

Variation of conditions attached to approval

Moranbah North Extension Project, Moranbah, Queensland (EPBC 2018/8338)

This decision to vary conditions of approval is made under section 143 of the *Environment Protection* and *Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Approved action

approval holder	Anglo Coal (Moranbah North Management) Pty Limited
	ACN: 069 603 587
approved action	To construct and operate an extension to longwall mining at the existing Moranbah North Mine, seven kilometres north of Moranbah, Queensland. See EPBC Act referral 2018/8338.
period for which the approval has effect	This approval has effect until 21 August 2065.

Variation

variation of conditions attached to approval	The variation is: Delete condition 9 attached to the approval and substitute with the conditions specified in the table below.
date of effect	This variation has effect on the date this instrument is signed.

Person authorised to make decision

name and position	Brendan Linton-Smith
	Acting Branch Head
	Environment Assessments (Vic and Tas) and Post Approvals Branch
	Nature Positive Regulation Division
signature	well.
date of decision	15 July 2025

Part A – Conditions specific to the action		
Original dated 18/09/2020	1)	The approval holder must undertake the action in the Moranbah North Extension project area.
Original dated 18/09/2020	2)	The approval holder must not clear more habitat for each listed threatened species than the area specified for each listed threatened species in the 'Total Clearance of habitat (hectares)' column of the following table:

Matter of national environmental significance	Stage 1 estimate	Stage 2 estimate	Total Clearance of habitat (hectares)
Koala (<i>Phascolarctos</i> cinereus) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat	300	230	530
Greater Glider (Petauroides volans) habitat	300	230	530
Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (Geophaps scripta scripta) breeding habitat	124	141	265
Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (Geophaps scripta scripta) foraging habitat	182	88	270
Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia</i> maculata) important habitat	10	31	41

3) Environmental Offset Requirements

To compensate for the total **clearance** of habitat for the **listed threatened species** up to the **limits** as specified in condition 2, the approval holder must provide an environmental offset in accordance with the principles of the **Environmental Offsets Policy**.

As varied on 28 February 2022 To compensate for the total clearance of 530 ha of Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) habitat, the environmental offset must result in an increase in Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) habitat connectivity in the riparian zones within the environmental offset.

5)

By 30 September 2022, the approval holder must submit an Offset Area Management Plan (OAMP) prepared by a **suitably qualified ecologist** and **suitably qualified person** for the written approval of the **Minister**. The approval holder must not commence **Stage 2** until the OAMP has been approved in writing by the **Minister**. The approved OAMP must be implemented for at least the remaining duration of this approval.

Original dated 18/09/2020

6) The OAMP must include:

- a) a description of the environmental offset that will compensate for the total clearance of the listed threatened species habitat as specified in condition
 2, including the location size, condition, environmental values present and surrounding land uses;
- b) baseline data, including results from field validation surveys, and quantifiable ecological data on habitat quality and other supporting evidence that documents the presence of each listed threatened species, and the quality of habitat for each listed threatened species within the environmental offset;
- c) an assessment of site habitat quality;
- d) details of how the environmental offset will provide connectivity with other habitats and biodiversity corridors or will contribute to a larger strategic offset for each listed threatened species;
- e) maps and shapefiles to clearly define the location and boundaries of the environmental offset, accompanied by offset attributes;
- f) specific offset completion criteria derived from the site habitat quality to demonstrate the improvement in the quality of habitat for each listed threatened species in the environmental offset over the period of effect of this approval;
- g) details of the management actions, and timeframes for implementation, to be undertaken to achieve the offset completion criteria, including but not limited to:
 - removal and exclusion of stock from grazing in the riparian zones where establishment work of tree species native to the Bowen Basin region is being undertaken;
 - ii) control of grazing in the riparian zones where there are established trees;
 - iii) establishment of a typical range of tree species native to the Bowen Basin region, in particular *Eucalyptus* species in **riparian zones** and elsewhere in the environmental offset;

