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AIRTRUNK

**ANNUAL COMPLIANCE
REPORT
(EPBC 2019/8417)
31/10/2024 TO
31/10/2025**

COMMERCIAL
DEVELOPMENT AT
210 SWANN DRIVE,
DERRIMUT, VICTORIA



JANUARY 2026

PUBLIC

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Annual Compliance Report

(EPBC 2019/8417)

31/10/2024 to 31/10/2025

Commercial Development at 210 Swann Drive, Derrimut, Victoria

AirTrunk

WSP



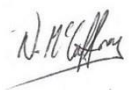
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REV	DATE	DETAILS
1	29/01/2026	Final
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EPBC 2019/8417

Reporting period: 31/10/2024 – 31/10/2025

Our ref: PS120946-ECO-ACR_YR6-Rev0

Your ref: EPBC 2019/8417

By email and post
post.approvals@environment.gov.au

29 January 2025

Public

Audit and Assurance Section
Compliance and Enforcement Branch
Environment Assessment and Compliance Division
Department of the Environment
GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601

To Whom It May Concern

**Annual Compliance Report
(EPBC 2019/8417)
31/10/2024 to 31/10/2025
Commercial Development at 210 Swann Drive, Derrimut, Victoria**

This Annual Compliance Report documents compliance against conditions of approval and provides results of annual offset site monitoring for EPBC Act Approval (EPBC 2019/8417) for the 31/10/2024 – 31/10/2025 reporting period.

I trust this satisfies your requirements on this matter. If clarification or further information is sought, please contact me on 03 8662 6260 or justin.pegg@wsp.com.

Yours sincerely

Justin Pegg
Associate Ecologist

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1 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORTING

1.1 PROJECT – ACTION

In 2019, AirTrunk Operating Pty Ltd proposed to establish a commercial development at 210 Swann Drive, Derrimut, Victoria. The proposed action was referred to the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) (EPBC 2019/8417) for impacting 2.444 hectares of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) listed Threatened Ecological Community ‘Natural Temperate Grassland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain’ (NTGVVP) – Critically Endangered, and 2.444 hectares of habitat for the Vulnerable Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar*.

1.2 APPROVAL UNDER THE EPBC ACT

AirTrunk Operating Pty Ltd received approval for the action on 23 October 2019. One of the conditions of approval (Condition 12 of EPBC Act Approval 2019/8417) was to provide DCCEEW with an Annual Compliance Report, to be submitted within 60 days of the anniversary of the date of commencement/approval.

As per the Deed of Agreement with DCCEEW dated 14 April 2020, EPBC approval (2019/8417) was transferred from AirTrunk Operating Pty Ltd to Air Trunk Pty Ltd (as trustee for AirTrunk Melbourne Land Trust).

1.3 COMPLIANCE REPORT

The reporting period for this compliance report is the fifth 12 month-period following commencement of the action which occurred on 31/10/2019. This is the sixth compliance report and covers the period 31/10/2024 – 31/10/2025. The final compliance report is to be for the period 31/10/2029 – 31/10/2030.

The compliance against approval conditions is provided in Table 1.1 below. Compliance reporting has been undertaken as per the Federal *Annual Compliance Reporting Guidelines* (DoE, 2014).

There are no third-party ecological monitoring requirements and reporting commitments as per the approved Offset Management Plan (OMP) (EHP, 2019a) for the year 5 period. This has not been undertaken as previously done for years 1 – 4 by WSP. Landowner annual monitoring and reporting commitments are provided in Appendix C.

As required by the *Annual Compliance Reporting Guidelines* (DoE, 2014), the declaration of accuracy is attached as Appendix D.

Mapping of the action area and offset area as shown in the Approval have been provided in this report for convenience below.

Table 1.1 Approval conditions compliance

CONDITION OF APPROVAL	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANT/NON-COMPLIANT	EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CLAIMS REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE
1	In the study area, the approval holder must not clear more than: a 2.444 hectares of NTGVVP. b 2.444 hectares of Striped Legless Lizard habitat.	Compliant	Clearance was undertaken in accordance with the EPBC Approval and can be confirmed in writing by Air Trunk if required.
2	Prior to the commencement of the action, to compensate for the loss of up to 2.444 ha of NTGWP and 2.444 ha of Striped Legless Lizard habitat, the approval holder must control the offset area, must provide the Department with written evidence of the approval holder's effective management authority over the offset area, and must implement the offset management plan at the offset area. The approval holder must continue to implement the offset management plan until the approval expires.	Compliant	Landowner confirmed commencement of management, as per Offset Management Plan (EPBC 2019/8417) on 21 October 2019 via email. DCCEEW notified via EMKC Australia Pty. Ltd. on behalf of AirTrunk- email dated 29 October 2019.
3	Within 5 months of the date of approval, the approval holder must secure the offset area.	Compliant	Credit Trade Agreement securing the offset area signed 23 December 2019.
4	Notify department with: a written evidence that offset has been secured. b Shapefile of offset attributes	Compliant	a Department notified by email on 29 October 2019. b Shapefile submitted via email on 9 October 2019. Emailed to Robert.Kirby@Environment.gov.au .

CONDITION OF APPROVAL	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANT/NON-COMPLIANT	EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CLAIMS REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE
5	The approval holder must implement the CEMP and weed measures for the duration of the approval.	Compliant	Communication via email on 15/12/2020 from a senior project manager of [REDACTED] - construction contractors for AirTrunk], confirming compliance with the CEMP stating: <i>“ [REDACTED] have adhered to the measures identified in the [Preliminary Documentation] and CEMP by routinely and continuously monitoring and managing the weeds on the 210 site throughout the development construction works. Inspections have been undertaken by our on site Health, Safety and Environment Committee made up of [REDACTED] personnel, Airtrunk representative and sub-contractor representative during their weekly site walks.”</i>
6	Notify department of commencement of the action within 10 business days of commencement.	Compliant	Action commenced on 31 October 2019. Department notified via EMKC email on 29 October 2019.
7	If the commencement of the action does not occur within 5 years from the date of this approval, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the prior written agreement of the Minister.	Not applicable	Action commenced on 31 October 2019.
8	The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records.	Compliant	Compliance recording requirements were met for years 1 - 5 in Annual Compliance Reports – ACRs, published at: https://www.airtrunk.com/policies-reports/ Compliance recording requirements will be met for year 4 with this report to be published at the same link.
9	If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request.	Not applicable	To be submitted electronically to DCCEEW upon request if required.

