Objectives and Management Actions	7.1	Annual rehabilitation survey will be conducted and a report attached to the Appin Mine Annual Review.	In Control	Annual report is attached as an appendix each year to the Annual Review. The most recent rehabilitation report was submitted to DCCEEW via email on 24 June 2025.	

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<p>Management Actions and Commitments from Research</p>	<p>7.2</p>	<p>1. Promoting outcrossing conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This has been achieved through sourcing propagative material over three years (2017-2019) from several wild populations throughout the Sydney region to supply the <i>P. hirsuta</i> translocation trials occurring at Appin North. This strategy ensures the translocated population will contain a level of genetic diversity that reflects the natural species' distribution.</li> <li>• Genetic studies conducted by ABGMA have confirmed there is a significant amount of genetic diversity in the Sydney region which has been enhanced in the Appin North translocations.</li> <li>• The following sourced material (location, year, propagative material) was utilised in the translocations stages 1, 2 and 3 translocation:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appin North, 2017, vegetative cuttings and seeds (stages 1, 2 and 3)</li> <li>- Glenorie, 2017-19, seeds (stages 1, 2 and 3)</li> <li>- Yanderra, 2018, vegetative cuttings (stages 1, 2 and 3)</li> <li>- Parr SCA, 2019, seeds (stages 2 and 3)</li> <li>- Yango NP, 2017-2019. Seeds and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Sourcing of vegetative material from a diverse set of locations for the <i>P. hirsuta</i> translocations has achieved this action.</p>	
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<p>Management Actions and Commitments from Research</p>	<p>7.2</p>	<p>2. Encouraging the presence of natural pollinators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This will be encouraged by the placement of native bee habitat in areas of known <i>P. hirsuta</i> populations. In 2023 eight (8) native bee habitats were placed in the CWEA Rehabilitation area, <i>P. hirsuta</i> offset area and along the Dam Road. These habitats were installed to specifically encourage the visitation of native solitary bees (including <i>Tetragonula</i> spp., <i>Exoneura</i> spp. and <i>Amegilla</i> spp.) that have been identified as pollinating species of <i>P. hirsuta</i>.</li> <li>• The presence of natural pollinators is also being encouraged in the Appin North Rehabilitation areas through promoting the growth of native flowering plants that attract natural pollinators. This is achieved through using fresh soil with a naturally occurring seed bank of flowering native plant species as capping material for the rehabilitation areas as well as directly seeding native flowering plants onto the freshly capped areas. This will encourage native Australian bees to naturally inhabit areas within the Appin North site. Some native flowering species present on the</li> </ul>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Native bee habitats were installed in FY23.</p> <p>Monitoring of bee habitat occurred in FY25. The monitoring indicated use of the habitat by various bee and wasp species, and indicated the presence of known pollinators of <i>P. hirsuta</i>.</p> <p>The translocation of soil from areas stripped in advance of the CWEA onto the active rehabilitation area will continue to be implemented.</p> <p>Seeding of the translocated soil to initiate the growth of various native flowering plants will also be continued.</p>	<p>Continue to monitor success of bee habitat installation.</p>
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Management Actions and Commitments from Research	7.2	<p>3. Discouraging damage of plants from herbivory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translocated plants will be protected with plant guards to assist in preventing potential herbivory, particularly in early translocation stages where introduced plants are adapting to an in-situ environment.</li> <li>• ICHPL placed mesh plant guards around the remaining <i>P. hirsuta</i> individuals in the Stage 1 translocation area as well as placing plant guards on all future translocations to protect them from herbivory.</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>Stage 1 translocation trial adopted mesh guards for a portion of the individuals to allow for observation of herbivory.</p> <p>Stages 2 and 3 translocations included the use of mesh guards on all plants.</p>	
Management Actions and Commitments from Research	7.2	<p>4. Managing bushfire risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research has identified the importance of extended fire intervals in <i>Persoonia</i> populations.</li> <li>• The Appin Mine Bushfire Management Plan has been updated to show the location of adult plants at Appin North. The plan can be referred to in the event of a bushfire to avoid backburning in these areas.</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>Bushfire regimes for the Offset Area continue to be reviewed.</p>	

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Management Actions and Commitments from Research	7.2	<p>5. Maintaining <i>Persoonia</i> stocks through propagation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translocations of <i>Persoonia</i> plants have been effective in maintaining populations.</li> <li>• In 2024, through collaboration with the Saving Our Species government program, seed was collected from wild and translocated <i>P. hirsuta</i> populations in Appin North for processing at ABGMA. The goal of 30 individuals will be maintained by ABGMA for future translocations.</li> <li>• ICHPL will support the ABGMA to maintain a stock of <i>Persoonia</i> plants in their nursery for future translocations and future collection of seed (to be reviewed annually).</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>Two <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> translocations have occurred within the offset area within Appin North to maintain populations. One <i>P. hirsuta</i> translocation has also occurred within the Stage 3 CWEA rehabilitation.</p> <p>Seed collection occurred in FY25 and Mount Annan are currently maintaining <i>P. hirsuta</i> stocks to supplement populations as required.</p>	
Reporting	8.1.1	<p>ICHPL will report on the activities undertaken under the OMP in the Annual Review.</p> <p>The Annual Review is prepared in accordance with Condition 4 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and is submitted to relevant agencies in September each year. Annual Reviews are made available to the general public via the GM3 website.</p>	In Control	<p>The Annual Review has been prepared annually and is available on the GM<sup>3</sup> website.</p>	

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Reporting	8.1.2	<p>The purpose of the <i>P. hirsuta</i> Condition Monitoring Report is to provide the results of the annual monitoring of the <i>P. hirsuta</i> population at Appin North. The report is provided following the annual inspection. The monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the approved <i>P. hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan, which complies with Condition 2 (h) of EPBC Approval 2010/5350.</p> <p>The report is required to be submitted to DCCEEW by 22 December of each year via EPBCMonitoring@dcceew.gov.au. A copy of the report is appended to the Appin Mine Annual Review.</p>	In Control	<p>A request for an extension was submitted prior to the due date due to the additional monitoring requirements included as part of the biodiversity monitoring program for FY25, that resulted in the partial delay of the monitoring schedule. No response was received from DCCEEW to reject the extension.</p> <p>The 2024 report was submitted on 7 February 2025.</p>	
Incident and Non-compliance Notifications	8.2	<p>Events, non-compliances, corrective actions and preventative actions are managed in accordance with the Reporting and Investigation Standard and Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure. These procedures, which relate to all ICHPL operations, detail the processes to be utilised with respect to event and hazard reporting, investigation and corrective action identification.</p>	In Control	<p>There were no events or non-compliances relating to the OMP in FY25.</p>	
Incident and Non-compliance Notifications	8.2	<p>Incidents and non-compliances as defined under the Project Approval relating to biodiversity will be reported to all relevant stakeholders as detailed in Section 8.2.1.</p>	In Control	<p>There were no events or non-compliances relating to biodiversity in FY25.</p>	

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Incident and Non-compliance Notifications	8.2	The Emergency Response Control Plan (APNMP0005) will be activated in an emergency. The plan includes contact details and duty cards for site personnel.	N/A	There were no emergencies relevant to <i>P.hirsuta</i> in the reporting period.	
Incident and Non-compliance Notifications	8.2	The Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP), available on the GM3 website here, will be activated where a pollution incident occurs that causes or threatens material harm to the environment.	N/A	There were no emergencies relevant to <i>P.hirsuta</i> in the reporting period. The PIRMP was not activated.	
Review of the OMP	8.3	In accordance with Condition 5 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, the OMP will be reviewed, and if necessary revised, within three months, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the submission of an Annual Review;</li> <li>• the submission of an incident report;</li> <li>• the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) report; or</li> <li>• any modification to the conditions of the Project Approval (unless the conditions require otherwise), or</li> <li>• a direction of the Planning Secretary under Condition 4 of Schedule 2.</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>The research report was submitted to DAWE on 29 June 2021 in accordance with Condition 3e of EPBC Approval 2010/5350.</p> <p>The Offset Management Plan was reviewed by ICHPL in discussions with DAWE (now DCCEEW). The Offset Management Plan was approved by DAWE on 18 May 2022.</p> <p>Reviews are undertaken in relation to these requirements and outcomes recorded in the Management Plan Review log.</p>	

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Review of the OMP	8.3	Outcomes from each review will be documented in the Management Plan Review Log (unless the OMP is being updated as part of the review). The OMP will only be revised where a material change to site operations or environmental management has occurred, or in accordance with the review period on the OMP. Administrative changes do not constitute a material change.	In Control	The OMP was reviewed in FY25 and submitted to the Department and DCCEEW on 2 May 2025. Feedback on/approval of the revised OMP has not yet been received.	
Review of the OMP	8.3	Where a review triggers a revision of the OMP, the OMP will be revised and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval.	In Control	The OMP was reviewed in FY25 and submitted to the Department and DCCEEW on 2 May 2025. Feedback on/approval of the revised OMP has not yet been received.	
Review of the OMP	8.3	The OMP will be reviewed in accordance with Condition 2(i) of the EPBC Approval. The findings from the research programs required by Condition 3 will be incorporated into the approved <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> OMP.  The approved OMP will be implemented.	In Control	This was completed in FY22.  The OMP was approved on 18 May 2022.  The OMP was reviewed in FY25 and submitted to the Department and DCCEEW on 2 May 2025. Feedback on/approval of the revised OMP has not yet been received.	

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Independent Environmental Audit	8.4.1	<p>In accordance with Condition 9 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and Condition 18 of the EPBC Approval, an Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) shall be commissioned every three years, that will include a review of the AMP. The report is required to be submitted to the Planning Secretary within six weeks of completion of the audit, in accordance with Condition 10 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and Condition 18 of the EPBC Approval.</p> <p>IEAs have been conducted in 2013, 2016/17, 2019 and 2022, with the next IEA to be conducted in 2025.</p> <p>Recommendations from the IEA will be incorporated into the AMP where appropriate.</p>	In Control	<p>The last IEA was conducted in 2022. The IEA report was submitted to DCCEE as required.</p> <p>The next IEA is scheduled to be conducted in 2025.</p>	
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ISO 14001	8.4.2	<p>As part of the ISO 14001 certification, ICHPL maintains an environmental auditing and governance program across all of its operational sites. The program, which includes the use of competent internal and accredited external auditors, is an integral part of maintaining certification under the ISO 14001 standard.</p> <p>External surveillance audits are undertaken on an annual basis, with recertification audits undertaken every three years.</p> <p>Internal Governance Reviews of the AMP are nominally undertaken on a three yearly basis.</p>	In Control	<p>The last Governance Review was undertaken in December 2024, with the next review scheduled for 2027.</p> <p>The ISO 14001 surveillance audit was undertaken in April/May 2025.</p>	
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<b>AUDIT REVIEW</b>					
<b>Section</b>	<b>MP Ref.</b>	<b>Requirement / Obligation</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Comment and Evidence</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>
Monitoring and Adaptive Management Framework	4	Potential impacts from mining induced subsidence is monitored and managed via an Extraction Plan which is to be approved by the Planning Secretary prior to longwall mining commencing in any area.	In Control	Extraction Plan in place for Area 7.	
Ecological Outcomes and Performance Measures	6	The “Trigger-Action-Response Plans (TARPs)” relate to identifying, assessing and responding to the range of conditions related to potential subsidence impacts on the Rivers which form the potential habitat for Macquarie Perch which is the primary species of management concern in this Plan.	In Control	TARP triggers have been identified, assessed and reported as required.	
Ecological Outcomes and Performance Measures	6	If any impact is recorded, consideration would be given to implementing appropriate management, remediation and/or mitigation measures in consultation with the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water and other relevant stakeholders (refer Section 10). If the performance measures are exceeded, ICHPL will notify relevant stakeholders and implement the Contingency Plan (Section 11).	In Control	Recorded impacts are reported to relevant agencies in line with the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP). This includes initiating discussion around remediation measures.  The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising early results. Details of the program are provided in the Annual Review.	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan, including post-rehabilitation monitoring, will continue in FY26.

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Water Requirements for Fish	7.1	Macquarie Perch could be impacted by subsidence through reduced habitat availability through pool diminution and possible discontinuity in smaller tributaries. These impacts are largely mitigated through the Mine Plan or longwall layout that does not longwall mine below rivers and aims to avoid impacts to critical ecological assets such as the Macquarie Perch.	In Control	<p>No Macquarie Perch have been identified within mining areas. Longwall mining does not occur below named streams where Macquarie Perch are found. Macquarie Perch are not expected to occur in the current and future Area 7 mining area due to the limited aquatic habitat provided by ephemeral first, second and third order drainage lines present.</p> <p>eDNA analysis of sediment samples was undertaken in FY22. No DNA for Macquarie Perch was identified.</p>	
Water Requirements for Fish	7.1	Any impacts to potential habitat for Macquarie Perch would be rehabilitated as part of the BSO Project.	N/A	There have been no impacts to known Macquarie Perch habitat.	
Water Requirements for Fish	7.1	Through the implementation of programs to reduce pollutants and compliance with license requirements, impacts from mine water discharges such as the BCD discharge are mitigated.	In Control	EPL 2504 is in place at Appin North.	

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Water Requirements for Fish	7.1	A water treatment plant (WTP) is in operation at Appin North to provide an improvement in water quality released from site. The WTP was commissioned in February 2023, following the decommissioning of the temporary WTP in January 2023, that had been commissioned in May 2021. The WTP nominally releases 1.5 ML/day averaged over the month.	In Control After Action Close-out	High quality permeate is being discharged from the water treatment plant at the required volumes.  Discharge from BCD will be modified once ecotoxicity issues associated with the permeate have been resolved.	Continue discussions with the EPA regarding discharge from Appin North.
Water Requirements for Fish	7.1	Monitoring of mine water discharge and upstream and downstream water quality is an EPL requirement and is part of the ongoing management of mine water releases e.g. Brennans Creek.	In Control	Monitoring is undertaken as per EPL requirements.	
Water Requirements for Fish	7.1	Hydrological and water quality monitoring of streams within the Project mining areas is conducted to determine any surface water and surface/ground water impacts. This monitoring will fall under the Extraction Plan process.	In Control	Localised impacts to fish habitat has occurred as predicted in the EIS. No listed species of fish have been impacted.  Macquarie Perch are not expected to occur in the current and future Area 7 mining area due to the limited aquatic habitat provided by ephemeral first, second and third order drainage lines present.  The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising early results.	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan, including post-rehabilitation monitoring, will continue in FY26.