- iv) measures to protect juvenile trees from grazing by native species; and
- v) weed and feral animal management;
- h) interim milestones that set targets at 5-yearly intervals for progress towards achieving the offset completion criteria;
- i) details of the nature, timing and frequency of monitoring to inform progress against achieving the 5-yearly interim milestones and maintaining improvements of habitat quality (the frequency of monitoring must be sufficient to track progress towards each set of milestones, and sufficient to determine whether the environmental offset is likely to achieve those milestones in adequate time to implement all necessary corrective actions);
- timing for the submission of internal monitoring reports which provide evidence demonstrating whether the interim milestones and offset completion criteria are likely to be, and/or have been, achieved;
- k) timing for the implementation of corrective actions if monitoring activities indicate the interim milestones will not be, or have not been, achieved;
- a risk analysis and a risk management and mitigation strategy for all risks to the successful implementation of the OAMP and timely achievement of the offset completion criteria, including a rating of all initial and post-mitigation residual risks in accordance with the risk assessment matrix;
- evidence of how the management actions and corrective actions take into account relevant approved conservation advices and are consistent with relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans; and
- n) details of the legal mechanism for **legally securing** the environmental offset, such that legal security remains in force over the environmental offset for at least the period of effect of this approval.

7) To assess the effectiveness of the management actions in the OAMP to increase Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) habitat connectivity in the riparian zones within the environmental offset, the approval holder must engage an independent suitably qualified expert to undertake an assessment every 5 years after the approval of the OAMP until the approved OAMP offset criteria are achieved.

Original dated 18/09/2020

- 8) The approval holder must ensure each assessment of the effectiveness of the management actions in the approved OAMP is:
 - a) subject to a **peer-review** completed within 6 months of the completion each such assessment; and

		b) published on its website with the findings of the peer-review within 6 months of the completion of the peer-review and remain published for the remaining duration of this approval.	
As varied on the date this instrument was signed	9)	The approval holder must legally secure the environmental offset by 6 August 2026. The approved OAMP must be attached to the legal mechanism used to legally secure the environmental offset.	
Original dated 18/09/2020	10)	The approval holder must notify the Department within 5 business days of the mechanism to legally secure the environmental offset being executed.	
Original dated		tters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) Management Plan	
18/09/2020	11)	For the protection of the listed threatened species and their habitat in the Moranbah North Extension project area , the approval holder must implement avoidance, mitigation and management measures from the commencement of the action and for the remaining duration of this approval.	
As varied on 28 February 2022	12)	By 30 September 2022, the approval holder must submit a MNES Management Plan for the written approval of the Minister . The MNES Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist and suitably qualified person , and in accordance with the Department's Environmental Management Plan Guidelines .	
Original	13)	The MNES Management Plan must include:	
dated 18/09/2020		 a) details of specific environmental outcomes to be achieved for the listed threatened species and their habitat; 	
		 interim milestones that set targets at 5-yearly intervals for progress towards achieving the environmental outcomes; 	
		c) details of the measures that will be undertaken in the Moranbah North Extension project area to avoid, mitigate and manage impacts on the listed threatened species and their habitat during vegetation clearance, construction, operation and decommissioning of the action, including but not limited to:	
		 reduce the number of weeds and feral animals identified as threats to the listed threatened species compared with pre-clearance levels; 	
		 ii) a fauna spotter-catcher being present during all habitat clearance activities, with the ability to cease habitat clearance for an appropriate timeframe where one or more protected matters could be impacted; 	
		iii) no clearance in the riparian zones other than that specified in this approval;	

- iv) control of grazing in all riparian zones;
- v) enforced vehicle speed limits of 60 kilometres/hour or less;
- vi) road signage at regular intervals to alert vehicle drivers of Koala presence;
- vii) an appropriate fire management approach to avoid high intensity and frequent fires;
- d) details on the specific timing, frequency and duration of the measures to be implemented;
- evidence of how the measures are based on best available practices, appropriate standards, and supported by scientific evidence;
- details on how the measures have been developed with consideration of the S.M.A.R.T principle;
- g) details of the nature, timing and frequency of monitoring to inform progress against achieving the 5-yearly interim milestones (the frequency of monitoring must be sufficient to track progress towards each set of milestones, and sufficient to determine whether the milestones are likely to be achieved in adequate time to implement all necessary corrective actions);
- timing for the submission of internal monitoring reports which provide evidence demonstrating whether the interim milestones have been achieved;
- i) timing for the implementation of corrective actions if monitoring activities indicate the interim milestones will not be, or have not been, achieved;
- j) a risk analysis and a risk management and mitigation strategy for all risks to the successful implementation of the MNES Management Plan and timely achievement of the environmental outcomes, including a rating of all initial and post-mitigation residual risks in accordance with the risk assessment matrix; and
- k) evidence of how the measures and corrective actions take into account relevant approved conservation advices and are consistent with relevant recovery plans and threat abatement plans.