CONDITION OF APPROVAL	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANT/NON-COMPLIANT	EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CLAIMS REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE
10	<p>The approval holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a submit plans electronically to the Department for approval by the Minister; b publish each plan on the website within 20 business days of the date the plan is approved by the Minister or of the date a revised action management plan is submitted to the Minister or the Department, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister; c exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on the website or provided to a member of the public; and d keep plans published on the website until the end date of this approval. 	Compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Mapping undertaken in Year 1 as a part of the ecological monitoring is provided in Appendix B-5 in this report. b Plan is to be published by, and hosted on, AirTrunk’s website at https://www.airtrunk.com/policies-reports/. c No ecologically sensitive data has been published to date. d Plans remain published on website until all approval requirements are satisfied.
11	<p>The approval holder must ensure that any monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under a plan, is prepared in accordance with the Department's Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data (2018) and submitted electronically to the Department in accordance with the requirements of the plan.</p>	Compliant	<p>Minister has received plans. Offset Management Plan provided as a part of the final Preliminary Documentation – 19 September 2019.</p> <p>There is no digital data to be provided for year 6.</p>

CONDITION OF APPROVAL	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANT/NON-COMPLIANT	EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CLAIMS REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE
12	<p>The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12-month period following the date of commencement of the action, or otherwise in accordance with an annual date that has been agreed to in writing by the Minister. The approval holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the relevant 12-month period; b notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published on the website; c and provide the weblink for the compliance report within five business days of the date of publication; d keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until this approval expires; e exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website; and f where any sensitive ecological data has been excluded from the version published, submit the full compliance report to the Department within 5 business days of publication. 	Compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Compliance will be published by AirTrunk at https://www.airtrunk.com/policies-reports/ To be done by 30 January 2026 – being 60 Victorian business days from 31 October 2025. b Notification to be provided by email complete with this report. c Link to be sent to epbcmonitoring@dcceew.gov.au d Report will remain published on website until all conditions of this approval satisfied. e No ecologically sensitive data has been provided. f Not applicable, as no ecologically sensitive data has been provided.

CONDITION OF APPROVAL	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANT/NON-COMPLIANT	EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CLAIMS REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE
13	<p>The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any: incident; non-compliance with the conditions; or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than two business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. The notification must specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a any condition which is or may be in breach; b a short description of the incident and/or non-compliance; and c the location (including co-ordinates), date, and time of the incident and/or non-compliance. <p>In the event the exact information cannot be provided, provide the best information available.</p>	Compliant	<p>No incidents or non-compliances have occurred in the year 6 reporting period.</p> <p>There is potential non-compliance with the offset providers potentially not meeting OMP targets.</p>
14	<p>The approval holder must provide to the Department the details of any incident or non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in plans as soon as practicable and no later than 10 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance, specifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future; b the potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and c the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder. 	Non-Compliant Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Potential impact of offset management issues raised in previous years, regarding a decline in offset quality, primarily due to an increase in Serrated Tussock <i>*Nasella trichotoma</i>, and significant herbicide overspray resulting in off target impacts to indigenous flora coverage, is now considered a non-compliance. See native vegetation monitoring in section 2.1, and monitoring results in Appendix B. b. The potential impact of the non-compliance is the requirements condition 2 of the approval may be considered by DCCCEEW as not satisfied. c. Remedial action to be undertaken by approval holder has not yet been identified or undertaken. Corrective action to be undertaken.

CONDITION OF APPROVAL	REQUIREMENT	COMPLIANT/NON-COMPLIANT	EVIDENCE SUPPORTING CLAIMS REGARDING COMPLIANCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE
15	The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with the conditions are conducted as requested in writing by the Minister.	Not applicable	Not requested by Minister
16	<p>For each independent audit, the approval holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the draft audit criteria to the Department; b only commence the independent audit once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the Department; and c submit an audit report to the Department within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria. 	Not applicable	Not requested by Minister
17	The approval holder must publish the audit report on the website within 10 business days of receiving the Department's approval of the audit report and keep the audit report published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Not applicable	Not requested by Minister
18	Within 30 days after the completion of the action, the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide completion data.	Compliant	AirTrunk can confirm the Action has been completed, as the footprint of the building works is complete.

2 ANNUAL MONITORING – OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Annual monitoring to evaluate progress must be evaluated against the objectives set out in section 8 of the Offset Management Plan (OMP) (EHP, 2019a). Detailed vegetation monitoring is to be undertaken in years 1 – 4, 6, 8 and 10. Results have been compiled against these objectives in reference to Table 8 of the OMP (EHP, 2019a). This table is provided in Appendix B.

Landowner reporting has been undertaken and is provided for reference in Appendix C.

LANDOWNER REPORTING

The key results of landowner reporting are summarised below:

- A mosaic burn was undertaken over a portion of the site. There is intent to burn in year 6 also.
- Pulse grazing has been undertaken.
- A representative of the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) has inspected the site and provided actions for landowners.

2.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1.1 DETAILED VEGETATION MONITORING

Detailed vegetation monitoring was undertaken as per Section 8.2 of the OMP. Detailed vegetation monitoring is to be undertaken in years 1 – 4, 6, 8 and 10. The full results of this monitoring are provided in Appendix B.

Key results of vegetation monitoring are summarised below:

- Biomass percentage cover was assessed as being ~57 %, which is down from year 4 levels of 89.4 %. Inter-tussock space was assessed as being 8.5 % which is up from 4.4 %. See Table B.3 in Appendix B-2. Targets as per the OMP for biomass percentage cover and inter-tussock space are 20-40% and less than 20%, respectively. Biomass and inter-tussock space indicate an increase in quality from year 4. This was apparently due to recent grazing.
- Coverage of high threat – HT, exotic weeds was assessed as being at approximately 50% coverage, which is an increase of 15 % from ~35% in year 4, this is up from the previous year (29 %). This coverage is primarily due to Serrated Tussock **Nassella trichotoma* coverage which has steadily increased since year 1 of management when it was recorded at being at approximately 10 % coverage. See images in Appendix B-6. Current photopoints are provided in Table B.5, with year 1 photopoints provided in Table B.7 for comparison.
- Other high threat weeds were recorded at low levels being Sweet Briar **Rosa rubiginosa*, African Boxthorn **Lycium ferrocissimum*, Artichoke Thistle **Cynara cardunculus* & Gelenium **Galenia pubescens* – see mapping provided at Appendix 5.
- Coverage of Toowoomba Canary Grass **Phalaris aquatica* remained at 2023 levels at 2 – 3 %.
- Plains Grassland EVC 132 was assessed as having a reduced Habitat Hectare score of 35/100 against the *Low-rainfall* Plains Grassland EVC 132_63 benchmark. This was previously assessed as 38/100, with the reduction in score being due to a reduction in the *Lack of Weeds* score from a 4 to a 0 due to an increase in coverage of the High Threat Serrated Tussock **Nassella trichotoma*. Recruitment went from a 0 up to a 3 due to an increase in bare ground. Organic litter score reducing from 3 to 2, being dominated by non-native litter.

2.1.2 STRIPED LEGLESS LIZARD MONITORING

Striped Legless Lizard (SLL) population monitoring was undertaken as per section 8.3 of the OMP. Results of Striped Legless Lizard monitoring is provided in Table B.4, Appendix B-3. The location of the tile grids checked is shown in Appendix B-5.

Striped Legless Lizard surveys are to be undertaken in years 1 – 4, 6, 8 and 10.

No Striped Legless Lizards were observed during the two prescribed checks in year 6. With only two checks, this does not indicate that the species is not present or is declining, however it may indicate that the species is not present in high density. The Preliminary Documentation (PD) reports that ‘a population of SLL was detected during targeted surveys, multiple age cohorts were observed suggesting a sustainable, breeding population is present within the offset site’ (EHP, 2019c). The PD and OMP do not detail any survey results indicating the presence of a population.