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<p>Water Requirements for Amphibians</p>	<p>7.2</p>	<p>No EPBC listed threatened amphibian species have been recorded in the BSO project area therefore it is highly unlikely that project discharges will affect any populations.</p> <p>Subsidence related impacts may affect small permanent or semi-permanent pools which they require to complete their life cycle. These impacts are largely mitigated through the mine planning that aims to avoid critical ecological areas.</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>No EPBC listed threatened amphibian species have been recorded in the BSO project area.</p>	<p>Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.</p>
<p>Monitoring Overview</p>	<p>9.1</p>	<p>There are no records for Macquarie Perch within the Project Area. Potential habitat occurs in the project area but the species is highly unlikely to be present due to numerous fish barriers in the subject watercourses. A precautionary approach has been taken and routine aquatic monitoring (including fish sampling) is being undertaken in the relevant watercourses.</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>No Macquarie Perch have been identified within mining areas. Longwall mining does not occur below named streams where Macquarie Perch are found.</p> <p>Macquarie Perch are not expected to occur in the current and future Area 7 mining area due to the limited aquatic habitat provided by ephemeral first, second and third order drainage lines present.</p>	<p>Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.</p>

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Monitoring Overview	9.1	There are no records for either the Giant Burrowing Frog or Littlejohns Tree Frog within the Project Area despite targeted surveys for these species. Marginal potential habitat exists within the Project Area but the species are unlikely to be present due to lack of preferred habitat. Accordingly, no targeted monitoring is proposed for these species unless unpredicted impacts occur or these species are detected.	In Control	No EPBC listed threatened amphibian species have been recorded in the BSO Project Area.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Monitoring Overview	9.1	Potential habitat for the Woronora Beard-heath ( <i>Leucopogon exolasius</i> ) occurs within the Georges River but there are no records for this species within the Project Area despite survey completed for this species. Accordingly, no targeted monitoring is proposed for these species unless this species is detected in the project area.	In Control	Potential habitat for the Woronora Bearded Heath ( <i>Leucopogon exolasius</i> ) occurs within the Georges River but there are no records for this species within the Project Area despite surveys completed for this species.	
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Macquarie Perch	9.1	Aquatic monitoring (including fish sampling) refer to Section 9.2, Figure 11 and Figure 12.	In Control	Monitoring plan in place.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas, noting that rehabilitation of pools in the Georges River as a result of previous mining has commenced however has not yet been completed.
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Macquarie Perch	9.1	EPL 2504 Water quality monitoring (EPA Licence) for West Cliff, Appin East and Appin West Pit Top sites. Refer Section 8.2, Section 8.5 and Appendix 7.	In Control	As per EPL requirements	Continue monitoring in line with plans.

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Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Macquarie Perch	9.1	General water quality monitoring of subsidence impacts under the Extraction Plans referred to above.	In Control	Water quality monitoring is being undertaken in the BSO project area in line with the SMP, EP or EMP for each area or specific feature e.g. Georges River.	Continue monitoring in line with plans.
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Macquarie Perch	9.1	EPL Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program (including program to improve water quality and minimum flow requirements).	In Control	Aquatic Health Monitoring Program in place.	Continue monitoring in line with plans.
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Macquarie Perch	9.1	Surface water monitoring . Refer Section 9.	In Control	Surface water monitoring plan in place.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Macquarie Perch	9.1	Monitoring of subsidence impacts.	In Control	Subsidence monitoring plan in place.	As above
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Giant Burrowing Frog	9.1	Targeted monitoring may be initiated if relevant subsidence management TARPs reach level 3, triggering corrective management actions for terrestrial biodiversity. Refer to the relevant Extraction Plan.	In Control	TARPs are in place and reported, corrective actions as required.  No triggers have been reported.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Giant Burrowing Frog	9.1	Any individuals of this species discovered in the Project Area will be addressed by targeted monitoring that will be included in subsequent revisions of this Plan.	In Control	No individuals identified.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.

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Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Littlejohns Tree Frog	9.1	Targeted monitoring may be initiated if relevant subsidence management TARPs reach level 3, triggering corrective management actions for terrestrial biodiversity. Refer to the relevant Extraction Plan.	In Control	No triggers have been reported.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for Littlejohns Tree Frog	9.1	Any individuals of this species discovered in the Project Area will be addressed by targeted monitoring that will be included in subsequent revisions of this Plan.	In Control	No individuals identified.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Table 6 Monitoring Summary for <i>Leucopogon exolasius</i>	9.1	Any individuals of this species discovered in the Project Area will be addressed in subsequent revisions of this Plan.	In Control	No individuals identified.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Aquatic Monitoring Programs	9.2.2	Currently aquatic monitoring is conducted across three programs relating to the current longwall mining areas (Appin Area 7, Area 9) and monitoring under the Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program required by EPL 2504.	In Control	Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program is in place. Aquatic ecology monitoring programs are also in place for Appin Area 9 and Appin Area 7.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Aquatic Monitoring Methods	9.2.3	The following habitat features are recorded: * in-stream features such as sequence of pools, runs and riffles; * stream substratum; * presence, type and extent of aquatic vegetation; * presence of barriers to fish passage into and beyond the study area; and * a photographic record of the habitat.	In Control	Refer to Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program methods.	

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Aquatic Monitoring Methods	9.2.3	Water quality will be measured at each site using a water quality probe. Variables to be measured include; pH, dissolved oxygen, oxidation-reduction potential, temperature, turbidity and conductivity. Where applicable, the results will be compared to ANZG (2018) water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic ecosystems.	In Control	Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program is in place.	Continue monitoring in line with plans.
Aquatic Monitoring Methods	9.2.3	Fish will be sampled using a back-pack electro fisher and baited traps. At each site, six baited traps are to be deployed in a variety of habitats such as amongst aquatic plants and snags, in deep holes and over bare substratum. The back-pack electro fisher is to be operated around the edge of pools and in riffles. At each site, four, two minute shots are to be performed. Fish are to be collected in a scoop net, identified and measured. Native species are to be released unharmed whilst exotics are not to be returned to the water.	In Control	Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program has no requirement to monitor fish. This is only relevant to extraction plan monitoring.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Aquatic Monitoring Methods	9.2.3	At each site macroinvertebrates will be sampled using the AusRivAS protocol developed under the National River Health Program. Where available, riffle and edge habitats will be sampled using a dip net along a 10 m stretch of habitat. Samples will be sorted in the field, preserved in alcohol and transported to a laboratory for identification. Taxa will be identified to levels required for calculating SIGNAL2 values according to the AusRivAS protocol.	In Control	Monitoring plan in place.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.

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Aquatic Monitoring Methods	9.2.3	Reports will be produced at the conclusion of each aquatic monitoring survey that provide sufficient information to describe the habitats and biota that may be affected by subsidence or Appin Mine water releases.	In Control	Refer to last AHMP report on the GM3 website: <a href="https://gm3.au/appin-mine/">https://gm3.au/appin-mine/</a> .	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Management Responses Monitoring Methods	9.2.4	If level 3 TARPs are triggered within potential Macquarie Perch habitat, CMAs such as additional monitoring, habitat rehabilitation or other adaptive management measures will be considered.	In Control	No Macquarie Perch identified.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Management Responses Monitoring Methods	9.2.4	Monitoring results will be reviewed by the ICHPL Subsidence Management Committee and determine whether performance indicators have been exceeded; and whether CMAs are required.	In Control	Monthly meetings are conducted.	Continue with meetings and documentation.
Management Responses Monitoring Methods	9.2.4	If the findings of monitoring are deemed to warrant an immediate response, the Manager Approvals will initiate the requirements of the TARP.	In Control	Actions are implemented as required and reported in the Monthly Subsidence Meeting Minutes.	Continue with meetings and documentation.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring Methods	9.3.2	Terrestrial monitoring occurs over longwall mining areas (i.e. Appin Area 7, Appin Area 9) and focuses on detecting significant changes to vegetation communities and fauna habitat present within the mining area and aims to ensure complete coverage across the Study Area. Specific targeted monitoring sites will be determined if justified (e.g. if threatened species populations, EECs or habitats are known and have more than a negligible potential to be impacted).	In Control	Monitoring plan in place.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas. Negligible impact to EECs, habitats or populations to date.

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Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring Methods	9.3.2	<p>Inspections of vegetation communities within the mining areas is undertaken as a part of routine landscape and water monitoring programs. Targeted inspection by a qualified ecologist will follow should vegetation health changes be observed.</p>	In Control	No vegetation health changes detected to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring Methods	9.3.2	<p>Monitoring will focus on detecting significant changes to vegetation communities and fauna habitat present within the Study Area and will aim to ensure complete coverage across the Study Area. Inspections of vegetation condition will assess the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Does the vegetation appear healthy?</li> <li>* Are there any detectable visual impacts (e.g. canopy thinning, thinning of shrub layer, loss of ground cover, dead branches present)?</li> <li>* Are there any significant detectable visual impacts (e.g. canopy loss with areas of dieback present, loss of whole shrubs, loss of ground cover)?</li> </ul> <p>Areas of impact or any subsidence effects will be mapped and documented using digital photography.</p> <p>Where a significant visual impact is detected a qualified ecologist will be engaged to document the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* the total area of impact. This will be mapped using a GPS and aerial photo interpretation;</li> <li>* the Foliage Percentage Cover (FPC); and</li> <li>* Modified Braun-Blanquet cover abundance scores</li> </ul>	In Control	No vegetation health changes detected to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.

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Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring Methods	9.3.2	This information will be used to objectively assess extent and degree of impact. Assessment of similar vegetation communities or fauna habitat within the broader locality will be undertaken to determine if the detected changes are within normal variation or represent a possible impact of mining. Additional studies (e.g. gas release measurements) will be commissioned in response to an observed mining impact to understand the mechanism involved and consider any CMAs that may be required.	In Control	No vegetation health changes detected to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring Methods	9.3.2	Impacts are to be monitored as a part of ongoing observations to determine any change in extent or degree.	In Control	No vegetation health changes detected to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring Methods	9.3.2	The typical frequency of terrestrial biodiversity monitoring is: * two baseline monitoring campaigns 1 year prior to mining; * monthly visual inspections (as part of Landscape Features Monitoring), increased to weekly inspections during critical periods during mining; * six monthly monitoring for two years (as part of Landscape Features Monitoring) post mining; * general observation of active mining areas during all other monitoring.	In Control	No vegetation health changes detected to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.

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<p>Terrestrial Biodiversity Monitoring Methods</p>	<p>9.3.2</p>	<p>ICHPL will implement remediation measures where impacts to vegetation communities or fauna habitat are deemed to be caused by subsidence effects.</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Recorded impacts are reported to relevant agencies in line with the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP). This includes initiating discussion around remediation measures.</p> <p>The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising results. Details of the program are provided in the Annual Review.</p>	<p>Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan will continue in FY26.</p>
<p>Monitoring methods for <i>Leucopogon exolasius</i></p>	<p>9.4.2</p>	<p>Standard monitoring will be conducted as per Section 9.3.2. Any future targeted monitoring for this species may include (but not be limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Fixed photo points.</li> <li>* Fixed vegetation quadrats. Data collected from each quadrat may include species richness, community structure and composition, vegetation condition, mortality and recruitment, the presence of soil profile development (leaf litter, presence/absence of invertebrates).</li> <li>* Random meander transects in targeted monitoring areas in order to identify recruitment.</li> </ul>	<p>In Control</p>	<p><i>Leucopogon exolasius</i> not identified in monitoring program.</p>	
<p>Water Monitoring Overview and Context for EPBC Listed Species</p>	<p>9.5.1</p>	<p>Water releases from surface operations are monitored and managed via the relevant management plans as shown in Figure 1.</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Refer to Appin Mine Water MP, Coal Wash Emplacement Area MP and Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program on the GM3 website.</p>	

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Water Monitoring Overview and Context for EPBC Listed Species	9.5.1	Impacts associated with longwall mining areas are addressed through specific Extraction Plans (and their associated Water Management Plans).	In Control	Extraction Plans for Area 7 and 9 are on the GM3 website: <a href="https://gm3.au/appin-mine/">https://gm3.au/appin-mine/</a>	
Water Monitoring for Potential Impacts from Mining Induced Subsidence	9.5.2	Extractions Plans with detailed monitoring programs are submitted on a progressive basis as mining commences in each mining domain.	In Control	Approved monitoring plans in place.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Groundwater monitoring	9.5.3	The groundwater monitoring program will be used to monitor the subsidence effects from the extraction of longwalls on groundwater within the BSO Project Area. Note: The groundwater monitoring program has not been implemented to monitor the effects of groundwater drawdown on aquatic ecology.	In Control	Monitoring program in place.	
Water Monitoring for Potential Impacts from Surface Operations	9.5.4	Potential impacts from Appin Mine surface operations are monitored and managed via the Appin Mine Water Management Plan and EPL 2504.	In Control	Refer to Appin Mine Water MP, Coal Wash Emplacement Area MP and Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program on the GM3 website.	

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Monitoring Parameters and Performance Indicators	9.5.5	EPL 2504 regulates, among other things, the discharge of water from the surface operations into receiving waters. Quantified limits are currently stated in EPL 2504 for a range of parameters. These limits are effectively the surface water quality performance indicators for the AMP as they are aimed at maintaining suitable water quality to support downstream aquatic habitat for species such as Macquarie Perch.	In Control	EPL 2504 is in place. Water quality limits have been achieved.	
Monitoring Parameters and Performance Indicators	9.5.5	Monitoring is conducted monthly in accordance with the requirements of EPL 2504.	In Control	Monthly samples are collected as required by EPL 2504.	
Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring	9.5.6.1	Five samples will be collected biannually from each pool to represent the different substrates. A suction sampler will be placed over the substrate and operated for one minute at each sampling location. The sample will be washed thoroughly over a 500-µm mesh sieve. All material retained on the 500-µm mesh sieve will be preserved in 70% ethanol for laboratory sorting and identification to at least Family level.	In Control	FY25 Macroinvertebrate sampling occurred at nine monitoring locations in Brennans Creek and the Georges River over Spring 2024 and Autumn 2025. Sorting and identification was undertaken by a suitably qualified Aquatic Ecologist.	

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Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring	9.5.6.2	<p>At each site, five sediment samples will be collected for eDNA metabarcoding. DNA samples will be amplified, targeting at least two taxonomically informative genes: 18S rDNA for eukaryotes and 16S rDNA for bacteria. Additional loci will be included in the metabarcoding work targeting the V4 region of 18S rDNA for diatoms. All products will be amplified three times to capture the stochasticity associated with polymerase chain reaction. Sequencing will be performed on an Illumina genome sequencer (platform may vary), with &gt;50,000 reads allocated per sample. Appropriate replicated positive and negative controls will be used in each run. Bioinformatics will be performed using in-house custom software. This monitoring is currently undertaken annually.</p>	In Control	<p>eDNA metabarcoding in accordance with the GRAHMP concluded in Spring 2023 and was included in the FY24 monitoring report.</p> <p>Monitoring not undertaken in FY25. eDNA metabarcoding put on hold while waiting for the release of a new Pollution Reduction Program as indicated by the EPA.</p>	
Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring	9.5.6.3	<p>Ecotoxicity testing for investigative purposes is undertaken at Points 10 and 40. Monitoring commenced in the quarter before the commencement of operation of the respective WTPs, as prescribed in Condition E2 of EPL 2504.</p>	In Control	<p>Quarterly ecotoxicity testing in accordance with the GRAHMP concluded in Spring 2023 and was included in the FY24 monitoring report.</p> <p>One investigative sample was taken in FY25 of Point 40, occurring in July 2024. investigative testing of Point 10 was not required in FY25.</p>	

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Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring	9.5.6.4	Measures of water quality indicators will be taken biannually at a surface depth at each site. Field parameters will include water temperature, electrical conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen and turbidity.	In Control	FY25 field water quality measurements continued to be collected at nine monitoring locations in Brennans Creek and the Georges River over Spring 2024 and Autumn 2025.	
Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring	9.5.6.5	The following chemical parameters have been selected to align with the EPL requirements. This analysis will be undertaken in conjunction with biannual biota sampling and field water quality measurements. Analytes to be measured include pH, electrical conductivity, bicarbonate alkalinity, dissolved aluminium, dissolved cobalt, dissolved copper, dissolved nickel, dissolved zinc, total nitrogen.	In Control	FY25 field water quality measurements continued to be collected at nine monitoring locations in Brennans Creek and the Georges River over Spring 2024 and Autumn 2025.	
Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring	9.5.6.6	Pool water levels will be monitored using installed pressure sensors and loggers at each of the pool monitoring sites. Water level data will be calibrated to an installed benchmark, typically a single bolt inserted to the rockbar or bedrock step. Loggers will be housed in PVC pipes bolted to the pool's rockbar or step. Logging will be set to 1-hour intervals to adequately capture fluctuating water levels across the duration of the monitoring program. Data will be collected on a biannual basis.	In Control	Pool water level loggers have continued to be monitored over the FY25 period.	