14) The approval holder must not commence **Stage 2** until the MNES Management Plan has been approved by the **Minister**. The approved MNES Management Plan must be implemented for the remaining duration of this approval.

As varied on 28 February 2022	15) To avoid habitat fragmentation for the Koala, the approval holder must rehabilitate the total 530 ha of Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat to be cleared with native <i>Eucalyptus</i> species and/or <i>Corymbia</i> species known to be present in the Moranbah North Extension project area at the date of the commencement of the action.	
Original dated 18/09/2020	16) Within 35 years of the date of this approval, the approval holder must demonstrate, to the Minister's written satisfaction, that the environmental outcome specified at condition 15 has been achieved.	
Original	Conservation of the Koala and Greater Glider in the Bowen Basin	
dated 18/09/2020	17) In addition to its obligations under the Environmental Offsets Policy , and within 5 years of the commencement of Stage 2 , the approval holder must contribute a single \$100,000 payment (GST exclusive and indexed in line with CPI to be equato the value of \$100,000 on the date of commencement the action) to a program specified by the Minister in writing where the contribution will be used for the better protection and long-term conservation of the Koala and Greater Glider in the Bowen Basin.	
Original dated 18/09/2020	18) The approval holder must provide written notice to the Department , with documentary evidence, that the single \$100,000 payment to the program has been made within 5 business days of making the payment.	
Original	Water-dependent Ecosystems (WDE) Management Plan (WDEMP)	
dated 18/09/2020	The approval holder must ensure there is no adverse effect on the function of WDEs in, or within 2 kilometres of, the Moranbah North Extension project area from water-related impacts as a result of underground mining activities of the action.	
As varied on 28 February 2022	 By 30 June 2024, the approval holder must submit a WDEMP for the written approval of the Minister. The WDEMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified water resources expert and suitably qualified person, and in accordance with the Department's Environmental Management Plan Guidelines. The WDEMP must include the following details, with detailed justification, of: a) the location (including maps, GPS co-ordinates and shapefiles), extent (in hectares) and description of the function of all WDEs derived from desktop resources and site specific field information collected in accordance with relevant Commonwealth, State or best practice guidelines; b) a risk-based assessment method to determine all low risk WDEs, moderate risk WDEs, high risk WDEs and very high risk WDEs; c) c. hydrogeological conceptual modelling, groundwater modelling and surface water modelling (incorporating the existing and decommissioned) 	

- coal seam gas wells), including an ecohydrological model incorporating the stressor-response relationships for all WDEs, local-scale numerical modelling and consideration of cumulative **impacts**;
- d) d. how all modelling is fit-for-purpose to inform the site-specific assessment and the risk-based assessment method;
- e. a site-specific assessment to verify the results of modelling for predicted moderate risk WDEs, high risk WDEs and/or very high risk WDEs, including consideration of past monitoring data;
- f) f. performance indicators, trigger values and limits for moderate risk WDEs, high risk WDEs and/or very high risk WDEs to demonstrate there will be no adverse effect on the function of WDEs in, or within 2 kilometres of, the Moranbah North Extension project area from water-related impacts as a result of underground mining activities of the action;
- an ongoing monitoring program. Including but not **limit**ed to groundwater, surface water and subsidence monitoring, to ensure no adverse effect on the function of WDEs is occurring;
- timing for the regular updating of all modelling which aligns with the timing of revisions to the Underground Water Impact Report (the modelling must be updated to include all data collected from the ongoing monitoring program);
- a mitigation strategy, including details of Trigger Action Response Plans, targeted mitigation strategies and separate corrective actions, to be implemented where any trigger values have been exceeded for moderate risk WDEs, high risk WDEs and/or very high risk WDEs to ensure limits are not exceeded, and consideration of cumulative impacts;
- j) details of how the mitigation strategy will not result in a new or increased impact on protected matters;
- k) timing for the submission of internal monitoring reports which provide evidence demonstrating performance against the **trigger values** and **limits**, including analysis of trends that indicate exceeding a **trigger value** and/or **limit** is likely to occur during or before the next reporting period;
- a 3-year timeframe for updating all risk ratings derived from the risk-based assessment method and undertaking, with proposed implementation timeframes, any outstanding site-specific assessments for new predicted moderate risk WDEs, high risk WDEs and/or very high risk WDEs;
- m) timing for the regular review of the WDEMP to assess the effectiveness of measures and corrective actions in ensuring no **adverse effect** on the