Section 6.7 of the PD (EHP, 2019c) states that ‘the desired outcome is the maintenance and improvement of the SLL population.’ It is noted that this is not a specific commitment but rather described as a *desired* outcome. The OMP only commits to habitat improvement of the site (OMP section 5.4 (EHP, 2019a)), rather than maintenance or improvement of the population. With an improvement in NTGVVP, SLL habitat is considered similarly improved.

2.1.3 MONITORING OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Monitoring against Table 8 of the OMP – Management Actions Table, was undertaken and is provided as Table B.1, Appendix B-1.

MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING SUMMARY

The key results of this monitoring are summarised below:

- Pulse grazing had been undertaken at the time of inspection. See Landowner reporting in Appendix C. Pulse grazing appears to have been successful, with biomass levels reducing and inter-tussock space increasing despite weed levels increasing.
- Landowner reporting as per state requirements is comprehensive and accurate. – Landowner reporting Appendix C.
- Fences are in excellent condition and fit for purpose.
- Rabbits were not observed, warrens appeared abandoned. No Fox scats were observed. No Fox dens were observed. Warrens were reported to be hand-collapsed and baited in December 2025 – Landowner reporting Appendix C. Rabbit activity remains low.
- At the time of assessment coverage of Serrated Tussock *Nassella trichotoma* was at its highest point in the six years across the offset area at approximately 50% coverage, with much untreated. It appears that control of serrated tussock is failing – Table B.5, and Image 1 Table B.6.
- It was previously mentioned in previous years that there needs to be greater effort to minimise off target / overspray when conducting weed control. This advice appears to not have been observed, with overspray around serrated tussock often impacting indigenous grasses to a higher degree than what would usually be expected in management of indigenous grassland – see image 2 Table B.6. Weed control in NTGVVP is recommended to be undertaken by suitably-qualified bush regenerators with experience in the application of herbicide in conservation areas and minimising off-target damage and experienced in the identification of indigenous flora species. It is worth noting that it is anticipated that remedial action is considered possible if undertaken in the correct manner.
- Feather Heads *Ptilopus macrocephalus* has not been observed since year 1. This may be due to grazing pressure, errant herbicide application, or natural mortality.

REFERENCES

- DOE 2014. Annual Compliance Report Guidelines. *In*: ENVIRONMENT, D. O. T. (ed.). Commonwealth of Australia.
- EHP 2019a. Offset Management Plan: 5-95 Birds Road, Balliang, Victoria (EPBC 2019/8417).
- EHP 2019b. Offset Site Assessment: 5 - 95 Birds Road, Balliang, Victoria.
- EHP 2019c. Preliminary Documentation fo the Proposed Development at 210 Swann Drive, Derrimut, Vic (EPBC 2019/8417).

APPENDIX A

MAPS OF IMPACT AREA AND OFFSET
AREA REPLICATED FROM EPBC
APPROVAL 2019/8417

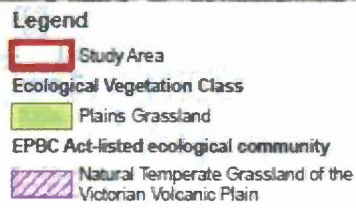


APPENDICES

1. Appendix 1: the location of the proposed action, as demarcated by the red line and labelled 'Study area'.



Figure 2
Ecological features
210 Swann Drive,
Derrimut



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13 Jul 2015, EcoPlan_P_000007_1001v2015.pptx



2. Appendix 2: the location of the offset which must be secured under condition 3, as demarcated by the blue dotted line and labelled 'Offset area'.



APPENDIX B

OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN; ANNUAL
MONITORING APPENDICES



**APPENDIX B-1
OFFSET MANAGEMENT PLAN
MONITORING RESULTS – YEAR 6**

Table B.1 Management actions table and reporting year 6

REPORT DETAILS		
Assessor/s	Justin Pegg	
Dates	Striped Legless Lizard (SLL) survey dates	9 October 2025, and 16 November 2025
	NTGVVP monitoring date/s	9 October 2025
	Offset site monitoring date/s	9 October 2025
Landowner reporting	Landowner reporting forms completed and attached?	Attached at Appendix C

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
Fencing						
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Maintain fencing in good condition around entire boundary of all sites where fencing exists or is required Refer Section 5.5.2 of OMP	Ongoing	Maintain fencing to DEECA fencing standards in BushBroker Information Sheet 12 - Standards for Management — Fencing	Compliant	Fencing repaired/renewed. Fencing is fit for the purpose of stock exclusion, as per the updated <i>Management standards for native vegetation offset sites</i> (DELWP 2019) with seven strands of wire. Fencing is around perimeter of wider paddock rather than the immediate offset area.

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Erect temporary fencing around offset site during grazing exclusion period (if stock present during this period within the property cannot be confined to certain areas) Refer Section 5.5.3 of OMP	October - November	Exclude stock from the offset site during exclusion period to protect NTGVVP community.	Non-compliant Ongoing	Grazing appeared to be recent in October and November. Landowner reporting notes pulse grazing between February to October, while also noting hay was purchased 'Oct/Nov'. With fencing only around the larger paddock, and no exclusion fencing around the smaller offset area, it does not seem logical that sheep were excluded during the exclusion period if fed in November, and being kept within the wider paddock.
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	If a threat arises erect an additional fence immediately around the entire boundary of the offset site Refer Section 5.5.2 of OMP	Immediately on identification of threat	Erect fencing to DELWP fencing standards in BushBroker Information Sheet 12 — Standards for Management — Fencing	Non-compliant Ongoing	See above
1	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5	Establish posts to mark the boundary of the offset site in accordance with advice from a	Immediately on approval of year one	Facilitate management and monitoring of the offset site. Delineate location of temporary exclusion fence.	Compliant	Boundary of offset site is delineated on ground by wooden survey pegs at vertices of offset area. These survey pegs were reported to have been placed by surveyor.

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
	ha of SLL habitat	qualified ecologist and land surveyor Refer Section 5.5. I. of OMP	management works.			
Woody Weeds						
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Eliminate all new and emerging woody weeds Refer Section 5.5.3 of OMP	Ongoing	Eliminate woody weeds (<1% cover)	Compliant	Control of woody weeds is being undertaken. Coverage of woody weeds appears to be less than 1% of vegetative cover. Woody weeds still present at below 1% levels with occurrences of Briar Rose <i>*Rosa rubiginosa</i> observed.
Herbaceous Weeds						
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Control all herbaceous weeds. Refer to Table 4 for list of herbaceous weeds, their control method and timing of actions Refer Section 5.5.3 of OMP	Refer to Table 6	Eliminate all high threat weeds (<1% cover) within offset site. Minimise off-target damage (avoid all native plants)	Non-compliant Ongoing	Coverages of herbaceous weeds to be controlled were approximately equal to, or less than coverages listed in Table 4 of the OMP. Coverage of Wild Oat <i>*Avena fatua</i> is being kept well below year one levels. At the time of assessment there remained large patches of untreated and seeding Serrated Tussock <i>*Nassella trichotoma</i> , at approximately 50% coverage, being above the initial 10% baseline cover recorded in Table 4 of the OMP. See image 1 Table B.6.