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Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring	9.5.6.7	Surface flows will be monitored using spot flow gaugings at GR_UFS. A Pygmy flow meter will be used to calculate the discharge during inspections at the site, on a biannual basis. This discharge is obtained by measuring the velocity of the water at different points across a known cross-sectional area at the site.	In Control	Spot flows at GR_UFS continued to be collected biannually over FY25.	
Summary of Performance Measures	10.1	The implementation of remedial or adaptive management measures would be assessed through the results of the Extraction Plan monitoring programs, EPL (surface water discharge) monitoring and additional detailed assessments as required.	In Control	Georges River Remediation Plan and Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program are in place.	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan, including post-rehabilitation monitoring, will continue in FY26.
Summary of Performance Measures	10.1	In the event the Performance Measures detailed in Table 10 of the AMP are considered to have been exceeded, or are likely to be exceeded, ICHPL will implement a Contingency Plan (refer Section 11) to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences. Such an exceedance would normally represent a Level 3 TARP for surface water quality, flow or aquatic habitat being triggered.	In Control	Performance measures have not been exceeded.	

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Adaptive Management Options - Mine Planning	10.2.1	If impacts exceed performance measures, adaptive management techniques will be considered, such as seeking variations to adjustment the length of planned longwalls. This has been implemented in the past for Longwall 34 in West Cliff Area 5 where Level 2 impacts were identified from Longwall 33.	In Control	<p>No performance measures exceeded.</p> <p>The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising early results. Details of the program are provided in the Annual Review.</p>	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan will continue in FY26.
Active Flow Management	10.2.2	During no or low rainfall periods the flow in the Georges River is largely determined by the volume of water discharged via LDP 40 (discharge from Appin North WTP), LDP 10 (discharge from BCD) and LDP 19 (discharge from Appin East). A minimum discharge limit of 1 ML/day (averaged over the month) has been included in EPL 2504 since the installation and operation of the Appin North WTP to maintain pool levels in the Georges River. Additional flow could potentially be released from LDP 40 or LDP 10 to maintain pool water levels if required.	In Control	<p>Supplementary flows are being provided from BCD and the WTP at Appin North. The EPA is regularly advised and, where required, consulted on the discharge from BCD.</p> <p>Discussions are underway with the EPA regarding BCD discharges and ecotoxicity issues associated with the high quality of the permeate being discharged from the WTP.</p>	Continue discussions with the EPA regarding discharge from Appin North.
Water Quality and Discharge Management	10.2.3	Where low water quality is identified to be resulting from mining induced subsidence or surface discharges this exceeds relevant TARPs , consideration of appropriate CMAs will be undertaken with relevant stakeholders. Any CMA will be highly dependent on the parameter being exceeded and technical feasibility of interventions.	In Control	<p>No performance measures exceeded.</p> <p>The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising early results. Details of the program are provided in the Annual Review.</p>	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan will continue in FY26.

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Natural Remediation	10.2.4	While sealing of surface fractures will occur naturally in some instances and over time, it is recognised that this may not provide sufficient mitigation in some situations and that active sealing of the streams may be required in some locations.	In Control	Active sealing of streams, with the exception of the Georges River, not yet triggered	
Hand Mortaring	10.2.5.1	Should large fractures occur in the base of the pools they may be sealed over with hand placed cement grout and natural oxides.	In Control	The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising early results. Details of the program are provided in the Annual Review.	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan will continue in FY26.
Pattern Grouting	10.2.5.2	Large surfaces of the river bed may be sealed using pattern grouting. Pattern grouting involves drilling injection holes in the base of the river in a grid pattern (commencing at a nominal grid spacing of 1 m x 1 m to 3 m x 2 m) and injecting a grouting medium into the voids of the fractured strata. The intention of this grouting is to achieve a low permeability 'layer' approximately 1 - 2 meters thick below the riverbed over the length of the impacted area.	In Control	Some pattern grouting was undertaken during rehabilitation work on the Georges River.  The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising early results. Details of the program are provided in the Annual Review.	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan will continue in FY26.

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Curtain Grouting	10.2.5.3	Installation of a grout curtain involves drilling a line of closely spaced grout injection drill holes into the rock, and pumping grout into the holes. Multiple passes, with several grout stages are usually required. Curtain grouting generally occurs to the full depth of fracturing of about 20 - 25 m. Curtains may be installed sequentially down the river.	In Control	<p>Curtain grouting to depths of approximately 10 m has been the primary grouting methodology used on the Georges River as part of the current campaign.</p> <p>The implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan continued in FY25, with promising early results. Details of the program are provided in the Annual Review.</p>	Implementation of the Georges River Rehabilitation Plan will continue in FY26.
Permeation Grouting	10.2.5.4	Permeation grouting involves isolating a section of riverbed by temporary bunding, to allow the impoundment of grouting media of various viscosities that then permeate the rock due to gravity. The grout mixture would vary for the treatment of wide through to finer cracks. Impoundment and treatment would be repeated cyclically along the identified length of river.	N/A		
Deep Angled Hole Grouting	10.2.5.5	Where access constraints make pattern grouting inappropriate (for example where a pool has not totally drained), directionally drilled holes may be installed some distance away from the river to allow grouting to be delivered remotely. This technique was used to access and grout fracture horizons under Marhnyes Hole.	N/A		

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Impermeable lining	10.2.5.6	This option involves lining the ground surface of pools with an applied membrane / coating of some impermeable material. This requires the removal of all material from the riverbed prior to construction of the liner and therefore has short and long-term impacts on the environment. Impermeable materials that could be used include shotcrete and geosynthetic clay liners.	N/A		
Gas Releases	10.2.7	Where vegetation is impacted by gas releases, the areas affected will be revegetated once monitoring determines the gas releases have ceased or reduced to an extent that vegetation is no longer affected.	In Control	No vegetation health changes detected to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Gas Releases	10.2.7	Where low dissolved oxygen is identified to be resulting from mining induced gas release and this exceeds relevant TARPS, consideration of appropriate CMAS will be undertaken with relevant stakeholders.	In Control	No CMAs have been required as a result of low DO from gas release zones. Consideration includes agencies and specialist consultants.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.

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Contingency and Response Plans	11.1	<p>In the event the Performance Measures pertaining to Macquarie Perch or other EPBC listed species detailed in Section 10 of the AMP are considered to have been exceeded, or are likely to be exceeded, ICHPL will implement a Contingency Plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences.</p> <p>This would involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* capture photographic record if appropriate;</li> <li>* notify relevant stakeholder, agencies and specialists soon as practicable;</li> <li>* conduct site visits with stakeholders as required;</li> <li>* contract specialists to investigate and report on changes identified;</li> <li>* provide incident report to relevant agencies;</li> <li>* review monitoring and implement additional monitoring if required;</li> <li>* inform relevant agencies and stakeholders of results of investigation;</li> <li>* develop site CMA in consultation with key stakeholders if required and seek approvals;</li> <li>* implement CMA as agreed with stakeholders following approvals;</li> <li>* conduct initial follow up monitoring and reporting following CMA completion;</li> <li>* review relevant management plan(s); and</li> <li>* report in regular reporting and Annual Review.</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>No Macquarie Perch identified to date.</p> <p>Macquarie Perch are not expected to occur in the current and future Area 7 mining area due to the limited aquatic habitat provided by ephemeral first, second and third order drainage lines present.</p>	
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Contingency and Response Plans	11.1	ICHPL will consult with appropriate specialists and relevant agencies in order to devise an appropriate response in respect to any identified exceedance.	In Control	No exceedance to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Contingency and Response Plans	11.1	The development and implementation of contingency measures will be designed to address the specific circumstances of the exceedance and assessment of environmental consequences.	In Control	No exceedance to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Contingency and Response Plans	11.1	If the contingency measures implemented by ICHPL fail to remediate or mitigate the impact or the Planning Secretary determines that it is not reasonable or feasible to remediate the impact, ICHPL will provide a suitable offset to compensate for the impact to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary (or DCCEEW as appropriate), in accordance with Condition 2 of Schedule 3 of the Project Approval.	In Control	No exceedance to date.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.
Non-compliance, Corrective Action and Preventative Action	11.2	Events, non-compliances, corrective actions and preventative actions are managed in accordance with the Reporting and Investigation Standard and Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure. These procedures, which relate to all ICHPL operations, detail the processes to be utilised with respect to event and non-conformance/non-compliance classification and reporting, and identification of corrective and preventative actions.	In Control	No incidents to date relevant to water sensitive EPBC Act listed species.	Continue monitoring impacts in the mining areas.

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Performance Improvement	12	<p>As part of the Statement of Commitments prepared for the BSO Project EA, ICHPL committed to implement “research, offset and compensatory measures for Project impacts on water quality and ecological aspects” with the aim of continual performance review and improvement.</p> <p>The annual review process will also formalise opportunities for improvement based on the monitoring data.</p>	In Control	As per <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> Offset Management Plan and research, Georges River Aquatic Health Monitoring Program and operation of the WTP at Appin North.	
Compliance Report	13.1.1	<p>Annual reporting is undertaken as per Condition 14 of the EPBC Approval which requires the proponent to:</p> <p><i>Within three months of every 12 month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the person taking the action must publish a report on their website addressing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication and non-compliance with any of the conditions of this approval must be provided to the department at the same time as the compliance report is published.</i></p> <p>The Annual Compliance Report is required to be submitted to DCCEEW by 15 August of each year via EPBCMonitoring@dcceew.gov.au and is attached as an appendix in the Annual Review.</p>	In Control	This report	

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Annual Review	13.1.2	<p>ICHPL will report on the performance of the AMP in the Annual Review.</p> <p>The Annual Review is prepared in accordance with Condition 4 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and is submitted to relevant agencies in September each year. Annual Reviews are made available to the general public via the GM3 website.</p>	In Control	Annual Reviews are published on the GM3 website as required.	
EPL Reporting	13.1.3	<p>The specific requirements for the publication of EPL monitoring results are set out in section 66(6) of the POEO Act. In summary, this provision requires that licensees who undertake monitoring as a result of a licence condition must publish or make available monitoring data that relates to pollution within 14 days of obtaining the data and/or receiving a specific request for a copy of the data.</p>	In Control	<p>Results are reporting online via the 14 day monitoring report on the GM<sup>3</sup> website: <a href="https://gm3.au/app/mine/">https://gm3.au/app/mine/</a></p> <p>Monitoring data is stored in EQUIS.</p>	
EPL Reporting	13.1.3	<p>In addition to the above, an Annual Return is submitted to the NSW EPA as required by the EPL.</p>	In Control	The 2024/25 Annual Return was submitted as required.	
Annual Rehabilitation Report	13.1.4	<p>ICHPL submits an Annual Rehabilitation Report to the Resources Regulator in accordance with Condition 13(2) of Schedule 8a of the Mining Regulation 2016.</p> <p>ICHPL publishes the Annual Rehabilitation Report on the GM<sup>3</sup> website.</p>	In Control	The Annual Rehabilitation Report was submitted and is published on the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	

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End of Panel Reports	13.1.5	<p>End of Panel (EoP) reports are prepared in accordance with the relevant Extraction Plan or Subsidence Management Plan. They are prepared following the completion of longwall extraction of each panel. The report outlines the measured and observed impacts relevant to the extraction of the longwall panel and summarises a comparison of observed impacts to predictions and performance criteria.</p> <p>ICHPL publishes the EoP Reports on the GM<sup>3</sup> website.</p>	In Control	The most recent EoP report completed is for Longwall 709 (February 2024).	Longwall 710 End of Panel Report will be completed in late 2025.
Incident Reporting	13.1.6	<p>In accordance with Condition 7 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, ICHPL is to notify the Planning Secretary and relevant agencies of any incident that has caused, or threatens to cause, material harm to the environment. Within seven days of the date of the incident, ICHPL is to provide the Planning Secretary and relevant agencies with a detailed report on the incident.</p>	In Control	Not triggered on the operational mine sites or mining area.	

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Review	13.2	<p>In accordance with Condition 5 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, the AMP will be reviewed, and if necessary revised, within three months, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the submission of an annual review;</li> <li>• the submission of an incident report;</li> <li>• the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit report; and</li> <li>• any modification to the conditions of the Project Approval (unless the conditions require otherwise), or.</li> <li>• a direction of the Planning Secretary under Condition 4 of Schedule 2.</li> </ul> <p>Outcomes from each review will be documented in the Management Plan Review Log. The AMP will only be revised where a material change to site operations or environmental management has occurred, or in accordance with the review period on the AMP. Administrative or descriptive changes do not constitute a material change.</p> <p>Where a review triggers a revision of the AMP, the AMP will be revised and submitted to the Planning Secretary and/or Minister for approval.</p> <p>In accordance with Condition 16 of the EPBC Approval, the AMP will be submitted in accordance with the requirements of the EPBC Act. If the Minister approves a revised AMP then, from the date specified, the revised AMP must be implemented in place of the previous AMP.</p>	In Control	The AMP was reviewed in FY24 and was approved by DCCEEW on 10 September 2024.	
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Publication	12.3	<p>Condition 13 of the EPBC Approval requires the proponent to:  <i>...publish all management plans, reports, strategies or agreements required by these conditions of approval on their website. Each management plan, report strategy or agreement must be published on the website within 30 days of being approved.</i>          Approved versions of the AMP will be displayed on the GM<sup>3</sup> website.</p>	In Control	The approved AMP is available on the GM3 website.	
Independent Environmental Audit	13.4.1	<p>In accordance with Condition 9 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and Condition 18 of the EPBC Approval, an Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) shall be commissioned every three years, that will include a review of the AMP.          The report is required to be submitted to the Planning Secretary within six weeks of completion of the audit, in accordance with Condition 10 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and Condition 18 of the EPBC Approval.          IEAs have been conducted in 2013, 2016/17, 2019 and 2022, with the next IEA to be conducted in 2025. Recommendations from the IEA will be incorporated into the AMP where appropriate.</p>	In Control	<p>The last IEA was conducted in 2022. The IEA report was submitted to DCCEE as required.</p> <p>The next IEA is scheduled to be conducted in 2025.</p>	

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ISO 14001	13.4.2	<p>As part of the ISO 14001 certification, ICHPL maintains an environmental auditing and governance program across all of its operational sites. The program, which includes the use of competent internal and accredited external auditors, is an integral part of maintaining certification under the ISO 14001 standard. External surveillance audits are undertaken on an annual basis, with recertification audits undertaken every three years.</p> <p>Internal Governance Reviews of the AMP are nominally undertaken on a three yearly basis.</p>	In Control	<p>The last Governance Review was undertaken in December 2024, with the next review scheduled for 2027.</p> <p>The ISO 14001 surveillance audit was undertaken in April/May 2025.</p>	
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AUDIT REVIEW					
Section	MP Ref.	Requirement / Obligation	Outcome	Comment and Evidence	Proposed Action
Scope	1.2	Emplacement construction and operations will be conducted in accordance with the detailed design plans prepared for each emplacement phase. Detailed designs are prepared progressively and are therefore not outlined in this plan for Stage 4.	In Control	The design for Stage 3 was reviewed in FY24 to avoid Aboriginal heritage sites.  Detailed design plans are not yet available for Stage 4, construction of which has not yet commenced.	
Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	The maximum design parameter for Stage 3 is: * No more than 60.5 ha of native vegetation to be cleared	In Control	The area cleared to date for Stage 3 is ~40 Ha (38.51 Ha in desktop review).	
Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	The maximum design parameters for Stage 4 of the emplacement design are: * volume of 26 Mt; * height of 331 m AHD; * footprint that retains the existing Brennans Creek Dam storage capacity and stockpile areas (refer to Plan 1); and * maximum of 60 ha of native vegetation clearance.	In Control	Detailed design plans are not yet available for Stage 4, construction of which has not yet commenced.	