function of WDEs is occurring, including details of the effectiveness of updated model predictions; and n) a process for updating the WDEMP to take into account any changes to the existing regulatory arrangements in place to avoid adverse effects on the function of WDEs, including but not limited to legislation, standards or codes of practice, governance arrangements and existing controls. 21) The approval holder must not commence Stage 2 until the WDEMP has been Original approved by the Minister in writing. The approved WDEMP must be dated 18/09/2020 implemented for the remaining duration of this approval. **WDEMP Implementation and Environmental Offsets** Original dated 22) If the approval holder detects that a trigger value has been exceeded, the 18/09/2020 approval holder must report this to the Minister within 10 business days of the detection. 23) For high risk WDEs and/or very high risk WDEs, and where a limit is predicted Original dated through modelling to be exceeded after the next 12 months, the approval 18/09/2020 holder must submit a WDE Offset Strategy, prepared by a suitably qualified water resources expert and suitably qualified person, and in accordance with the principles of the Environmental Offsets Policy, for the written approval of the Minister. The WDE Offset Strategy must be submitted to the Department within 12 months of the date modelling predicts an exceedance of a limit. 24) For high risk WDEs and/or very high risk WDEs, and where a limit is predicted Original to be exceeded through modelling within the next 12 months, the approval dated 18/09/2020 holder must submit a WDE Offset Management Plan prepared by a suitably qualified water resources expert and suitably qualified person, and in accordance with the principles of the Environmental Offsets Policy, for the written approval of the Minister. The WDE Offset Management Plan must specify a timeframe for implementation and be submitted to the **Department** within 12 months of the date modelling predicts an exceedance of a limit. 25) Within 24 months of the date modelling predicts an exceedance of a limit as Original specified in condition 23, the approval holder must ensure that the approved dated 18/09/2020 WDE Offset Strategy is implemented. 26) If the approval holder detects that a limit has been exceeded, the approval Original holder must report this to the **Minister** within 2 business days of the detection. dated 18/09/2020 27) Within 12 months of notifying the Minister of the detection as specified in Original dated condition 26, the approval holder must submit a WDE Offset Management Plan 18/09/2020 for the written approval of the Minister. The WDE Offset Management Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified water resources expert and a suitably

	qualified person , and in accordance with the principles of the Environmental Offsets Policy .
Original dated 18/09/2020	28) Within 24 months of notifying the Minister of the detection as specified in condition 26, the approval holder must ensure that the approved WDE Offset Management Plan submitted under condition 26 is implemented for the remaining duration of this approval or a timeframe otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister .
Original dated	Part B – Standard administrative conditions
18/09/2020	Notification of date of commencement of the action
	29) The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of commencement of the action within 5 business days after the date of commencement of the action.
Original dated 18/09/2020	30) 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 .
Original dated 18/09/2020	31) The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of the completion of Stage 1 within 5 business days after the date of the completion of Stage 1 .
Original dated 18/09/2020	32) The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of the commencement of Stage 2 within 5 business days after the commencement of Stage 2 .
Original	Compliance records
dated 18/09/2020	33) The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records .
Original dated 18/09/2020	34) If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request.
	Note: Compliance records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act , or used to verify compliance with these conditions. Summaries of the result of an audit may be published on the Department's website or through the general media
Original	Preparation and publication of plans
dated 18/09/2020	35) The approval holder must:
	a) submit plans electronically to the Department ;

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- unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, publish each plan on its website within 20 business days of the date the plan has been approved by the Minister in writing;
- exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on its
 website or provided to a member of the public; and
- d) keep the **plans** published on its **website** for the duration of this approval.