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
						<p>Coverage of Toowomba Canary-grass <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> appeared above inception level of <1% being approximately 2 – 3 %.</p> <p>Coverages of remaining weeds listed in Table 4 were at approximately the inception levels listed.</p> <p>New occurrences of Saffron Thistle <i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> – a high threat exotic herbaceous weed were observed. Currently at <1 % cover.</p> <p>It should be noted that significant overspray of grassland is still occurring as a result of weed control efforts. This issue was previously raised with the landowner, and the need to minimise off-target damage when applying herbicide discussed.</p> <p>The OMP discusses herbicide application in terms of spot-spraying. This should be interpreted as knap-sacking. As detailed in previous years, If quick sprays or rigs are to be used these should only be used at low-pressures and at close range with high-accuracy wands. An example of overspray is shown in Image 2 Table B.6. Weed control in NTGVVP is recommended to be undertaken by personnel experienced in the application of herbicide in areas of conservation and minimising off target damage.</p>
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5	Eliminate all new and emerging herbaceous weeds	Ongoing.	<1% cover of all new and emerging herbaceous weeds at the end of Year 10	Compliant	Herbaceous and grassy weeds were listed by previous assessors of the site (EHP, 2019b). Great Mullein <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> , a new high-threat weed for the site recorded in year 2, is being

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
	ha of SLL habitat	Refer Section 5.5.3 of OMP				kept below 1% over however mature plants were observed going to seed in year 6. A few new occurrences of Saffron Thistle <i>*Scolymus hispanicus</i> – a high threat exotic herbaceous weed were observed. Currently below 1% cover.
Pest Animals						
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Control rabbits and foxes. Refer to Table 5 for a list of control methods and timing of actions Refer Section 5.5.4 of OMP	Refer to Table 7	No surface disturbance within the offset site No active rabbit warrens to be present No active fox dens to be present No rubbish/artificial harbour present Minimal artificial piles of logs and rocks	Compliant	There was no apparent surface disturbance across the offset area. Rabbits were not observed and one warren appeared abandoned. No fox scats or fox dens were observed. Warrens were reported to be hand-collapsed and baited, and foxes and rabbits hunted with longarm rifles in December 2025 – Landowner reporting Appendix C. No rubbish or artificial harbour was present No artificial piles of logs or rocks were observed
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Monitor and control rabbits and foxes Refer Section 5.5.4 of OMP	Ongoing	Reduction in the abundance of pest animals, and no detectable impacts to the native grassland	Compliant	The presence of rabbits is mentioned in section 5.5.5.1 of the OMP (EHP, 2019a) and both foxes and rabbits are mentioned as identified on site in the preliminary assessment of the offset site (EHP, 2019b). Current pest levels appear to be lower to that discussed in these documents being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>small [rabbit] warrens ... recorded within and surrounding the offset site.</i> - <i>Small amount of [fox] disturbance, no dens observed.</i>

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
						Rabbits were not observed, one warren appeared abandoned. No fox scats or fox dens were observed. Warrens were reported to be hand-collapsed and baited, and foxes and rabbits hunted with longarm rifles in December 2025 – Landowner reporting Appendix C.
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Monitor and control all new and emerging pest animals Refer Section 5.5.4 of OMP	Ongoing	Control numbers of any new & emerging pest animals	Compliant	No new pest animals were observed beyond those listed in the OMP.
Biomass Management						
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Pulse grazing Refer Section 5.5.5 of OMP	The maximum length of continuous grazing is four weeks with at least two weeks rest between cycles. Stock generally excluded during October -November	Stock must be removed should total vegetation cover fall to or below 70% Sufficient bare ground (approximately 20% to 40% cover) maintained in order to maintain space for recruitment of herbs and grasses. No loss of native plant diversity as a result of grazing regimes. Reduction in weed cover.	Non-compliant Ongoing	Pulse grazing had been undertaken at the time of inspection. See Landowner reporting in Appendix C. <i>Pulse Grazing events have taken place though out the year between February to October 2023 with appropriate rest periods in between.</i> Pulse grazing appears to have been successful in maintaining or reducing biomass levels, and bare ground toward ideal levels. As biomass coverage is now ~ 89% and bare ground at around ~ 4%. The OMP sets a target of 20 - 40% cover of bare ground. Biomass control is not achieving OMP targets.

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
			Stock removed immediately following any high rainfall events.			
Detailed native vegetation monitoring						
Years 1-4, 6, 8 and 10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Monitoring Refer Section 8.2 of OMP	Spring/Summer	Allow for ongoing auditing of the effectiveness of management. Reports will include a review of past management works against the performance targets and objectives contained within this OMP.	Compliant	Ongoing monitoring undertaken as per this report – and as summarised in section 2.
Striped Legless Lizard Monitoring	10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Monitoring Refer Section 8.3 of OMP	Spring/Summer	Striped Legless Lizard monitoring not included in Management Actions Table of OMP. Outcomes to be achieved gained from section 8.3. No decline in SLL population No degradation of SLL habitat Re-evaluation of management and implementation of adaptive management if required.	Non-compliant Ongoing	Survey 1 for Striped Legless Lizard was undertaken on 9 October and 16 November 2025. No Striped Legless Lizard <i>Delma impar</i> were observed during the two prescribed surveys. The Preliminary Documentation – PD, reported ‘a population of SLL was detected during targeted surveys, multiple age cohorts were observed suggesting a sustainable, breeding population is present within the offset site’ (EHP, 2019c). The PD and OMP do not however detail original survey results. Although no SLL have been recorded in monitoring across years 1 - 6, with only two checks of survey grids, it is not reasonable to conclude that the species is not

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
						<p>present or is declining. The results may indicate that the species is not present in high density.</p> <p>Section 6.7 of PD (EHP, 2019c) states that ‘the desired outcome is the maintenance and improvement of SLL population.’ It is noted that this is not a specific commitment, but rather a <i>desired</i> outcome.</p> <p>The OMP only commits to habitat improvement (section 5.4 (EHP, 2019a)), rather than maintenance or improvement of the population. With an improvement in NTGVVP, SLL habitat is considered similarly improved.</p> <p>A non-compliance with regards <i>No degradation of SLL habitat</i> has been identified due to a reduction in quality of NTGVVP, higher weed coverage, and high biomass levels. Current extent of NTGVVP areas is shown in mapping at Appendix B-5. NTGVVP area being approximately 2.71 ha down from 10.5 ha as reported in the OMP (EHP, 2019a).</p>
Annual reporting						
1-10	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	Prepare and submit an annual report and photo monitoring to DEECA and DCCEEW. Refer Section 5.5.7 and 8.1 of OMP	Submit at least 2 months prior to on-title agreement anniversary date	Annual report is signed, dated and submitted by the landowner at least 2 months prior to the anniversary date of on-title agreement registration Report provides enough detail in the form of written comments and supporting evidence that an	Non-compliant Ongoing	<p>Landowner has completed annual reporting requirements. This is attached in Appendix C. Photopoints were reported as being completed although not provided to WSP by the date of the preparation of this report.</p> <p>Landowner reporting as per state requirements is for the most part comprehensive and accurate, albeit with discrepancies as follows:</p>