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Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	Measures to limit the clearing of native vegetation to no more than 60 ha will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• survey and demarcation of the Stage 4 boundary prior to clearing works by a qualified surveyor;</li> <li>• Stage 4 boundary will be clearly outlined on site plans and plans will be provided to clearance contractors;</li> <li>• pre-clearing survey will be undertaken by Specialist Environment who will be trained appropriately in survey methodology (training provided by external consultancy) or a Specialist Consultant. The area to be cleared will be clearly demarcated with flagging tape where required. Personnel working in the area will be advised of the approved clearing extent. Boundary markings will be placed in a way to ensure that each marker is within line of site.</li> </ul>	In Control	Detailed design plans are not yet available for Stage 4, construction of which has not yet commenced.  These controls are in place for the existing CWEA operations.	
Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	The Stage 3 valley is currently and will continue to be filled in a north westerly direction and Stage 4 from the eastern (or upstream/upslope) boundary and progress in corridors from east to west down the valley, as required by EPBC Approval Condition 6 (d).	In Control	As verified on Arc GIS. Stage 3 is progressing in NW direction.	
Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	Coal wash will be deposited in benches across the valley (in the case of Stage 4 which will be north-south) and progressively down the valley from east to west.	In Control	Stage 4 not yet commenced. Stage 3 is being deposited in benches across the valley.	

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Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	As each section of fill reaches the designed height, it is top soiled and revegetated. The final landform created by the CWEA will be sympathetic with the regional morphology and will be largely masked from public view by the visual screening of existing eucalypt forest.	In Control	Morphology is as per approved design plans. The completed emplacement is topsoiled and revegetated progressively.  The design for Stage 3 was reviewed in FY24 to avoid Aboriginal heritage sites.	
Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	CWEA construction and operations will be conducted in accordance with the final detailed engineering drawings prepared for each CWEA. The Stage 3 design and 4 final landform concept designs are illustrated on Plan 3 and Plan 4.	In Control	Routine surveys and a desktop review on ArcGIS confirm the Stage 3 construction is consistent with the design plans.  The design for Stage 3 was reviewed in FY24 to avoid Aboriginal heritage sites. The revised design has been incorporated into the latest revision of the CWEAMP.	
Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	The engineering drawings for the Stage 4 CWEA will be prepared prior to implementation of the Stage 4 CWEA and these plans will show staging of the emplacement and will comply with Condition 17 (a) and (b) of the Project Approval and Condition 6(b) of the EPBC Approval.	In Control After Action Close-out	To be incorporated into the Stage 4 design plans when available	Design plans to comply with Condition 17 (a) and (b) and Condition 6 of the EPBC approval.

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Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	Plan 5 shows a preliminary concept staging plan that provides for the progressive staging of the Stage 4 CWEA to keep the minimum 100 m wide habitat corridor to link the <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> core population with habitat north of the Stage 4 CWEA, as required by Condition 6(b) of the EPBC Act Approval.	In Control After Action Close-out	To be incorporated into the Stage 4 design plans when available	Design plans to comply with this condition.
Emplacement Design and Staging	5.1	The Stage 4 Design Plans will be implemented and remain in place for at least ten years from the date of last approval of the CWEAMP, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister of DCCEE, at which point a revised plan taking into account the monitoring referred to in Section 9 must be submitted to and approved by the Minister.	In Control	Condition not triggered. Stage 4 design plans are not yet initiated	
Construction of Brennans Creek Diversion Channel	5.2.4	Rehabilitation of the Brennans Creek Diversion Channel was completed in 2010 and was undertaken generally in accordance with the Brennans Creek Bypass Channel Rehabilitation Features - West Cliff Colliery report.	In Control	Diversion channel has rehabilitated.	
Erosion and Sediment Control Measures for Clean Water Cut off Drains	5.2.5.2	The drains are positioned to capture clean water runoff from valley sides and divert it past the emplacement dirty water catch pond system and into BCD.	In Control	Clean water drains are in place as required.	
Erosion and Sediment Control Measures for Clean Water Cut off Drains	5.2.5.2	The drains in Stage 3 are and future drains in Stage 4 will be sized as required for the catchment area. Excavated material will be placed beside the drains to form access tracks in the valley for construction of catch ponds and development of the CWEA.	In Control	The clean water drains are sized appropriately.	

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Erosion and Sediment Control Measures for Clean Water Cut off Drains	5.2.5.2	The channels will be modified as necessary during the life of the CWEA to adapt to the changing runoff conditions created by the advancing CWEA.	In Control	No modifications to the clean water drains have been required in FY25.	
Erosion and Sediment Control Measures for Clean Water Cut off Drains	5.2.5.2	Sediment from these areas are directed into on-site ponds. Dosing of these ponds may need to be undertaken to reduce suspended solids to improve the water quality in BCD to meet water quality concentration limits under EPL 2504.	In Control	Water management is undertaken as required to reduce sediment loads.	
Construction of Emplacement Subsoil Drainage Network	5.2.6	Subsurface drains have been installed in Stage 3 and will be installed on the future prepared active CWEA under engineering supervision before coal wash emplacement commences. Construction of the subsurface drains shall be installed in accordance with detailed engineering drawings. Subsurface drains will be progressively linked to subsoil drainage from previous sections of the CWEA.	In Control	In field verification is undertaken as required.	
Construction of Emplacement Catch Ponds	5.2.7.1	Emplacement ponds are designed to contain and treat dirty runoff from active emplacement areas prior to ingress to BCD.	In Control	Stage 3 emplacement is approaching Emplacement Pond 2. Emplacement Ponds 2 and 3 are still in place.  With the redesign of Stage 3 of the CWEA, it is unlikely that additional emplacement ponds will be required for Stage 3.	

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Erosion and Sediment Control Measures for Emplacement Catch Ponds	5.2.7.3	Each phase of the CWEA is supported by two sequential ponds sited down Brennans Creek Valley. The first (upstream) pond allows passive settling of particles, while the second pond will have the capability to be chemically dosed to remove fine particulates from the water column.	In Control	The first (upstream) pond: Emplacement Pond 2 - is utilized for passive settling. The second (downstream) pond: Emplacement Pond 3 - is chemically dosed for assisted settling.	
Erosion and Sediment Control Measures for Emplacement Catch Ponds	5.2.7.3	Each pond must be operational prior to commencement of coal wash emplacement in the catchment area for that pond. As each phase approaches completion and filling of the first pond is imminent, a new pond is to be constructed downstream, prior to the CWEA encroaching on the upstream pond. Emplacement pond dam walls will be constructed using coal wash or site won material excavated (sandstone, coal wash or other appropriate material) from prepared active emplacement areas or other suitable areas. Where possible, pond dam wall fill material will be transported directly to construction areas however it may be necessary at times for this material to be temporarily stockpiled in a suitable disturbed location until required.	In Control	Stage 3 emplacement is approaching Emplacement Pond 2.  With the redesign of Stage 3 of the CWEA, it is unlikely that additional emplacement ponds will be required for Stage 3.	
Erosion and Sediment Control Measures for Emplacement Catch Ponds	5.2.7.3	Clean water cut-off drains will be established prior to construction of ponds and flows in Brennans Creek will be diverted around the construction area via a temporary dam and pump. This will prevent sediment contamination of clean water from surrounding clean water catchment and treated water from upstream emplacement ponds.	In Control	Clean water drains are in place as required.	

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Preparation of Active Emplacement Areas	5.2.8.1	Preparation of active emplacement areas will take place progressively as the CWEA advances down Brennans Creek Valley.	In Control	As per CWEAMP rehabilitation program.	
Preparation of Active Emplacement Areas	5.2.8.1	The area of land cleared and dedicated as the active emplacement area will be restricted to an operational size of 18 ha (where practical, with a maximum area of 21 ha) in order for the emplacement ponds to effectively treat surface flows.	In Control	Active emplacement area is within limits. Emplacement Area at 18.78 ha at time of desktop review (12 June 2025).  Roughly 1.7 ha of the previously active emplacement area was capped and topsoiled during FY25. These areas were along the south eastern batter of the CWEA with material claimed from progressive stage 3 clearing.	
Preparation of Active Emplacement Areas	5.2.8.1	In general, stripped topsoil will be placed on finished emplacement areas and stripped sandstone/bedrock will be used onsite for emplacement pond dam wall construction. Stage 4 of the CWEA has a design footprint of 59.4 ha as shown in Plan 4.	In Control	As per CWEAMP rehabilitation program.  VENM was imported to Appin North in FY22 and FY23 for use as capping material for the CWEA. The material has since been identified as being incommensurate with the original top soil and capping material for the CWEA. In FY25 the material has been utilised to reinforce the walls of Stockpile number 4 and Pond 5.	

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Vegetation and Topsoil Removal	5.2.8.3	All vegetation including shrubs, trees and roots shall be cleared from the active emplacement area using the two-stage clearing process before coal wash emplacement commences. Loose vegetation from site clearing, such as tree branches, shall be used as mulch or brush matting over areas of the CWEA being rehabilitated. Soil will be stripped from areas cleared for coal wash emplacement and where practicable, the seed rich surface layer of topsoil shall be separated from lower level soils. Stripped soil will be applied to a depth of typically 0.5 m (where appropriate) over completed areas of the CWEA as soon as practical. When seed rich topsoil stripped from cleared areas is available it will be spread as the surface layer on emplacement areas being rehabilitated. Seed rich topsoil is to be reused as quickly as possible to maintain viability of seeds.	In Control	As per CWEAMP rehabilitation program.	
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Vegetation and Topsoil Removal	5.2.8.3	When the CWEA is progressing to its final stages, particular attention must be paid to stockpiling the necessary volumes of soil to ensure adequate soil cover is achieved during rehabilitation of the final landform. Where required, suitable material may be sourced from off-site locations to supplement on-site material where deficiencies are identified.	In Control After Action Close-out	<p>A Rehabilitation Risk Assessment was completed in September 2024 which identified the potential for a topsoil deficit at closure.</p> <p>VENM was imported to Appin North in FY22 and FY23 for use as capping material for the CWEA. The material has since been identified as being incommensurate with the original top soil and capping material for the CWEA. In FY25 the material has been utilised to reinforce the walls of Stockpile number 4 and Pond 5.</p>	<p>Undertake a materials balance as part of planning for Stage 4 of the CWEA.</p> <p>Continue to investigate other options for sourcing alternative material and progress required approvals as appropriate.</p>
Emplacement of Coal Wash in Active Emplacement	5.2.9.1	Active emplacement areas will be revegetated as soon as possible after the final emplacement design level has been reached.	In Control	Rehabilitation is undertaken progressively.	

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Coal Wash Transportation	5.2.9.3	<p>The following procedures will be implemented with regard to transportation of coal wash associated with the emplacement operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coal wash shall be transported in trucks on the mine site;</li> <li>• coal wash trucks shall be restricted to designated haul roads on the mine site;</li> <li>• coal wash haul roads must drain to contaminated water catchments;</li> <li>• coal wash haul roads must be maintained to minimise airborne dust;</li> <li>• only dump trucks shall be permitted on the CWEA (semi-trailers shall only be permitted on areas of the CWEA that have been specially prepared for their access); and</li> <li>• all haul trucks must adhere to site speed limits to maintain operational safety and minimise dust impacts.</li> </ul>	In Control	The procedures governing the transportation of coal wash associated with the emplacement operations are consistent with the Management Plan. In field verification is undertaken as required.	
Coal Wash Transportation	5.2.9.3	Coal wash transport will comply with the safety and operational conditions of the West Cliff Surface Transport Management Plan (Document Number: WCPMP0012), Stockpile and Slope Stability Management Plan (Document Number: WCPMP0001), and the Road Maintenance Manual (Document Number: WCPM0004).	In Control		

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Coal Wash Tipping	5.2.9.4	<p>A tipping area is provided on each active coal wash bench for haul trucks to tip their loads onto the bench. There are currently eight different materials which are required to be placed in a controlled manner into the CWEA.</p> <p>The tipping areas must be set up to handle all eight materials, each of which have different characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCCP coal wash;</li> <li>• WCCPP coal wash;</li> <li>• belt press fines from the WCCPP;</li> <li>• oversize stone from the WCCPP;</li> <li>• thickener sludge from the WCCPP;</li> <li>• drilling muds, waters, drill cuttings and drill cores from ICHPL exploration and methane drainage programs;</li> <li>• inert waste (including concrete and soil from within the premises as defined in EPL 2504) and VENM; and</li> <li>• sump/dam clean out materials.</li> </ul>	In Control	Tipping areas are set out on individual benches for approved materials as outlined in the Management Plan. In field verification is undertaken as required.	
Coal Wash Tipping	5.2.9.4	The Material Acceptance Form must be completed and approved by the Surface Services Superintendent prior to the transport of any material not generated by the WCCPP or DCCP to the CWEA for use or disposal.	In Control	Material Acceptance Forms have been completed for the transport of materials not generated by the WCCPP or DCCP.	

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Coal Wash Tipping	5.2.9.4	<p>Each area is prepared in such a way that allows safe operation of mobile equipment while accessing the area for tipping. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adequate areas and lighting for night time operations;</li> <li>• berms in place;</li> <li>• signage marking tip areas;</li> <li>• allowance for drainage;</li> <li>• surfaces suitable for dump trucks and other approved surface mobile equipment; and</li> <li>• surfaces suitable for tankers around sludge ponds.</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>Each area is prepared in such a way that allows safe operation of mobile equipment while accessing the area for tipping as outlined in the Management Plan. In field verification is undertaken as required.</p>	
Coal Wash Tipping	5.2.9.4	<p>Materials that have the potential to cause harm to the environment through water or land contamination are not permitted to be disposed of in the CWEA. In the event that contamination has occurred, an investigation will be undertaken to determine the cause of the contamination and actions will be implemented to prevent reoccurrence (as per Section 10.2 and 10.3).</p>	In Control	<p>Materials that have the potential to cause harm to the environment have not been disposed of in the CWEA.</p>	
Coal Wash Drying	5.2.9.5	<p>If the moisture content of coal wash delivered to the emplacement area is too high for satisfactory compaction it will be left to dry naturally until suitable moisture content for compaction is reached.</p>	In Control	<p>Coal wash that is delivered to the emplacement area that has a high moisture content is left to dry naturally as outlined in the Management Plan.</p> <p>In field verification is undertaken as required.</p>	

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Coal Wash Drying	5.2.9.5	Coal wash slimes/fines will be tipped into shallow temporary drying basins (i.e. sludge ponds) constructed with coarse coal wash. Temporary drying basins will be located on the CWEA away from the embankment face and perimeter drains. Surface drainage will be directed away from temporary drying basin.	In Control	Fines basin management is outlined in the OMS.  Verification is undertaken through survey and site inspections.	
Compaction	5.2.9.6	Coal wash will be spread from tipped heaps to meet the design.	In Control	In field verification undertaken as required.	
Compaction	5.2.9.6	Monitoring of compaction will be managed by the OMS and is the responsibility of the Superintendent Surface Services	In Control	In field verification undertaken as required.	
Bench Heights	5.2.9.7	Coal wash emplacement will progress in a series of filled horizontal benches until each active emplacement area reaches its finished height.	In Control	In field verification undertaken as required.	
Bench Heights	5.2.9.7	Best practice at the CWEA has limited bench heights to 30 m. This height can only be exceeded following a formal risk assessment which involves suitably qualified personnel other than the contractor or persons normally supervising the work.	In Control	In field verification undertaken as required.	