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
				<p>assessor can easily determine the completion of / progress against the commitments for the offset site.</p> <p>Allow for ongoing auditing of the effectiveness of management.</p> <p>Reports will include a review of past management works against the performance targets and objectives contained within this OMP. Future management priorities will also be detailed in these reports.</p> <p>Obligations of the Landowner have been met and the obligations form is signed, dated and submitted with the annual report</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - weed coverages as observed by WSP - grazing reported pulse events – this may be true although habitat appeared to be conventionally grazed - efficacy of biomass management. <p>This item has been identified as non-compliant as landowner reporting should more accurately reflect on ground conditions and progress of management.</p> <p>WSP Photopoints are mapped in Appendix B-5, and photos are provided in Table B.5, Appendix B-6.</p>
5	10.5 ha of NTGVVP and 10.5 ha of SLL habitat	<p>Review effectiveness of OMP.</p> <p>Refer Section 5.5.8 and 8.1 of OMP</p>	End of Year 5.	<p>If existing OMP is not leading to the ongoing maintenance and improvement of the NTGVVP community, a review will be undertaken, and a new management plan prepared for the remaining 5 years of management.</p>	Non-compliant Ongoing	<p>Year five review is being provided as a part of this year six report. Preliminary findings are as provided in herin, and consistently in previous years.</p> <p>It is proposed that this review be provided in the format of an addendum letter to address management issues raised herein being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High coverage of Serrated Tussock *<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>

YEAR	AREA	MANAGEMENT ACTION DESCRIPTION – OMP	TIMING	ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME TO BE ACHIEVED – OMP	COMPLIANT / NON-COMPLIANT / NOT APPLICABLE	ANNUAL ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS (NOV 2025)
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - grazing reported pulse events – this may be true although habitat appeared to be conventionally grazed <p>This review is to be undertaken Q1 2026. DCCEEW will be provided with this addendum as this is agreed upon by landowner and AirTrunk.</p>

Source: (EHP, 2019a)¹

¹ EHP 2019. Offset Management Plan:5-95 Birds Road, Balliang, Victoria (EPBC 2019/8417).

APPENDIX B-2 FLORISTICS

Table B.2 Flora species, origin, and consideration of high-threat weeds

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HT
	Sheep's Burr	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	
*	Silvery Hair-grass	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i>	
	Common Wheat-grass	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> s.l.	
*	Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	
	Common woodruff	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	
	Kneed Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	
	Rough Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> ssp. <i>scabra</i>	
*	Bearded Oat	<i>Avena barbata</i>	y
	Red-leg Grass	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	
*	Soft Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	y
*	Red Brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>	y
*	Saffron Thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	
	Drooping Cassinia	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	#
	Windmill Grass	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	
*	Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	y
	Slender Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i> ssp. <i>omnigracilis</i>	
	Sieber Crassula	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> s.l.	
*	Artichoke Thistle	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> subsp. <i>flavescens</i>	y
*	Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	y
	Dark Bottle-washers	<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	
	Hairy Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	
*	Big Heron's-bill	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	
	Blue Heron's-bill	<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	
*	Galenia	<i>Galenia pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	y
*	Silky Cudweed	<i>Gamochaeta calviceps</i>	
	Cut-leaf Goodenia	<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>	
	Varied Raspwort	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	
*	Barley-grass	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	
*	Smooth Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	
	Finger Rush	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	
*	Wimmera Rye-grass	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	y

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HT
*	African Box-thorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	y
*	Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	y
	Common Nardoo	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	
*	Burr Medic	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
*	Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	y
*	Toowoomba Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	
*	Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	
*	Ribwort	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	
	Feather Heads	<i>Ptilotus macrocephalus</i>	
*	Onion Grass	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	
*	Sweet Briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	y
	Common Wallaby Grass	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	
	Bristly Wallaby-grass	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	
*	Wild Sage	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	
*	Saffron Thistle	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	y
	Apple of Sodom	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	
*	Common Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
*	Rat-tail Grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	
	Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	
*	Narrow-leaf Clover	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> var. <i>angustifolium</i>	
*	Hop Clover	<i>Trifolium campestre</i> var. <i>campestre</i>	
	Five-minute Grass	<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>	
*	Twiggy Mullein	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	y
*	Great Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	y
*	Squirrel-tail Fescue	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	
31	Totals		16

Table B.3 Biomass assessment results

PLOT	BIOMASS COVERAGE %	BARE GROUND / INTER-TUSSOCK SPACE %
1	15	10
2	10	20
3	40	3
4	50	0
5	50	3
6	80	0
7	99	0
8	80	3
9	90	3
10	65	7
11	60	15
12	85	15
13	35	20
14	40	20
Average 2025	57.1	8.5
Average 2023	89.4	4.4

APPENDIX B-3 SLL SURVEY RESULTS

Table B.4 Striped Legless Lizard survey results September 2025

DATE	TIME	TEMPERATURE	CLOUD COVER	WIND	RAIN IN THE PAST 24 HOURS	CURRENT RAIN	SURVEY NUMBER	GRID NUMBER	GRID START TIME	SLL RECORDED	SLL SKINS RECORDED	SPECIES RECORDED	GRID END TIME
9/10/2025	10:50	17	<20%	7 High Wind Moderate Gale Near Gale	None	None	1	10	10:40	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> , Spotted Marsh Frog <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> Eastern Striped Skink <i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	10:52
9/10/2025	10:57						1	10		0	0		
9/10/2025	11:13	16	<20%	7 High Wind Moderate Gale Near Gale	None	None	1	9	11:04	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> , Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	11:14
9/10/2025	11:33	17	<20%	7 High Wind Moderate Gale Near Gale	None	None	1	8	11:22	0	0	Eastern Striped Skink <i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	11:33
9/10/2025							1	8	11:34	0	0		
9/10/2025	11:49	17	<20%	7 High Wind Moderate Gale Near Gale	None	None	1	7	11:40	0	0	Unidentified Skink	
9/10/2025	12:06	15	20-40%	7 High Wind Moderate Gale Near Gale	None	None	1	6	11:53	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	
9/10/2025	12:26	15	60-80%	7 High Wind Moderate Gale Near Gale	None	None	1	5	12:16	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> , Unidentified Skink	12:27
9/10/2025	12:44	15	20-40%	7 High Wind Moderate Gale Near Gale	None	None	1	4	12:33	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> Eastern Striped Skink <i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	12:45
9/10/2025	12:59	15	20-40%	6 Strong Breeze	None	None	1	3	12:46	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	13:00
9/10/2025	13:11	15	20-40%	6 Strong Breeze	None	None	1	2	13:00	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> , Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	13:11
16/11/2025	09:09	12	>80%	5 Fresh Breeze	Moderate	None	2	10	09:10	0	0	Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> , Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	09:28
16/11/2025	09:31	12	60-80%	5 Fresh Breeze	Moderate	None	2	9	09:32	0	0	Unidentified skink Tussock skink <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i> Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	09:50
16/11/2025	09:55	12	>80%	5 Fresh Breeze	None	Light	2	8	09:55	0	0	Spotted Marsh Frog <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> Tussock skink <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i> Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	10:09