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Bench Heights	5.2.9.7	The surface shape of the CWEA will be finished to blend with the surrounding landform (as per the approved final landform) and provide for non-eroding table drains to carry surface water runoff to the emplacement perimeter drains. Batter slopes on the finished emplacement will be constructed to non-eroding grades where practical in accordance with the approved finished profile design contours. This profile has been designed to a maximum grade of 1(V):3(H) to minimise erosion and sediment runoff. Suitable erosion control methods will be adapted as necessary.	In Control After Action Close-out	The finished Stage 3 landform is generally in accordance with design plans in the CWEAMP. Emplacement is now being built to the new Stage 3 design issued by the EoR – designed to 1:4 slopes to lower erosion and that avoids Aboriginal heritage sites.	Obtain approval for revised CWEAMP.
Beneficial Use of Coal Wash	5.2.12	ICHPL has committed to pursuing alternative uses for coal wash as part of the Project Approval and the Dendrobium Mine Development Consent. This commitment is demonstrated from the continuing work in this area, including researching new technologies which would enable beneficial coal wash uses.	In Control	Beneficial uses of coal wash continue to be investigated and implemented.	
Cultural Heritage Management	6.1	Detailed design plans which include options for reducing, avoiding and/or managing impacts on Aboriginal heritage sites in and adjacent to the southwestern fringe of the proposed Stage 4 footprint (including sites 52-2-2228/3617, 52-2-1373, 52-2-3533/3613 and 52-2-3506).	In Control	Stage 4 not yet commenced.  Consultation was undertaken with Registered Aboriginal Parties in FY24. The RAPs were advised that Stage 4 of the CWEA would be designed to avoid direct impacts to Aboriginal sites in and adjacent to the footprint of the approved Stage 4 CWEA.	

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Cultural Heritage Management	6.1	Management strategies to ensure no impacts to Aboriginal heritage site 52-2-3505 other than negligible impacts, including consideration of potential staged development of the emplacement and/or buffer areas.	In Control	No emplacement activities are planned to be undertaken that would potentially impact this site.	
Management and Mitigation	6.7	There are 13 cultural heritage sites within the CWEA that will require some form of management. In the first instance, mitigation through avoidance has been incorporated into the design of the Stage 3 and proposed Stage 4 CWEA.	In Control	Cultural heritage is managed as per the approved CWEAMP.	
Management and Mitigation	6.7	For sites avoided by the CWEA footprint, but located in close proximity, proposed management includes conducting detailed recording of the site prior to works in the vicinity (if not already undertaken), demarcation of the site to minimize the potential for accidental impacts from mobile machinery working in the area and management of dust from CWEA operations.	In Control	Cultural heritage is managed as per the approved CWEAMP.  Consultation with RAPs continued in FY24 regarding management of Aboriginal sites in the footprint of or adjacent to the CWEA.	
Vegetation and Fauna Management	7.1.1	The area of vegetation to be cleared will be surveyed by appropriately qualified personnel (suitably trained Specialist Environment or Specialist Consultant) and demarcated.	In Control	Relevant site personnel have been trained.	
Vegetation and Fauna Management	7.1.1	Surveys of each area will involve a walkthrough of the area at 5 – 10 metre spacing to locate, record and mark specific habitat features that are proposed for preservation and redistribution to the emplacement (e.g. rocks and boulders, stags and large hollows).	In Control	Pre-clearance surveys are undertaken as required.	

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Vegetation and Fauna Management	7.1.1	Prior to any vegetation clearance occurring on site, specific details including the type and number of each habitat feature will be clearly recorded and identified on a pre-clearing checklist. Clearance will only occur following demarcation and survey by appropriately qualified personnel.	In Control	Pre-clearance surveys are undertaken as required.	
Vegetation and Fauna Management	7.1.1	The survey will identify appropriate candidate boulders and outcrop rock that could be translocated for habitat creation in revegetated areas. Boulders shall be placed on top of replaced soils (on top of the CWEA with multiple rocks/boulders used) to recreate habitat for species dependent on rocky outcrops, such as the Broad-headed Snake.	In Control	Pre-clearing surveys are undertaken as required and suitable boulders identified.	
Vegetation and Fauna Management	7.1.1	During the pre-clearance survey, habitat features within each area will be inspected in order to identify the need for any relocation of resident fauna species. Relocation of fauna will also involve the identification of capture and release methods and release areas for the relocation of fauna species prior to clearing.	In Control	Pre-clearing surveys are undertaken as required. No relocations were required in FY25.	
Permit to Disturb	7.1.2	Prior to any vegetation clearance occurring on site, a Permit to Disturb (IMCF0209) is to be issued. Specific details including the type and number of each habitat feature will be clearly recorded and identified on Permits to Disturb prior to issue. Permits to Disturb will only be issued following inspection by the site Specialist Environment or Specialist Consultant.	In Control	Permits to Disturb are completed as required.	

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Permit to Disturb	7.1.2	A post-clearing inspection will be undertaken by the site Specialist Environment or Specialist Environment to verify the clearing was done in accordance with the Permit to Disturb.	In Control	Permits to Disturb are completed as required.	
Permit to Disturb	7.1.2	If unapproved clearing goes beyond the CWEA boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the incident will be reported in accordance with Section 11.2; and</li> <li>• the disturbed area will be rehabilitated as soon as practicable.</li> </ul>	N/A	Not triggered	
Clearing Process - Timing	7.2.1	Where possible, the timing of vegetation clearance of important habitat features will be between January and May to avoid the primary breeding and nesting periods of most hollow-dwelling species.	In Control	The last emplacement clearing permit was issued in January 2025 with two stage clearing implemented for this area. Habitat features checked through spotlighting before clearing approved.  The area cleared between January and May 2025 was previously approved for clearing in 2024. The clearing was not cleared in 2024 due to non-suitable timing for many nesting and hollow-dwelling species.	
Clearing Process - Timing	7.2.1	Clearing of native vegetation for emplacement preparatory works in the Stage 4 CWEA is required to be undertaken in line with the staging plan.	N/A	Clearing has not yet been undertaken for emplacement in the Stage 4 CWEA.	

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Two-Stage Clearing	7.2.2	Where access to trees by the excavator is safe and practical), clearing of hollow bearing trees will be performed in a two-stage process where surrounding vegetation is cleared separately, before the removal of habitat trees to allow fauna an opportunity to move.	In Control	Two stage clearing undertaken as required and as per requirements of the pre-clearance assessment report that is issued to the contractor before clearing can take place.	
Injured and Juvenile Animals	7.2.2.3	The general practice of dealing with injured or juvenile (dependent young) fauna will be for the site operators to notify the site Specialist Environment or Specialist Consultant who will arrange for fauna rescue or veterinary treatment. If the site Specialist Environment or Specialist Consultant is not present when an injured or juvenile animal is found, the steps as outlined in this section will be implemented.	N/A	Not triggered	
Stockpiling	7.2.3	Vegetation shall be removed from the area in stages and stockpiled adjacent to the clearing. Stockpiling of vegetation should be avoided or limited where possible to allow for the retention of seed viability.	In Control	Stockpiling is avoided where possible. Material is preferentially translocated directly to the areas being rehabilitated.	
Stockpiling	7.2.3	Rocks and logs are to be redistributed to the recipient sites (as per the Permit to Disturb). Large boulders and stags which require partial soil cover to be secured in place will be moved to the recipient sites prior to soil translocation.	In Control	Rocks and logs are collected. Large boulders and stags are relocated as required where identified.	
Stockpiling	7.2.3	Where practical, soil stockpiling will be avoided, and stripped soil layers will be immediately redistributed to the donor sites. Soils will not be stockpiled for long periods of time. Soil horizons will not be removed during or immediately following rain to minimise the composting process during stockpiling.	In Control	Stockpiling is avoided where possible. Material is preferentially translocated directly to the areas being rehabilitated.	

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Erosion and Sediment Control	7.2.4	Sediment controls, including berms covered in geotextile, sediment fences, or geotextile lined drains, may be implemented on slopes or where sediment may be transported on to haul roads or into a protected area. These controls will be discussed during the development of the Permit to Disturb.	In Control	Erosion and sediment controls are implemented where required and the effectiveness checked during inspections.	
Stripping of soil horizons	7.2.5	Topsoil from the donor site will be stripped from the surface in layers. The most valuable layer is the top 50 mm of soil which contains the majority of soil stored seed and propagules, plant nutrients and beneficial soil microbes. The top 50 mm of soil will be stripped and mixed with the cleared vegetation and stockpiled adjacent to or on the selected and pre-prepared recipient site ready for spreading.	In Control	Topsoil stripping and placement is undertaken as detailed. The success of this methodology is noted in the CWEA monitoring report.	
Stripping of soil horizons	7.2.5	Stripping and stockpiling of subsoil horizons will be undertaken depending on depth of bedrock. Where possible the depth of subsoil removal should exceed 500 mm. Subsoil layers will then be translocated to the recipient sites.	In Control	Subsoil stripping and placement is undertaken as detailed.	
Progressive Rehabilitation	7.3.1	Rehabilitation of the CWEA surface will take place progressively as each section of fill reaches the finished level. Completed sections of the CWEA will be trimmed to even grades, and spread with approximately 0.5 m of soil (including subsoil and topsoil).	In Control	Progressive rehabilitation is undertaken.	

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Progressive Rehabilitation	7.3.1	Habitat reinstatement techniques such as transplanting dead stags, addition of habitat logs and woody debris, nest box use and installation reconstruction of rock outcrops will be undertaken as described.	In Control	Progressive rehabilitation is undertaken. Dead stags are transplanted, habitat logs and rocks are placed and nest boxes have been installed.	
Landform Design	7.3.2	The surface of the CWEA should be reshaped in order to mimic micro-topographic features. Where possible, more natural concave slope profiles and slope angles will be used to limit the loss of sediment off the slope. The finished surface profile of the CWEA will be generally in accordance with the approved design contours (refer to Plan 3 and Plan 4).	In Control	The topography of Stage 3 has been designed to comply with these requirements using modelling.	
Translocation of Habitat and Soil	7.3.3.1	To facilitate successful long term plant growth it will be necessary to avoid capillary rise of potential saline seepage from the coal wash. In order to avoid the potential for saline seepage (which can prevent seed germination and retard plant growth), the emplacement will be fully encapsulated by soil horizons to a depth of typically 0.5m where appropriate.	In Control	There is no evidence of capillary rise in the CWEA.	
Translocation of Habitat and Soil	7.3.3.1	Subsoil horizons will first be spread over the allocated recipient sites on the Emplacement surface. Finally, the remaining 50 mm (topsoil) will be spread over on top.	In Control	Soil horizons are spread as required.	

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Translocation of Habitat and Soil	7.3.3.2	<p>All remaining stockpiles of rocks, logs and vegetation will then to be redistributed over the recipient site. Avoiding excessive soil compaction is critical to maximise plant establishment and all traffic should be excluded from the translocated soil horizons once all materials have been spread on the surface. Habitat logs and coarse woody debris from the cleared vegetation will provide microhabitat for fauna and protection for emerging seedlings.</p>	In Control	<p>Stockpiles of rocks, logs and vegetation are spread as detailed.</p>	
Translocation of Habitat and Soil	7.3.3.3	<p>Large hollow bearing trees are present within areas proposed for clearing. Selected large hollow bearing trees within each clearance compartment will be transplanted to areas within the rehabilitating emplacement to become standing dead trees (stags). Provision of these dead stags will provide fauna habitat which may otherwise take decades to form. The quantity of dead stags transplanted to the CWEA will aim to mimic the numbers originally present within the cleared compartments.</p>	In Control	<p>Large stags are identified during the pre-clearing surveys and placed within the rehabilitation areas.</p>	

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Translocation of Habitat and Soil	7.3.3.4	To provide suitable habitats for certain fauna species (especially reptiles), relocation of sandstone rock outcrops to the emplacement will be undertaken. The location of rock outcrops will account for the thermoregulatory requirements of reptile fauna by concentrating placement of boulders and exfoliating rocks on westerly aspects of the CWEA. Artificial habitat (e.g. using pavers) will also be constructed in selected areas.	In Control	<p>Rock outcrops are constructed as required. Soil capping was undertaken and habitats constructed over the eastern and southern side of the Stage 3 CWEA in June 2025.</p> <p>Pavers were installed in the rehabilitation areas to replicate habitat for the Broad-headed Snake and the Velvet Gecko in FY22. Broad-headed Snake habitats are included in the Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Report for the CWEA.</p>	
Translocation of Habitat and Soil	7.3.4	Seed mixes should resemble the local vegetation types Woronora Plateau Scribbly Gum Woodland (previously Exposed Sandstone Scribbly Gum Woodland) and Sydney Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest (previously Sandstone Gully Peppermint Forest) to supplement rehabilitation of the CWEA and associated areas. Seed is harvested by contractors from areas of land within the regional locality, and will be spread over areas of the CWEA where final landform design, topsoiling and habitat construction has been completed. Where required (i.e. in areas that remain without any, or poor, natural regeneration for a period longer than six months), supplementary planting of local provenance tube stock will be considered to progressively reinstate vegetation.	In Control	Seed is sourced from a contractor. It is not always possible to guarantee local seed due to availability in the local areas. Due to health and safety risks associated with seed collection on an active mine site, no seed is formally collected on the mine site and it hasn't been required due to seed being available elsewhere in the region. Supplementary planting has not been required to date.	

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Translocation of Habitat and Soil	7.3.4	A list of suitable plant species for collection, propagation and installation has been derived from the Species Impact Study species list and is included in Table 2.	In Control	Seed list has been provided to the seeding contractor. Monitoring results suggests revegetation is consistent with the listing provided.	
Weed and Pest Management	7.3.5.1	Weeds and vertebrate pests will be managed as detailed in Table 5.	In Control	Weed spraying and hand pulling occurred throughout the rehabilitation areas during FY25. Slashing occurred in Stage 1. There was a greater focus on the eastern batter and the removal of Pampas Grass during FY25.  No pest management has been required in FY25.	
Bushfire Management	7.3.5.2	Access roads around and through the CWEA are maintained as fire breaks. Firefighting equipment is maintained on the site, and the Rural Fire Service would be engaged to provide assistance.	In Control	APZs are maintained as required.	
Rehab Phases, indicators and Completion Criteria	7.3.6	The Appin Mine Rehabilitation Management Plan) summarises the rehabilitation processes for all surface facilities and sites associated with Appin Mine. Table 4 outlines the rehabilitation phases, indicators, objectives and completion criteria for the CWEA.	In Control	Progressive rehabilitation is undertaken to achieve the Completion Criteria.  The CWEA Annual Monitoring Report details progress towards meeting these criteria.	

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<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> management strategies	7.4.1	The Stage 4 conceptual staging plan will facilitate pollination vectors for <i>Persoonia hirsuta</i> across remnant bushland for Corridors 1 through 4 as shown in Plan 5.	N/A	Not yet triggered	Design plans will be developed to comply with this Condition as required.
Water	8.1	Runoff from the active emplacement areas (or areas where the vegetation has not yet been spread) is directed to the emplacement water management system (i.e. Ponds P4, EP2, and EP3 as shown on Plan 1) for treatment (if required) prior to being gravity fed to BCD.	In Control	Inspections are undertaken to check effective operation of the water management system.	
Water	8.1	As the CWEA construction progresses, a subsurface drainage system is installed in the base of the cleared area. Emplacement under-drainage flows are generally clean. The under-drainage is pumped to the clean water diversion channel for release into BCD. If required (i.e. if the water is 50 NTU or greater), the underdrainage can be directed into the CWEA dirty water system. Overflow from the under-drainage system feeds directly to the CWEA water treatment system. Additionally, a controlled portion of water from the under-drainage is redirected to the Appin North Water Treatment Plant to be treated prior to direct discharge into Brennans Creek. The volume of water that can be treated is dependent on the capacity of the Water Treatment Plant to accept the under-drainage waters, as it can only be treated on a 30:70 ratio with underground feed water.	In Control	Underdrainage water quality is monitored monthly via grab samples.	