DATE	TIME	TEMPERATURE	CLOUD COVER	WIND	RAIN IN THE PAST 24 HOURS	CURRENT RAIN	SURVEY NUMBER	GRID NUMBER	GRID START TIME	SLL RECORDED	SLL SKINS RECORDED	SPECIES RECORDED	GRID END TIME
16/11/2025	10:15	12	60-80%	5 Fresh Breeze	Moderate	None	2	7	10:15	0	0	Spotted Marsh Frog <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> Tussock skink <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	10:30
16/11/2025	10:32	12	60-80%	5 Fresh Breeze	Moderate	None	2	6	10:32	0	0	Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i> Spotted Marsh Frog <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	10:45
16/11/2025	10:47	12	>80%	5 Fresh Breeze	Moderate	None	2	5	10:48	0	0	Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i> Spotted Marsh Frog <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> Tussock skink <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	11:02
16/11/2025	11:08	13	60-80%	5 Fresh Breeze	Moderate	None	2	4	11:08	0	0	Little Whip Snake <i>Parasuta flagellum</i> Eastern Brown Snake <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> Tussock skink <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i>	11:19

**APPENDIX B-4
HABITAT HECTARE ASSESSMENT
SHEETS**

Treeless Vegetation Quality Field Assessment Sheet

Version 1.4 - July 2009

Logs (where applicable⁺) **Score** -

Category & Description	Large logs present*	Large logs absent [#]
< 10% of benchmark length	0	0
< 50% of benchmark length	3	2
≥ 50% of benchmark length	5	4

Large logs defined as those with diameter ≥ 0.5 of benchmark large tree dbh.
 + Applicable to some shrublands and scrubs (refer to EVC benchmark as a guide). Where applicable assess in accordance with the habitat hectares method for logs in treed EVCs. Note that most shrublands and scrubs do not contain a large tree component and hence a large log assessment is not required (refer to EVC benchmark as a guide). Such EVCs should be scored as if 'large logs present'.
 * present if large log length is ≥ 25% of EVC benchmark log length.
 # absent if large log length is < 25% of EVC benchmark log length.

----- **'Landscape Context Score'** -----

Patch Size **Score** 8

Category & Description	Score
< 2 ha	1
Between 2 and 5 ha	2
Between 5 and 10 ha	4
Between 10 and 20 ha	6
≥ 20 ha, but 'significantly disturbed'	8
≥ 20 ha, but not 'significantly disturbed'	10

* 'significantly disturbed' defined as per RFA 'Old Growth' analyses eg. roading, coupes, grazing etc. – effectively most patches within fragmented landscapes.

Neighbourhood **Score** 0

Radius from site	% Native vegetation*	Weighting	Score
100 m	-	0.03	0.00
1 km	-	0.04	0.00
5 km	-	0.03	0.00
subtract 2 if the neighbourhood is 'significantly disturbed'			-
Add Values and 'round-off'			0

* to nearest 20%.
 Multiply % native vegetation x Weighting for each radius from the zone (eg. 40% x 0.03 = 1.2); then add values to obtain final Neighbourhood Value.

Distance to Core Area **Score** -

Distance	Core Area not significantly disturbed*	Core Area significantly disturbed*
> 5 km	0	0
1 to 5 km	2	1
< 1 km	4	3
contiguous	5	4

* defined as per RFA 'Old Growth' analyses.

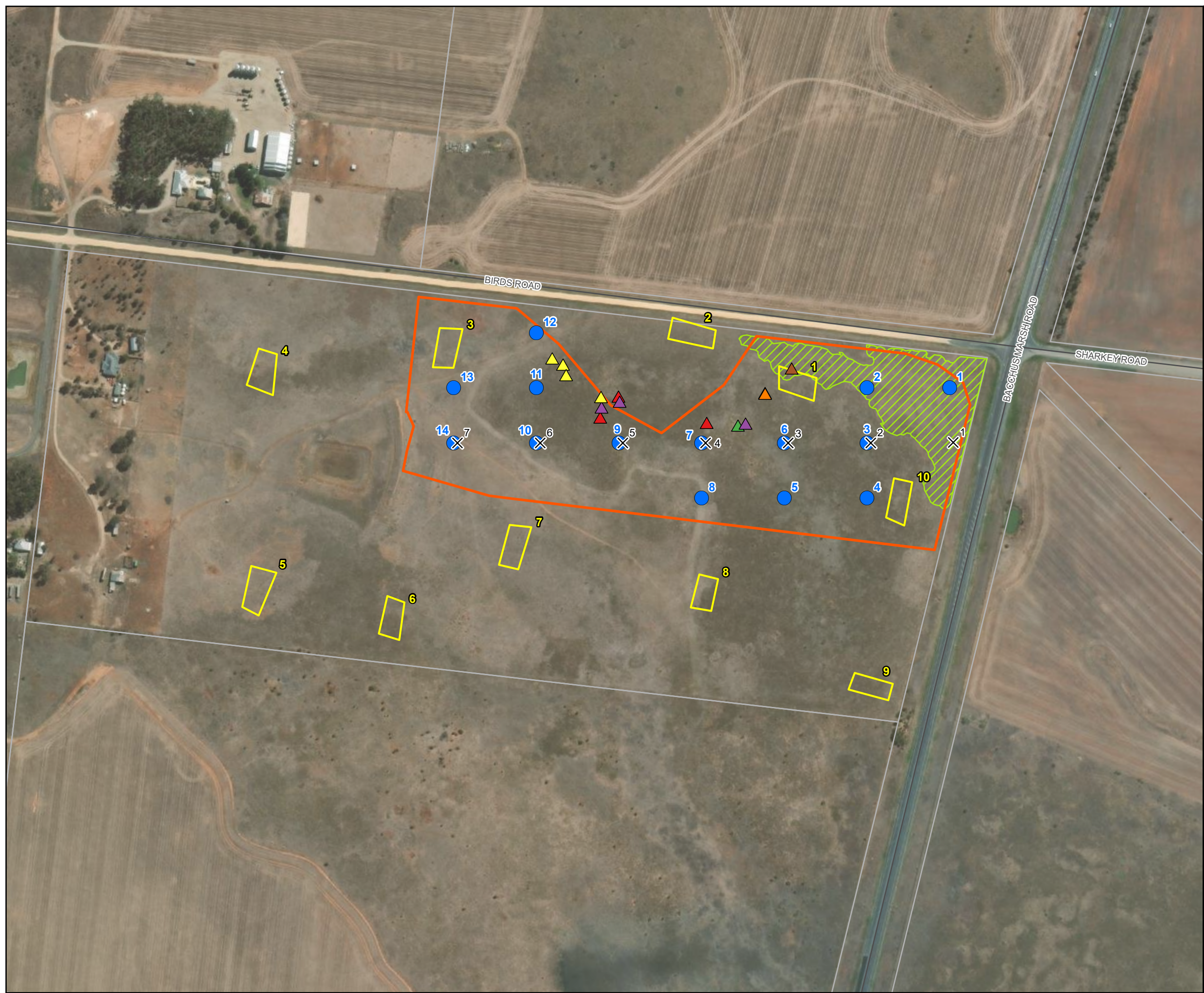
Final Habitat Score											
Component	'Site Condition Score'						'Landscape Context Score'			Total	
	Understorey	Lack of Weeds	Recruitment	Organic Litter	Logs (if applicable)	Standardiser	Subtotal	Patch Size	Neighbourhood		Distance to Core Area
Score	15	0	3	2	0		27	8	0	0	100
											35