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Dust Control	8.2	<p>Dust impacts from emplacement operations will be mitigated by the coal wash material containing moisture from coal washing processes and being compacted once emplaced. Active emplacement areas will be vegetated as soon as is practical after emplacement and revegetated emplacement is typically stable. The following measures are in place to reduce dust emissions associated with emplacement operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regular inspections are undertaken to identify the presence of dry windy conditions and appropriate dust suppression is implemented as necessary early warning weather alerts are received that predict adverse weather conditions and pre-emptive dust controls are implemented where required. A water cart is maintained on site and is used when the surface of the emplacement is dry and airborne dust can be created;</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>Watercart is in use on the haul roads and stockpiles.</p> <p>Coal wash is compacted and covered as soon as practicable.</p> <p>No specific dust impacts were identified in FY25.</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vehicle speed limits are followed to reduce the risk of dust emissions from unsealed roads due to vehicle movements;</li> <li>• water carts are used to suppress dust on haul roads and active emplacement areas.</li> </ul> <p>Air quality around the CWEA will be monitored by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inspections and visual assessments by site personnel;</li> <li>• collection and measurement of dust samples from strategically placed dust deposition gauges;</li> <li>• use of a real-time air quality monitor (on Wedderburn Road); and</li> <li>• dust emission spot checks using hand-held photometers (as required).</li> </ul>	In Control		

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Noise Control	8.3	Noise generated on the CWEA is from coal wash haul trucks and earthmoving equipment. The noise impact from these operations is deemed to be minimal as noise is naturally mitigated by the emplacement being located in a valley and at a distance of 1.5 km to 2.5 km from the nearest residential development in Appin. This is confirmed by the quarterly noise monitoring program and the lack of complaints about noise from the site.	In Control	No noise complaints received.  No issues raised during quarterly noise monitoring.	
Noise Control	8.3	Noise complaints will continue to be recorded and if a notable increase is identified, ICHPL will undertake further investigations.	N/A		
Visual Impact	8.4	The following measures will be undertaken to minimise impacts on visual amenity due to emplacement operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the finished level of the CWEA will be in accordance with approval conditions;</li> <li>• the land area dedicated to active emplacement operations will be kept to a minimum (typically 18 ha, maximum 21 ha);</li> <li>• the finished surface of the emplacement will be of a shape which complements and blends, as much as possible, with the surrounding natural landform, as per the approved final landform plans; and</li> <li>• completed sections of the CWEA will be revegetated as soon as possible.</li> </ul>	In Control	The CWEA is constructed generally as per design.  Progressive rehabilitation is undertaken.	
Emplacement Rehabilitation Monitoring	9.1.1.5	Biometric assessments are required annually, starting at 1 year after soil translocation.	In Control	Refer to last CWEA Monitoring Annual Report.	

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Emplacement Rehabilitation Monitoring	9.1.1.5	Surveys at control sites only required once every three years and the benchmarks as presented in this report remain so for the ensuing three year period.	In Control	Control sites last monitored in Spring 2023. Next monitoring scheduled for Spring 2026.	
Emplacement Rehabilitation Monitoring	9.1.1.5	Photo point monitoring is required annually and done in conjunction with the biometric assessment.	In Control	Photo points last monitored in 2024. See latest CWEA Monitoring Annual Report.	
Emplacement Rehabilitation Monitoring	9.1.1.5	Meanders for threatened plants are undertaken every three years.	In Control	Threatened plant meander undertaken in Spring 2023. Next monitoring scheduled for Spring 2026.	
Emplacement Rehabilitation Monitoring	9.1.1.5	Fauna monitoring using camera traps is required annually, starting 5 years after translocation or as deemed appropriate depending on the maturity of the revegetation.	In Control	Fauna last monitored in Spring 2024. See latest CWEA Monitoring Annual Report.  Next round of Fauna monitoring to be undertaken Spring 2025.	
Emplacement Monitoring	9.2	Permanent survey control benchmarks are established on stable ground outside the perimeter of the CWEA from which the monitoring stations can be surveyed. Survey heights are taken regularly to determine the appropriate design heights (as shown on Plan 3).	In Control	Drone monitoring is undertaken to verify construction against design.	
Emplacement Monitoring	9.3	Compaction testing is tested as detailed in the OMS.	In Control	Compaction testing is undertaken as required.	

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Emplacement Monitoring	9.4	<p>Runoff from active emplacement areas or areas where vegetation is not established is directed to the CWEA water management system (i.e. Ponds P4A, EP2 and EP3) for treatment prior to being diverted to BCD. Emplacement under-drainage flows are generally clean but have the potential to be dirty during the first-flush period of a rainfall event, especially after a prolonged dry period. Any first flush flows that are dirty are directed to the CWEA water treatment system (i.e. Ponds P4A, EP2, and EP3). During clean subsurface flows, or once the dirty first flush flows have cleared, emplacement under-drainage is pumped to the clean water diversion channel for release into BCD. The water management system is explained in more detail in the Appin Mine Water Management Plan. Monthly water samples are taken to monitor the quality of the CWEA subsurface drainage.</p>	In Control	<p>Monthly samples collected as required - refer to 14-day Report (Point 16) and published on GM<sup>3</sup> website: <a href="https://gm3.au/appin-mine/">https://gm3.au/appin-mine/</a>.</p>	
Emplacement Monitoring	9.5	<p>Erosion and sediment control structures will be regularly inspected to check they are operating satisfactorily and to perform any maintenance work and repairs that may be required. Regular maintenance will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sediment removal from drains and sediment basins;</li> <li>• installation, proper operation and routine maintenance of any flocculant dosing equipment;</li> <li>• replacement and or repair of sediment control structures as required; and</li> <li>• repair of areas that become unstable following periods of high flow.</li> </ul>	In Control	<p>Erosion and sediment controls are monitored as part of quarterly inspection regime by Specialist Environment.</p>	

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Complaints and Non-compliance Management	10.1	<p>Community complaints and enquiries may also be received in person by any employee of ICHPL, with details to be immediately shared with the responsible site or project personnel for investigation. All CWEA complaints received in relation to Appin Mine will be managed in accordance with the Community Complaints Procedure.</p> <p>Upon receipt of a community complaint, preliminary investigations will commence as soon as practicable to determine the likely cause of the complaint. An initial response will be provided to the complainant within 24 hours of the complaint being made, with a follow up response being provided as soon as practicable once a more detailed investigation is complete.</p>	In Control	No complaints regarding CWEA activities received in FY25.	
Non-Compliance, Corrective Action and Preventative Action	10.2	<p>Events, non-compliances, corrective actions and preventative actions are managed in accordance with the Reporting and Investigation Standard and Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure. These procedures, which relate to all ICHPL operations, detail the processes to be utilised with respect to event and hazard reporting, investigation and corrective action identification.</p>	In Control	Events are logged in GM360.	
Non-Compliance, Corrective Action and Preventative Action	10.2	<p>The Emergency Response Control Plan (APNMP0005) will be activated in an emergency. The plan includes contact details and duty cards for site personnel.</p>	N/A	There were no emergencies relevant to the CWEA in the reporting period.	

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Non-Compliance, Corrective Action and Preventative Action	10.2	The Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP), available on the GM3 website, will be activated where a pollution incident occurs that causes or threatens material harm to the environment. The PIRMP includes internal and external contact details.	N/A	There were no emergencies relevant to the CWEA in the reporting period. The PIRMP was not activated.	
Adaptive Management	10.3	Where any exceedance of the criteria and/or performance measures has occurred, the Proponent must, at the earliest opportunity: a) take all reasonable and feasible steps to ensure the exceedance ceases and does not recur; b) consider all reasonable and feasible options for remediation (where relevant) and submit a report to the Department describing these options and any preferred remediation measures or other course of action; and c) implement remediation measures as directed by the Planning Secretary to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary.	In Control	No exceedances of criteria or performance measures have occurred in FY25.	
Reporting and Review	11.1.1	ICHPL will report on the performance of the CWEAMP in the Annual Review. The Annual Review is prepared in accordance with Condition 4 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and is submitted to relevant agencies in September each year. Annual Reviews are made available to the general public via the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	In Control	Annual Review is submitted as required. Copies of previous Annual Reviews are available on the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	
Reporting and Review	11.1.2	The Emplacement Rehabilitation Monitoring Report is included as an appendix in the Annual Review.	In Control	Report was submitted to DCCEEW on 24 June 2025.	

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Reporting and Review	11.1.3	ICHPL submits an Annual Rehabilitation Report to the Resources Regulator in accordance with Condition 13(2) of Schedule 8a of the Mining Regulation 2016. ICHPL publishes the Annual Rehabilitation Report on the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	In Control	Report has been submitted and is available on the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	
Reporting and Review	11.1.4	A summary of the CWEA monitoring results (where applicable), including details of exceedances and non-compliances (as determined in accordance with Section 10.2 of the CWEAMP), will be provided on the GM <sup>3</sup> website in the 14-day report.	In Control	Report is available on the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	
Reporting and Review	11.1.5	In accordance with Condition 14 of the EPBC Approval, a Compliance Report is required to be submitted within three (3) months of every 12-month anniversary of the commencement of the action. The report is required to address compliance with each of the conditions of the EPBC Approval, including implementation of any management plans as specified in the conditions. The date of submission is by 15 August of each year. A copy of the Compliance Report is also attached to the Annual Review. The Compliance Report is published to the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	In Control	The Compliance Report has been submitted as required and is available on the GM <sup>3</sup> website.	

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<p>Incident, Non-compliance and Exceedance notifications</p>	<p>11.2.1</p>	<p>In accordance with Condition 7 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, the Planning Secretary is to be notified in writing via the Major Projects website immediately after becoming aware of an incident. Reports are to be provided in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 7 of the Project Approval. Notification to the EPA will also be undertaken in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (if applicable) or via email/phone. Incidents or non-compliances relevant to the EPBC Approval will be reported to DCCEE.</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>No incidents relating to the CWEA were required to be reported in FY25.</p>	
<p>Incident, Non-compliance and Exceedance notifications</p>	<p>11.2.2</p>	<p>In accordance with Condition 7A of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, the Planning Secretary must be notified in writing via the Major Projects website within seven (7) days after becoming aware of a non-compliance. The EPA is also to be notified of the non-compliance (via email).</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>No non-compliances relating to the CWEA were required to be reported in FY25.</p>	

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Incident, Non-compliance and Exceedance notifications	11.2.3	<p>In accordance with Condition 1 of Schedule 5 of the Project Approval, where an exceedance of criteria due to operational activities has been confirmed, the affected landowners will be notified in writing of the exceedance as soon as practicable and no longer than seven (7) days following confirmation of the exceedance. Notifications of exceedances is to be undertaken prior to inclusion in the 14-day Report. Regular monitoring results will be provided to each affected landowner until compliance with criteria is achieved.</p> <p>The Appin Mine Community Consultative Committee will also be advised of exceedances of criteria at the next available meeting.</p>	In Control	No exceedances relating to the CWEA were required to be reported in FY25.	
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Review of CWEAMP	10.3	<p>In accordance with Condition 5 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, the CWEAMP will be reviewed, and if necessary revised, within three months, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the submission of an Annual Review;</li> <li>• the submission of an incident report;</li> <li>• the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) report; or</li> <li>• any modification to the conditions of the Project Approval (unless the conditions require otherwise); or</li> <li>• a direction of the Planning Secretary under Condition 4 of Schedule 2.</li> </ul> <p>Outcomes from each review will be documented in the Management Plan Review Log (unless the CWEAMP is being updated as part of the review). The CWEAMP will only be revised where a material change to site operations or environmental management has occurred, or in accordance with the review period on the CWEAMP. Administrative changes do not constitute a material change. Where a review triggers a revision of the CWEAMP, the CWEAMP will be revised and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval. Once approved, the CWEAMP will be uploaded to the GM<sup>3</sup> website. The approved CWEAMP will be implemented.</p>	In Control	<p>CWEAMP was reviewed in FY24 following consultation with RAPs and to reflect inclusion of operational requirements in the Operations, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual, Dry Rejects Emplacement Area.</p> <p>The CWEAMP was approved by DPHI on 9 April 2025 and by DCCEEW on 10 June 2025.</p>	
Review of CWEAMP	10.3	<p>A revised CWEAMP will be submitted to DCCEEW for approval once the elements of the Staging Plan for Stage 4 of the CWEA have been finalised and prior to commencement of emplacement activities in Stage 4.</p>	N/A	<p>The elements of the Staging Plan for Stage 4 have not yet been finalised.</p>	

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Independent Environmental Audit	10.4.1	<p>In accordance with Condition 9 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, an IEA shall be commissioned every three years, that will include a review of the CWEAMP. The report, together with the response to any recommendations contained in the audit report, and a timetable for the implementation of the recommendations, is required to be submitted to the Planning Secretary within six weeks of completion of the IEA, in accordance with Condition 10 of Schedule 6.</p> <p>The IEA is also undertaken to comply with Condition 18 of EPBC Approval 2010/5350. A copy of the report is also submitted to DCCEEW to satisfy Condition 18 (g).</p>	In Control	<p>The last IEA was undertaken in 2022. The IEA Report was submitted to DCCEEW (then DAWE) as required.</p> <p>The next IEA is scheduled in 2025.</p>	
ISO 14001	10.4.2	<p>External surveillance audits are undertaken on an annual basis, with recertification audits undertaken every three years.</p> <p>Internal Governance Reviews of the CWEAMP are nominally undertaken on an annual basis.</p>	In Control	<p>The last re-certification audit was undertaken in April/May 2025.</p> <p>The last Governance Review was undertaken in February 2025.</p>	

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MP Ref.	Requirement / Obligation	Outcome	Comment and Evidence	Proposed Action
1.5	ICHPL has committed to clearing no more than 9 ha of SSTF over the life of the project.	In Control	This target has not been exceeded.	
3	Monitoring, record keeping and reporting will be conducted as per the BioBanking Agreement, Annexure D. This will include an Annual BioBank Report to include the information required under Annexure D, Condition 2.5.	In Control	Reports submitted as required	
3	A copy of the BioBank report will be included in the Annual Review as an appendix and be submitted to the Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water (DCCEE) to satisfy the EPBC Approval conditions.	In Control	BioBank report is included as an Appendix in the Annual Review.	
4	In accordance with Condition 5A of EPBC Approval 2010/5350, Biobanking Agreement 215 is considered to be an Offset Management Plan for the purposes of Condition 4 and therefore approval from the Minister of the SSTF Offset Management Plan is not required for this, or future, revisions of the management plan.	In Control	SSTF Management Plan reviewed in FY25. Copy was not provided for approval as changes were administrative in nature.  A Management Plan review was undertaken and submitted to BCT on 19 July 2023. No issues with the updates were identified by BCT. It was noted that the Biobanking Agreement would not be reissued based on the updates.	
Ref.	Requirement / Obligation			