↓

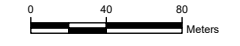
1.36

APPENDIX B-5 MAPPING

Figure 1
5-95 Birds Rd, Balliang –
ecological monitoring year 6 - 2025



- Legend**
- Weed Points**
- ▲ *Cynara cardunculus subsp. flavescens* (Artichoke Thistle)
 - ▲ *Galenia pubescens var. pubescens* (Galenia)
 - ▲ *Hordeum leporinum* (Barley-grass)
 - ▲ *Lycium ferocissimum* (African Box-thorn)
 - ▲ *Marrubium vulgare* (Horehound)
 - ▲ *Rosa rubiginosa* (Sweet Briar)
 - ▲ *Scolymus hispanicus* (Golden Thistle)
- Biomass Monitoring Points
- × Photopoints
- Road
- Cadastre
- ▨ NTGVVP extent 2026
- ▭ Reptile Survey Tile Grids
- ▭ CFL-3069_02 Site 1



Coordinate system: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale ratio correct when printed at A3
Date: 29/01/2026
1:4,000
Author: Wilson Sahmet

Data sources: VicMap 2020, WSP 2020
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**APPENDIX B-6
PHOTO LOG**

Table B.5 Photopoints 1 – 7 2026

Photopoint 1



Photopoint 2



Photopoint 3



Photopoint 4



Photopoint 5



Photopoint 6



Photopoint 7



Table B.6 Photos of interest across the offset area

Image 1. High coverage of untreated Serrated Tussock
**Nassella trichotoma*



Image 2. Shows Controlled Serrated Tussock **Nassella trichotoma* and apparent high level of off target impacts to surrounding grassland.



Image 3 shows high biomass levels, mainly due to Serrated Tussock **Nasella trichotoma*



Table B.7 Photopoints 1 – 7 2020

Photopoint 1



Photopoint 2



Photopoint 3



Photopoint 4



Photopoint 5



Photopoint 6



Photopoint 7



APPENDIX C

LANDOWNER REPORTING



Department of Energy, Environment & Climate Action Annual Report Form

Enter management year here: Year ___6

Management Agreement: VC CFL - 3069

Enter Landowner name(s) here:

Kylie Buttigieg

Site Code: ___02

Site-Zone	Standard to be achieved	Management action description <i>(write each management action description from your final management actions table below)</i>	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
Site 1	Fencing	To Protect the Site from threats	On going	YES	Maintenance all boundary Fences are regularly inspected throughout the year. See Log Book for details.
ALL	7 Photo Points	7 Photo Monitor Points	October *	Yes	7 Photo Point locations were selected across the Site and Photos taken we always take these photos at the end of October but due to weather conditions we weren't able to take at the beginning November, 2025. See Map and Photos marked 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a
ALL	Elimination of all Woody Weeds	Woody weeds to be eliminated Sweet Briar Rose & African Boxthorn	Year Round	Yes	Any new Briar Rose plants have been hand chipped and removed from Site throughout the year. Any new African Boxthorn plants have been hand cut and their stumps painted throughout the year. The numbers of both these woody weeds continue to stay below 2% (See attachment 3 Log Book, photo evidence) (See receipts for Chemicals)
ALL	New and emerging woody weeds	Monitor for new and emerging woody weeds and eliminate.	Ongoing	Yes	Sifton Bush (Cassinia Sifton) Native Cassinia Shrubs scattered around the Site. We will continue to monitor them to make sure they do not get out of control. We do not think that their cover has not increased much in the last 12 months The area in the North East corner has been photographed and added to Photo Evidence Document The Sheep help keep the population down by eating any small bushes when they are on Site for Biomass grazes.

Site-Zone	Standard to be achieved	Management action description <i>(write each management action description from your final management actions table below)</i>	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
All	Control High threat herbaceous and grassy weeds	Control all high threat herbaceous and grassy weeds to ensure cover does not increase beyond current cover.	Year round	Yes	<p>Serrated Tussock – Targeted spot spray year-round concentrating efforts on areas with infestations a reduction in the amount across most of the Site (see photo evidence of large sections of dead serrated tussock) but there are areas still have work to be done. Areas with coverage will be targeted for Mosaic Burns in Year 7 (2026). We will continue to be spray year-round. With the October and November rainfall new plants have come through sections that have already been sprayed so areas need to be resprayed and that is currently happening.</p> <p>Mosaic Burns did not occur in Year 6 (they do not have to be completed every year) weather conditions did not allow. We had an extremely windy August, September, October. We had burns planned in September but they did not eventuate. Our Fire Permit does not allow us to burn above 14Kms per hour. After more than 12 months of drought conditions we finally started seeing some much need rain on the Site. October and November which made it too wet to burn. Fire restrictions commenced on 24/11/25 until March 2026.</p> <p>Areas that were burned in Year 5 Mosaic Burns were spot sprayed.</p>
			Early Spring & Summer	Yes	<p>Spear Thistle plants are been sprayed and seed heads hand chipped and removed Spring and continued to be sprayed through Summer 2025 to 2026 with a reduction on Site.</p>
			Early Spring & Summer	Yes	<p>Toowoomba Canary-Grass reduction of plants on Site as Sheep help to control this weed and further grazing will help reduce further when on Site.</p>
			Early Spring & early Summer	Yes	<p>Saffron Thistle Spot Sprayed and hand chipped (seed heads removed from Site) early Summer reduction of plants on Site. Continuing through Summer 2025 to 2026.</p>
			Spring & early Summer	Yes	<p>Horehound Spot sprayed early Summer with a reduction in plants on Site.</p>
			Spring & Summer	Yes	<p>Galenia has been spot sprayed Spring and continuing through Summer and a reduction on Site. Also sprayed in the year. Our Sheep graze so this has help significantly reduce the amount of this weed its almost irradiated.</p>
			Spring & Summer	Yes	<p>Chilean Needle Grass spot sprayed with a reduction on Site.</p>
			Spring & Summer	Yes	<p>Bathurst Burr spot sprayed and hand chipped with a high reduction of plants in all zones.</p>