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3.1	<p>Except as otherwise permitted by this agreement, the landowner must not carry out any act or omit to carry out any act, or cause or permit any act to be carried out or any act not to be carried out which act or omission may harm biodiversity values on the biobank site, including but not limited to any native animals, native plants, threatened species, populations and ecological communities, and their habitats. NOTE: The clearing of native vegetation that is otherwise permissible in accordance with the NV Act (whether it is permissible under a PVP, routine agricultural management activity (as defined under the NV Act), or is otherwise permitted under Part 3 of that Act) can only be carried out on the biobank site to which this agreement applies if it is also permissible under this agreement. Item 5.1 of the management actions contained in Section 1 of Annexure C sets out the limited circumstances in which native vegetation can be cleared on the biobank site. Annexure C also contains limited exceptions in relation to when a landowner is not required to comply with the management actions contained in Annexure C.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	
3.2	<p>To avoid any doubt, nothing in this agreement is to be construed as authorising (including, but not limited to, by way of a consent, permit, approval or authorisation of any kind for the purposes of Part 6 of the NPW Act) any person to damage or to cause or permit damage to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place in, on or under the biobank site.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	

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3.3	The landowner is responsible for obtaining all necessary licences, consents, authorisations, permits or approvals in order to lawfully comply with and carry out its obligations under this agreement or to undertake or enable any other identified matter under clause 3.5 and/or clause 3.6	In Control	All required approvals are in place.	
3.4.1	<p>The landowner must not carry out, or cause or permit to be carried out, any development (as defined under clause 1 above) on the biobank site, unless the development:</p> <p>3.4.1 - is permitted or required under Annexure C, or</p> <p>3.4.2 - is identified in the table entitled 'Permissible development on the biobank site' contained in clause 3.5 or identified in the table entitled 'Permissible human activities on the biobank site' contained in clause 3.6</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	

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3.5	<p>The landowner shall be permitted to carry out, or cause or permit to be carried out, the development specified in the following table in the management zone specified in the table:</p> <p>* All Management zones - Any development within the meaning of section 127 (1) of the Act reasonably considered necessary to remove or reduce an imminent risk of serious personal injury or damage to property.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	
3.5	<p>The landowner shall be permitted to carry out, or cause or permit to be carried out, the development specified in the following table in the management zone specified in the table:</p> <p>* All Management Zones - Any development permitted or required as part of a management action under Annexure C, including but not limited to maintaining existing access tracks on the biobank site, building shed/s to store weed control chemicals or other pesticides on the biobank site, building fences to manage stock on the biobank site and building structures to restore natural water flow regimes.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	

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3.5	<p>The landowner shall be permitted to carry out, or cause or permit to be carried out, the development specified in the following table in the management zone specified in the table:</p> <p>* All Management Zones - Construction of fencing to prevent stock incursion.</p>	In Control	<p>Signage and fencing as per the BBA are in good working order.</p> <p>In the 2022 reporting period there was minor damage to the top strand of the boundary fence with the neighbour to the south from falling branches during high wind. This fence was repaired in September 2022. There has been no known incursion of stock onto the site since the 2022 reporting period.</p> <p>During the 2025 reporting period, all fences were in good condition and exclude stock from the site, following the fence repairs in the 2024 reporting period.</p> <p>All biobanking and security signs remain attached to the access gates.</p>	
3.6	<p>Notwithstanding clause 3.1, the landowner may carry out or cause or permit to be carried out any human activities specified in the following table, in the management zone specified in the table:</p> <p>* All Management Zones - Any human activity reasonably considered necessary to remove or reduce an imminent risk of serious personal injury or damage to property.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	

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3.6	<p>Notwithstanding clause 3.1, the landowner may carry out or cause or permit to be carried out any human activities specified in the following table, in the management zone specified in the table:</p> <p>* All Management Zones - Any activity or any development permitted or required as part of a management action under Annexure C, including but not limited to mustering stock or feral herbivores including with mechanised vehicles, spraying or mechanically removing weeds, planting tube stock or sowing seeds of native vegetation, using drip torches, thinning native vegetation, disturbing soil temporarily to control erosion, encouraging regeneration, controlling nutrients or restoring natural flow regimes, laying baits, trapping or otherwise controlling vertebrate pests and feral herbivores and overabundant native herbivores.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	
3.6	<p>Notwithstanding clause 3.1, the landowner may carry out or cause or permit to be carried out any human activities specified in the following table, in the management zone specified in the table:</p> <p>* All Management Zones - Passive recreation, with the exception of overnight stays and/or camp fires, is permissible on the land to the extent that the condition of vegetation on site is not degraded. Passive recreation can include but is not limited to activities such as walking and bird watching.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	

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3.6	<p>Notwithstanding clause 3.1, the landowner may carry out or cause or permit to be carried out any human activities specified in the following table, in the management zone specified in the table:</p> <p>* All Management Zones - Any activity required to undertake permissible development</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	
4.1	<p>The landowner must carry out or procure the carrying out of the management actions in accordance with the timing, manner and requirements of Annexure C.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	
4.2	<p>The landowner must:</p> <p>i) implement or procure the implementation of; and</p> <p>ii) comply or procure the compliance with</p> <p>the management plans in accordance with the timing, manner and requirements of Annexure C</p> <p>NOTE: The management actions listed in Annexure C include requirements to take certain action and requirements to refrain from taking certain action.</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	

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4.3	<p>Unless otherwise indicated by Annexure C, the landowner must ensure that;</p> <p>i) the management actions to be carried out in accordance with clause 4.1; and</p> <p>ii) the management plans to be implemented and complied with in accordance with clause 4.2</p>	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	
7.1	The landowner must comply with the monitoring and record keeping requirements as set out in Annexure D.	In Control	As per Management Actions comments below.	
7.2	The landowner must submit an annual report complying with the requirements set out in Annexure D to the Chief Executive within the timeframe specified in Annexure D.	In Control	Reports submitted as required.	

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<p>7.3</p>	<p>The landowner must notify the Chief Executive in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of any failure to comply with this agreement or any other incident at the biobank site (or surrounds) which results or may result in a sudden or significant decline of biodiversity values at the biobank site. In particular, the landowner must notify the Chief Executive of:</p> <p>7.3.1 - the nature, location and time of the incident</p> <p>7.3.2 - the impact of the incident on biodiversity values</p> <p>7.3.3 - the measures that have been taken or will be taken in response to the incident</p> <p>7.3.4 - any provision of this agreement which may have been breached</p> <p>7.3.5 - the extent of any damage caused or permitted by the incident</p> <p>7.3.6 - the measures which have been taken or will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident.</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Trespass and unauthorised removal of trees occurred in August 2019. An incident report was provided to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust as required by this condition. BCT satisfied with the report and actions taken by ICH.</p> <p>Trespass and removal of 3 trees was identified in July 2024. An incident report was provided to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust as required by this condition. Fence repair contractors were contacted to provide a quote to repair fence damage during illegal access and an Intentional Damage report was lodged.</p>	
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8	<p>The landowner must incorporate all relevant requirements of this agreement in any lease or licence issued for the biobank site, and must at all times ensure that any servant, contractor, consultant, agent, lessee or licensee occupying the biobank site area shall be aware of, and not undertake any act inconsistent with, the landowner's obligations under this agreement.</p>	In Control	<p>Landcare have been provided a copy of the agreement as required.</p>	
9.1	<p>The landowner must notify the Chief executive in writing of any change of:</p> <p>9.1.1 - ownership of the biobank site, or any part thereof, within seven (7) days after the change of ownership of the biobank site; or</p> <p>9.1.2 - lessee of the biobank site, or any part thereof, within twenty-eight (28) days after the change of lessee or licensee of the biobank site.</p> <p>The notice must include the name and address and other relevant contact details of the new landowner, lessee or licensee.</p>	N/A	Not triggered	
9.2	<p>The landowner must provide a copy of this agreement, including a copy of each management plan and a copy of all records required to be kept under the record keeping requirements, to the transferee before completion of the assignment, transfer, disposal or sale of any interest in the biobank site.</p>	N/A	Not triggered	

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9.3	The landowner must notify the Chief Executive in writing no less than 14 days before the biobank site is subdivided.	N/A	Not triggered	
9.4	The landowner cannot assign, transfer, dispose of or sell its rights, title or interest in part of the land containing any area of the biobank site unless the landowner and the Minister have first agreed to vary the agreement to apportion the obligations and rights under the agreement in respect of that part of the biobank site that will be assigned, transferred, disposed of or sold.	N/A	Not triggered	

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10.1	<p>The landowner must permit access to the biobank site at any time to the Minister, the Chief Executive, an authorised officer or an officer of OEH for the purpose of carrying out research or monitoring in relation to the biodiversity values on the biobank site for which biodiversity credits have been created under this agreement, but only where the person has given reasonable notice to the landowner and the landowner's agent, lessee or licensee, of the intention to enter the biobank site for that purpose and the nature of the research or monitoring that will be conducted. In exercising its right of access under this clause, the Minister, the Chief Executive, an authorised officer or an officer of OEH must ensure that such access does not: 10.1.1 - result in physical or radio interference which obstructs, interrupts or impedes the use or operation of any telecommunications network and telecommunications service of a lessee or licensee of a part of the land; or 10.1.2 - interfere with the electricity supply separate from the landowner's electricity supply to any part of the land occupied by a lessee or licensee.</p>	In Control	<p>BCT have been given access as required for the purpose of the annual audit.</p>	
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10.2	The Minister, Chief Executive, an authorised officer or an officer of OEH may make a written request to the landowner to consent to any other person specified in the written request to enter the biobank site for the purpose of carrying out the research or monitoring referred to in clause 10.2, whether or not that person will accompany the Minister, Chief Executive, an authorised officer or an officer of OEH. The landowner will not unreasonably withhold consent.	In Control	The Biodiversity Conservation Trust requested permission for contractors to access the biobanking site to conduct five yearly legacy monitoring. Access was approved and monitoring conducted August 2024.  Next monitoring to be expected in 2029.	
13.4	If the landowner elects to identify the exact boundaries of the biobank site on the Deposited Plan for the land, the landowner must bear any additional costs of registration.	N/A	Not triggered	
14.1	Subject to clause 14.2, this agreement can only be varied or terminated in accordance with the Act.	N/A	Not triggered	
16.1	Where there is a dispute, difference or claim (dispute), the party raising the dispute must notify the other party in writing of the nature of the dispute, including the factual and legal basis of the dispute.	N/A	Not triggered	

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16.2	Within 14 days of the written notice, the Chief Executive and the landowner, or nominated senior representatives of the parties, must confer to attempt to resolve the dispute, and if the dispute cannot be resolved within twenty-one (21) days of the written notice, the Chief Executive and the landowner will refer the matter to mediation.	N/A	Not triggered	
16.3	The parties will agree on the terms of appointment of the mediator and the terms of the mediation in writing within twenty-eight (28) days, failing which the mediation will be at an end and either party may commence court proceedings in respect of the dispute, difference or claim.	N/A	Not triggered	
16.4	If the matter has not been resolved within 28 days of the appointment of the mediator, the mediation process will be at an end and either part may commence court proceedings in respect of the dispute, difference or claim.	N/A	Not triggered	
21.1.	Any notice, consent, information, application or request that must or may be given or made to a party is only given or made if it is in writing and delivered or posted to that party as its address set out (in the agreement), or faxed to that party at its fax number set out (in the agreement).	N/A	Not triggered	
<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Requirement / Obligation</b>			

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Map A	Map A - Biobank site boundary map dated 01/03/2016.	In Control	New plan provided in July 2023 Management Plan Review (dated 30/06/2023).	
Map B	Map B - Vegetation zones, management zones and photo points map dated 16/05/2016.	In Control	New plan provided in July 2023 Management Plan Review (dated 30/06/2023).	
Map C	Map C - <i>Grevillea parviflora</i> subsp. <i>Parviflora</i> locations dated 09/05/2016.	In Control		
Map D	Map D - <i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>Purpurascens</i> locations dated 10/05/2016.	In Control		
Map E	Map E - Koala habitat polygon dated 13/05/2016	In Control		
		In Control	New maps included in 2023 Management Plan Review: - Figure 2 - Weed Distribution Map - Weeds of National Significance - Figure 3 - Weed Distribution Map - Noxious Weed Species - Figure 4 - Weed Distribution Map - High Threat Weed Species - Figure 5 - Weed Distribution Map - Environmental Weed Species - Figure 6 - Fuel Hazard Assessment Map - Figure 7 - Evidence of Feral and Pest Animals	
<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Requirement / Obligation</b>			

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Section 1 - 1.1	Stock must not be permitted to graze in any area, remove stock immediately - Ongoing from commencement date	In Control	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>As per Appin West Biobanking Agreement Annual Report 2024.</p> <p>No stock observed in all management zones on each site visit.</p> <p>Grazing by stock animals has recommenced on the property adjoining the southern boundary. There has been no incursion into the site during the reporting period.</p>	
Section 1 - 2.1	Comply with Weed MP - Section 3 - Ongoing from commencement date	In Control	<p>Targeted weed sweeps are conducted in order to control weeds at the site that are in low abundance including Lantana, Privet, Crofton Weed, Bridal Creeper, Narrow-Leaved Cotton Bush and a range of annual weeds.</p> <p>Manual removal of African Lovegrass in MZ1 and MZ2, adjoining the transmission line was completed during 2025 site visits to reduce the spread of the weed further into the site. Manual removal includes removing the entire tussock and roots.</p> <p>On the eastern side of the main road within MZ1, manual removal of Aloe Vera was undertaken, with the plant rafted on pallets. Follow up visits have confirmed that rafting is effective an effective method to kill the succulents.</p> <p>Targeted control of thistles and Pattersons curse have occurred in MZ3 by manually removing the plants.</p>	

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<p>Section 1 - 2.2</p>	<p>Review Weed Management Plan every 4 -6 years. Notify Chief Executive in writing within 14 days of commencement of review. Findings of the review must be submitted to Chief Executive within 3 months of commencing the review.          Chief executive to determine if update is required. Landowner must submit updated plan within 3 months of this request.          Update must cover matters as per 2.2. of Section 1.          - Ongoing from first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>BioBanking Agreement 215 agreed on 1 February 2017, with the first payment date being 20 July 2017.</p> <p>Landcare were engaged to undertake the review on 23 June 2023.</p> <p>The BCT was notified of the commencement of the review on 4 July 2023.</p> <p>The review was submitted on 19 July 2023.</p>	
<p>Section 1 - 3.1</p>	<p>Comply with Fire MP          - Ongoing from first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>Recommendation: Apply for a hazard reduction (HR) certificate to conduct a burn in MZ1, MZ2 and MZ3 as a priority and before 2026.</p> <p>To be completed in accordance with the five-year management plan review actions and fire requirements for vegetation types and threatened species in the BioBanking agreement.</p> <p>Removal of overgrown vegetation along existing fire trails and boundary fences adjacent to neighbouring property should be undertaken as soon as practical in accordance with five-year management plan review actions.</p>	

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<p>Section 1 - 3.2</p>	<p>Review Fire Management Plan every 4 -6 years.          Notify Chief Executive in writing within 14 days of commencement of review. Findings of the review must be submitted to Chief Executive within 3 months of commencing the review.          Chief executive to determine if update is required.          Landowner must submit updated plan within 3 months of this request.          Update must cover matters as per 3.2. of Section 1.          - Ongoing from first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>BioBanking Agreement 215 agreed on 1 February 2017, with the first payment date being 20 July 2017.</p> <p>Landcare were engaged to undertake the review on 23 June 2023.</p> <p>The BCT was notified of the commencement of the review on 4 July 2023.</p> <p>The review was submitted on 19 July 2023.</p>	
<p>Section 1 - 3.3</p>	<p>Do not light fires on the Biobank site other than for purposes of ecological burning of if permitted as a permissible activity as per Item 4, Clause 3.6.          - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>No ecological burns are planned in any zone until at least 2026 and then the site will be reconsidered for future ecological burns in a mosaic pattern across the site. Monitoring observations report no evidence of recent fire activity during site visit (Management report suggests last burn was in 2004).</p> <p>Acacia spp. in MZ 2 and MZ 7 continue to exhibit senescence. Fuel loads approx. 25 tonnes per hectare on average.</p> <p>No evidence of recent fire activity during all six site visits (BBA suggests last burn/wildfire was in 2004).</p>	