Site-Zone	Standard to be achieved	Management action description <i>(write each management action description from your final management actions table below)</i>	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
			Spring & Summer	Yes	Soft Brome is eaten by sheep in Biomass grazes in Spring and there has been a reduction across the Site. Please see log book attachments and photos showing dying weeds and receipts for chemical/herbicide. See Log Book for details
All	Control all low threat Herbaceous Weeds	Ensure all low threat herbaceous Weeds do not increase beyond current levels	Spring & early Summer February - October	Yes Yes Yes Yes	Ribwort Pulse grazing has been beneficial in reducing numbers Wild Oat Pulse grazing has been beneficial in reducing numbers. White Clover Pulse grazing has been beneficial in reducing numbers. Wild Turnip Pulse Grazing has been beneficial in reducing numbers. All of the above herbaceous have decreased and Biomass Grazing will continue to reduce numbers further when sheep are back on Site in February 2026.
All	New and emerging high threat & herbaceous weeds	Ensure weed cover does not increase beyond current levels and monitor for new and emerging high threat.	Year round	Yes	Any new weeds were identified on Site If they are spot sprayed or removed. New weeds identified continue to be spot sprayed year- round namely Sticky Cape Gooseberry, Artichoke Thistle, Fleabane and Great Mullein. Good reduction on Site.
All	Biomass Management	Biomass management	February – October	Yes	Grazing Sheep as per management Plan to control herbaceous weeds such as Wild Oat, Turnip and White Clover and Toowoomba Canary Grass and other herbaceous weeds Galenia has almost been eliminated from the Site. This year was challenging with the sheep as we have had drought conditions for more than 12 months. Hay prices tripled and hay became increasing hard to source. While this didn't impact the Offset it impacted management of the sheep while excluding them from the offset. As of Oct/Nov we were able to source local hay to support our flock of approximately 100 Aussie White Sheep. We also didn't have lambs this year. Pulse Grazing events have taken place though out the year between February to October 2024 with appropriate rest periods in between. We continue to see the benefit of pulse grazing reducing the herbaceous weeds and the amount of cover. See Log Book for details of rest periods and photo evidence of our Sheep.

Site-Zone	Standard to be achieved	Management action description <i>(write each management action description from your final management actions table below)</i>	Timing	Action Completed (Yes/No)	Description of Actions and observed outcomes (Include or attach evidence of actions completed / comments / observed outcomes)
All	Pest Animals	Rabbits & Foxes	Year round	Yes	Active and non-active rabbit warrens were baited and hand collapsed in December 2025 and if detected while spraying for weeds from time to time during the year. Also rabbits and foxes were hunted (with long arm on foot) across the entire property throughout the year. see Log Book entries
All	New & emerging pest Animals	Monitor & Control	Year round	Yes	No new threats have been detected.

Observations:

As mentioned above Year 7 saw drought conditions on the Site. Extremely windy August, September and October. At the start of October the Site looked like the end of Summer. Then much needed rain in October and November which brought lots of growth both native and weed. Some areas that had been sprayed had to be resprayed and work as always continues through December and into Year 7. The site is now green and lots of native flowers and herbs have flourished. This year while spraying Dave had lots of sightings of the Striped Legless Lizard as late as April (It was still quite hot in April). He saw them under some of the tiles for monitoring and also cracks in the ground.

We also had a SLL in our wood pile close to our house during in Winter. We replaced the piece of wood and left it undisturbed for the rest of Winter.

A Mosaic Burn was scheduled to happen in September this year. Dave took 4 weeks Annual Leave but the wind was just relentless. He only ended up taking 2 weeks and returned to work and rescheduled another 2 weeks in October. Rain started and it was too wet and windy to burn and too late in the season. We will try again in Year 7.

Hunting on Site. Our son Louis has his junior gun licence and is a keen hunter so accompanied by Dave they hunted rabbits and foxes on Site with longarm on foot. No fox dens were found but foxes move through the Site. If there was a sighting then they always when out hunting.

Annual reporting				
All	<p>Annual report is signed, dated and submitted by the landowner at least 2 months before the anniversary date of the agreement</p> <p>The annual report is a useful opportunity to make comprehensive comments and observations, giving a picture of the current condition of the site(s), issues identified, works undertaken and actions still required. You are encouraged to create a separate report to include in your annual reporting each year that captures this detailed information. The benefits of monitoring your vegetation condition and identifying issues and management undertaken, is that it aids you to gauge the success of management on the condition of native vegetation over time.</p> <p>The Department is also able to use this information to assist with the assessment of your compliance with the agreement and provides us with useful information and data for future management advice.</p> <p>Obligations of the landowner (compliance with section 6 of the Landowner Agreement) have been met, and I have read, signed, dated and submitted the obligations form with the annual report.</p>	<p>Prepare and submit an annual report providing evidence of works carried out.</p> <p>Where the actions were not carried out provided evidence as to the reason why.</p> <p>Include supporting evidence by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ detailed written observations & additional report ✚ photo point monitoring ✚ map of zones & photo points ✚ photographs of works undertaken ✚ receipts/invoices for materials & works carried out, including by contractors ✚ log books of works carried out ✚ obligations of the landowner form ✚ payment method is correct ✚ Receipts of seeds / seedlings ordered or purchased including a table/list of the species, numbers of each species (can estimate if using seeds), provenance ✚ Site log - table/list of numbers of species planted/recruiting or germinated, including: numbers of each species by life form that are present/survived and/or were replaced for that year 	<p>Submit at least 2 month prior to agreement anniversary date</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> obligations of the landowner form <input type="checkbox"/> where applicable: payment method is correct <input type="checkbox"/> detailed written observations & additional report <input type="checkbox"/> photo point monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> map of zones & photo points <input type="checkbox"/> photographs of works undertaken <input type="checkbox"/> receipts/invoices for works carried out, including by contractors <input type="checkbox"/> log books of works carried out <input type="checkbox"/> Receipts seeds/seedlings, provenance, table of species list & numbers <input type="checkbox"/> Site log / table of plantings/germination & survival numbers by life form

I hereby declare that the supplied information is accurate and complies with reporting requirements under General Conditions under the Second Schedule of the DELWP Management Agreement.

Signed: **Kylie Louise Buttigieg**



Date: 15/12/2024

APPENDIX D

DECLARATION OF ACCURACY



491 Providing false or misleading information to authorised officer etc.

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person:
- (a) provides information or a document to another person (the recipient); and
 - (b) knows the recipient is:
 - (i) an authorised officer; or
 - (ii) the Minister; or
 - (iii) an employee or officer in the Department; or
 - (iv) a commissioner;
performing a duty or carrying out a function under this Act or the regulations; and
 - (c) knows the information or document is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (2) The offence is punishable on conviction by imprisonment for a term not more than 1 year, a fine not more than 60 penalty units, or both.

Note: Subsection 4B(3) of the Crimes Act 1914 lets a court fine a body corporate up to 5 times the maximum amount the court could fine a person under this subsection.

The declaration below should be attached to the compliance report and signed by the approval holder. If the approval holder has sub-contracted the project (or part thereof), or the preparation of the compliance report, the responsibility for accuracy still lies with the approval holder:

Declaration of accuracy

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

Signed



Full name (please print) **Justin Pegg**

Position (please print) **Associate Ecologist**

Organisation (please print including ABN/ACN if applicable) **WSP Australia Pty. Ltd. ABN: 80 078 004 798**

Date **29 /01 /2026**