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<p>Section 1 - 4.1</p>	<p>No activities that will adversely effect biodiversity must be carried out except those permitted under Clause 3.6          - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024).          The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>In August 2019, a breach report was prepared and submitted to the BCT in regard to trespass and damage to the boundary fence and the illegal felling of CPW species including Ironbark species.</p> <p>No evidence of human activities that would adversely impact the values of the site during the 2025 reporting period.</p> <p>No new rubbish was identified during the 2025 reporting period. Pallets that were previously found onsite, have been utilised to raft aloe vera.</p> <p>All fences are in good condition and exclude stock from the site.</p> <p>All biobanking and security signs remain attached to the access gates.</p>	
<p>Section 1 - 4.2</p>	<p>Human activities that have negative effect on biodiversity are permitted if they are listed under Clause 3.6 or if they are undertaken as part of the management plans          - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Trespass and unauthorised removal of trees in August 2019. Report was provided to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust as required.</p> <p>Trespass and removal of three trees was identified in July 2024. An incident report was provided to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust as required by this condition. Fence repair contractors were contacted to provide a quote to repair fence damage during illegal access and an Intentional Damage report was lodged.</p>	

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<p>Section 1 - 4.4</p>	<p>Must not store or dispose of waste - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>No new rubbish was identified during the 2025 reporting period. Pallets that were previously found onsite, have been utilised to raft aloe vera.</p>	
<p>Section 1 - 4.5</p>	<p>Must take all reasonable steps to remove waste deposited by others, or which is otherwise present on the site - Ongoing from first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily. Timber pallets removed from site at time of audit. Recommendation: Pallet with Aloe vera plants to be removed and any other scattered rubbish</p> <p>No evidence of additional or new waste was observed during the site quarterly visits for the 2025 reporting period. Timber pallets used to raft aloe vera plants and to be removed once completed.</p>	

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<p>Section 1 - 4.6</p>	<p>Signage must be installed and maintained to deter human disturbance including dumping.          Signage must be the biobanking signs available by OEH          - Within 3 months of first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024).          The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>For the 2025 reporting period, all fences are in good condition and exclude stock from the site.</p> <p>All biobanking and security signs remain attached to the access gates.</p>	
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<p>Section 1 - 4.6</p>	<p>Fencing of 3 km of the site.        \$4500 allocated every three years to maintain fencing.        Single sign to be installed at each of the two locked gates        - Within 3 months of first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024).        The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>Illegally cut boundary fence on 160 Douglas Park Drive (adjoining property 200 Douglas Park Drive) repaired at time of audit.</p> <p>Recommendation:        Surveillance signage is recommended as a deterrence against unauthorised access in areas where previously disturbed.        Evidence of horse manure observed near photo point 7. Monitor for future activity. Fenced areas to replace barb wire with plain wire, on at least the top 2 strands and bottom strand to reduce the likelihood of entanglement of fauna and nocturnal animals. All future upgrades to fencing should be wildlife friendly.</p> <p>For the 2025 reporting period, all fences are in good condition and exclude stock from the site.</p> <p>All biobanking and security signs remain attached to the access gates.</p>	
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<p>Section 1 - 4.7</p>	<p>Retain the management access track on the Cataract River side - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>Access track remains in place, and is used to access photo point 9.</p>	
<p>Section 1 - 5.1</p>	<p>Native veg must not be cut down, felled, thinned, logged, killed, destroyed, poisoned, ringbarked, uprooted, burnt etc. Except in accordance with Fire Management Plan or Permissible Development under Clause 3.5 - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>No evidence of illegal removal of trees was found during the most recent site inspection. In previous reporting years, illegal logging of native Turpentine trees had occurred, on multiple instances, in MZ1 in the eastern block of the site.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>No evidence of fire activity.</p>	

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<p>Section 1 - 6.1</p>	<p>Planting required in the 0.5 Ha Management Zone 3 - 250 plants.          Record date of planting          - commencing from first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024).          The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>Recommendation:          Supplementary planting of 50 trees to be actioned in MZ3 in accordance with Planting schedule and requirements pages of this report. As commented in the five-year review, BCT recommends the installation of 800 mm tall mesh guards to protect seedlings.</p> <p>Supplementary tree planting occurred in MZ3 prior to the 2018.</p>	
<p>Section 1 -6.2</p>	<p>Protect plants from grazing for two years or until 50 cm high.          Record the date when the plant height requirements are met.          - commencing from first payment date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024).          The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>No Management Actions listed in audit</p> <p>No planting has been undertaken within the last two years.</p>	

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Section 1 - 6.3	Survey the plants for success - Conduct first survey 24 months after completion of planting, then every 12 months for 5 years	In Control	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>No Management Actions listed in audit.</p> <p>The seedlings do not appear to be impacted by grazing and have been maintained within the constraints of the site budget with survivability approximately 40% with additional recruitment observed from neighbouring native vegetation during the 2025 reporting period.</p>	
Section 1 - 6.5	Seeds and plants used for planting must be obtained from locally collected provenances, unless reasons to do otherwise. - Conduct first survey 24 months after completion of planting, then every 12 months for 5 years	In Control	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>No Management Actions listed in audit</p> <p>Illawarra Landcare confirmed by email on 26/9/19 that all plantings were sourced from Western and South Western Sydney.</p>	
Section 1 - 7.1	Don't remove dead timber except for firewood for one household (landowner) or fencing repairs. - Ongoing from commencement date	In Control	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>No dead timber has been introduced or removed from the site since the commencement of the BBA.</p>	

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Section 1 - 7.2	Timber brought from outside must be documented - Ongoing from commencement date	In Control	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>Comments as per Annual biobanking Report 2025: No dead timber has been introduced or removed from the site since the commencement of the BBA.</p>	
Section 1 - 8.1	Take reasonable steps to prevent, control erosion - Ongoing from commencement date	In Control	<p>No areas identified across the site which currently require any supplementary erosion control or stabilisation. Observations made during maintenance sweeps for all zones during annual and quarterly sites visits.</p> <p>No evidence of erosion observed during site inspections for the 2025 reporting period.</p>	
Section 1 - 9.1	Don't remove rocks from the site - Ongoing from commencement date	In Control	<p>No rock removal has occurred on the site since the commencement of the BBA.</p> <p>No evidence of rock removal observed during the 2025 reporting period.</p>	
Section 1 - 9.2	Can bring rocks from outside the site but once onsite can't be removed. - Ongoing from commencement date	In Control	<p>No rock removal has occurred on the site since the commencement of the BBA.</p> <p>No evidence of rock removal observed during inspection.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p>	

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Section 2 - 10.1	Comply with the Management Plan - Ongoing from first payment date	In Control	Negligible feral or overabundant native herbivores observed onsite in all zones.  No evidence of goats (scats) observed to date  Action Completed Satisfactorily.	
Section 2 - 10.2	Review Management Plan every 4 -6 years. Notify Chief Executive in writing within 14 days of commencement of review. Findings of the review must be submitted to Chief Executive within 3 months of commencing the review. Chief executive to determine if update is required. Landowner must submit updated plan within 3 months of this request. Update must cover matters as per 3.2. of Section 1. - Ongoing from first payment date	In Control	BioBanking Agreement 215 agreed on 1 February 2017, with the first payment date being 20 July 2017.  Landcare were engaged to undertake the review on 23 June 2023.  The BCT was notified of the commencement of the review on 4 July 2023.  The review was submitted on 19 July 2023.	
Section 2 - 11.1	Comply with Vertebrate Pest MP - Ongoing from first payment date	In Control	Fox baiting occurred between September and October 2024. A planned regional control program in autumn was cancelled due to a lack of staff availability from Local Land Services to manage the program.  1080 ejector traps were used, with one successful trigger being recorded.  No goat scats have been observed during any site visits. However, there is potential for goats to access the site (and graze in MZ3) as goats have been sighted within the same gorge approx. 7 km to the northwest at Douglas Park, NSW.	

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Section 2 - 11.2	<p>Review Pest Management Plan every 4 -6 years.          Notify Chief Executive in writing within 14 days of commencement of review. Findings of the review must be submitted to Chief Executive within 3 months of commencing the review.          Chief executive to determine if update is required.          Landowner must submit updated plan within 3 months of this request.          Update must cover matters as per 3.2. of Section 1.          - Ongoing from first payment date</p>	In Control	<p>BioBanking Agreement 215 agreed on 1 February 2017, with the first payment date being 20 July 2017.</p> <p>Landcare were engaged to undertake the review on 23 June 2023.</p> <p>The BCT was notified of the commencement of the review on 4 July 2023.</p> <p>The review was submitted on 19 July 2023.</p>	
Section 2 - 12.1	<p>Fertilisers or pesticides not to be used except for weed or pest control          - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	In Control	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024).          The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>Herbicides are used on site for weed control and mainly consists of cut and paint treatment.</p>	
Section 2 - 13.1	<p>Not relevant to this site          - Ongoing from first payment date</p>	N/A	Not relevant to this site	

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<p>Section 2 - 14.3</p>	<p>Don't impede natural flow regimes - Ongoing from commencement date</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>Comments as per last annual audit by BCT (site visit 24/09/2024). The next audit will be scheduled for after August 2025.</p> <p>Action completed Satisfactorily.</p> <p>No evidence of artificial structures being constructed to impede natural flow regimes observed during site inspections for the 2025 reporting period.</p> <p>No artificial structures installed to impede the natural flow regimes on the site. Natural flow regimes are maintained on the site in accordance with the BBA.</p>	
<p>Section 3</p>	<p>Spray/Slashing in Management Zones - Spray/Slashing three times per year (MZ1-3). Some management zones only required once per year (MZ4, 5 &amp; 6)</p>	<p>In Control</p>	<p>During the 2025 reporting period, targeted weed sweeps are conducted in order to control weeds at the site that are in low abundance including Lantana, Privet, Crofton Weed, Bridal Creeper, Narrow-Leaved Cotton Bush and a range of annual weeds.</p> <p>Manual removal of African Lovegrass in MZ1 and MZ2, adjoining the transmission line was completed at recent site visits to reduce the spread of the weed further into the site. Manual removal includes removing the entire tussock and roots.</p> <p>On the eastern side of the main road within MZ1, manual removal of Aloe Vera was undertaken, with the plant rafted on pallets. Follow up visits have confirmed that rafting is effective an effective method to kill the succulents.</p> <p>Targeted control of thistles and Pattersons curse have occurred in MZ3 by manually removing the plants.</p>	

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Section 3	Site inspections as weed treatments applied. Annual inspection and Monitoring Report - Annually from first payment date	In Control	Included in BioBanking Agreement Annual Report. 2025 report due 19 August.	
Section 3	Fires intervals between 7 and 30 years - Once every 12 to 30 years	In Control	Apply for a hazard reduction (HR) certificate to apply a burn in MZ1, MZ2 and MZ3 as a priority and before 2026. To be completed in accordance with the five year management plan review actions and fire requirements for vegetation types and threatened species in the BioBanking agreement.  Removal of overgrown vegetation along existing fire trails and boundary fences adjacent to neighbouring property should be undertaken as soon as practical in accordance with five-year management plan review actions.  Action Completed Satisfactorily.	
Section 3	Exclude fire until 2026. Unplanned fires permitted. Must not burn >25% of the site at any one time. - Once every 12 to 30 years	In Control	No planned burning in any zones until 2026.  Action Completed Satisfactorily.	
Section 3	In MZ5 totally exclude fire other than wildfire - Once every 12 to 30 years	In Control	Comments as per last annual audit by BCT.  Action Completed Satisfactorily.	
Section 3	Visual monitoring in 2026 as per MP table - 2026	N/A	Not required until 2026	

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Section 3	Monitoring prior to and after burning as per table - 2026 or following a wildfire	In Control	No evidence of recent fire activity during all visits (BBA suggest last burn/wildfire was in 2004).  No evidence of recent fire activity observed during 2025 inspections.	
Section 3	Periodic trittering along fence lines is permitted but must not affect canopy or mid storey - Every 5 years	In Control	No evidence of recent fire activity during all visits (BBA suggest last burn/wildfire was in 2004).  No evidence of recent fire activity observed during 2025 inspections.	
Section 3	Monitoring of number and impacts on annual basis - No or negligible occurrence on the site	In Control	Comments as per last annual audit by BCT.  Action Completed Satisfactorily.	
Section 3	Protect MZ3 planting - Review annually	In Control	Comments as per last annual audit by BCT.  Action Completed Satisfactorily.  The seedlings do not appear to be impacted by grazing and have been maintained within the constraints of the site budget with survivability approximately 40% with additional recruitment observed from neighbouring native vegetation.	
Section 3	Species traces and potential impacts - Annually	In Control	During the 2025 reporting period, negligible feral or overabundant native herbivores observed onsite in all zones.  Action Completed Satisfactorily.	

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Section 3	1080 baiting - If warranted (Consult GSLLS)	In Control	<p>Fox baiting occurred between September and October 2024. A second planned regional control program in autumn was cancelled due to a lack of staff availability from Local Land Services to manage the program.</p> <p>1080 ejector traps were used, with one successful trigger being recorded.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p>	
Section 3	Den fumigation or habitat removal - If warranted	In Control	Not required during the 2025 reporting period.	
Section 3	Qualitative observation for traces and scats - Annually	In Control	No evidence of pest scats found during the 2025 reporting period across the site.	
<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Requirement / Obligation</b>			
1.3	Photo Points - Within 12 months or commencement date and every 12 months thereafter	In Control	Photo points updated within the 2025 reporting period annual report.	
1.3	Percentage of ground cover present on the biobank site - Annually	In Control	<p>No reduction in groundcover observed during the 2025 reporting period. No stock incursion has allowed groundcover to be maintained and/or increase in density across the site over the previous 6 years due to the installation of the exclusion fencing.</p> <p>Action Completed Satisfactorily.</p>	

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1.3	Number of stock and dates when stock have entered - Quarterly	In Control	No stock observed in all management zones on each site visit.  Grazing by stock animals has recommenced on the property adjoining the southern boundary. There has been no incursion into the site since during the reporting period.	
1.3	Physical condition of fencing - control of stock - control of humans - control of ferals and overabundant herbivores - control of vertebrates pests  - Quarterly	In Control	The site fencing is maintained to prevent stock grazing. Fencing was repaired following prior illegal access to site from tree felling incident. Currently not maintained at a standard to control feral or overabundant herbivores and/or vertebrate pests, however there has been minimal impact to date by herbivore grazing	
1.3	Records of human disturbance - Bi-annually	In Control	Access for management purposes includes ICH and Landcare Australia (land management contractor) staff.  There is no ability for stock or unauthorized motor vehicles to access the site with the current exclusion fencing in place. Fence was damaged in July 2024 during illegal tree felling incident onsite and has since been repaired  Routine inspections conducted at each site visit to verify fencing is secure and that there have been no incursions. Any incursions and associated impacts would be reported to ICH and then escalated to the BCT as per BBA.	
1.3	Evidence of erosion - Bi-annually	In Control	No areas identified across the site during the 2025 reporting period that currently require any supplementary erosion control or stabilisation. Observations made during maintenance sweeps for all zones during annual and quarterly sites visits.	

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1.3	Evidence of waste - Bi-annually	In Control	No waste was found onsite during the 2025 reporting period	
2	Landowner must complete and submit an annual report to the Chief Executive for approval using the annual reporting template.	In Control	Previous report submitted on 19 August 2024. 2025 Report due for submission on 19 August 2025.	