36) The approval holder must ensure that any **monitoring data** (including **sensitive ecological data**), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata required under conditions 6, 13, 20, 23, 24 and 27 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 **plans**.

Original dated 18/09/2020

Annual compliance reporting

- 37) 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:
 - a) publish each **compliance report** on the **website** within 60 **business days** following the relevant 12 month period;
 - notify the **Department** by email that a **compliance report** has been published on the **website** and provide the weblink for the **compliance** report within 5 business days of the date of publication;
 - keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website for the duration of this approval;
 - d) exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports published on the website; and
 - e) 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.

Note: Compliance reports may be published on the **Department**'s **website**.

Original dated 18/09/2020

Reporting non-compliance

38) 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 2 **business days** after becoming aware of the **incident** or non-compliance. The notification must specify:

a. the condition which is or may be in breach; a) b. a short description of the incident and/or non-compliance; and b) c. the location (including co-ordinates), date, and time of the incident c) and/or non-compliance. 39) The approval holder must provide to the **Department** the details of any **incident** Original or non-compliance with the conditions or commitments made in the plans as dated 18/09/2020 soon as practicable and no later than 10 business days after becoming aware of the **incident** or non-compliance, specifying: a. any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has a) already taken or intends to take in the immediate future; b. the potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and b) c. the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by c) the approval holder. Independent audit Original dated 40) The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with 18/09/2020 the conditions are conducted when requested in writing by the **Minister**. 41) For each **independent audit**, the approval holder must: Original dated a. provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the 18/09/2020 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. 42) The approval holder must publish the audit report on its website within 10 Original business days of receiving the **Department's** approval of the audit report and dated 18/09/2020 keep the audit report published on its website for the duration of this approval. Revision of management plans or strategy Original dated 43) The approval holder may, at any time, apply to the Minister for a variation to a 18/09/2020 management plan or strategy approved by the Minister under conditions 5, 14, 21, 25 and 28 or as subsequently revised in accordance with these conditions, by submitting an application in accordance with the requirements of section 143A of the EPBC Act. If the Minister approves a revised management plan or

strategy then, from the date specified, the approval holder must implement the

	revised management plan or strategy in place of the previously approved management plan or strategy.
Original dated	Completion of the action
18/09/2020	44) Within 30 days after the completion of the action , the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide completion data .
	Part C – Definitions
	In these conditions, except where contrary intention is expressed, the following definitions are used:
Original dated 18/09/2020	Adverse effect means a detection of an exceedance of a limit from water-related impacts as a result of underground mining activities of the action.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Approved conservation advice/s means a conservation advice approved by the Minister under section 266B(2) of the EPBC Act.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community/Brigalow TEC means the threatened ecological community as defined by the key diagnostic characteristics and condition thresholds in the Approved Conservation Advice for the Brigalow (Acacia harpophylla dominant and co-dominant) ecological community (2013), or subsequent published revision.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Business day/s means a day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday in the state or territory of the action.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Clear/clearing/cleared/clearance means the cutting down, felling, thinning, logging, removing, killing, destroying, poisoning, ringbarking, uprooting or burning of vegetation (but not including weeds – see the <i>Australian weeds strategy 2017 to 2027</i> , or subsequent published revision).
Original dated 18/09/2020	Commencement of the action/commence the action means the first instance of any specified activity associated with the action including clearing and construction of any infrastructure. Commencement of the action does not include minor physical disturbance necessary to:
	a. undertake pre-clearance surveys or monitoring programs;
	b. install signage and/or temporary fencing to prevent unapproved use of the Moranbah North Extension project area;
	c. protect environmental and property assets from fire, weeds and pests, including installation of temporary fencing, and use of existing surface access tracks; and
	d. install temporary site facilities for persons undertaking pre-commencement activities so long as these are located where they have no impact on protected matters .

Original dated 18/09/2020	Completion data means an environmental report and any relevant spatial data clearly detailing how the conditions of this approval have been met. The Department's preferred spatial data format is shapefile. This includes but is not limited to the: a. total area of each listed threatened species habitat cleared; and
	b. quality of each listed threatened species habitat in the environmental offset at the end date of this approval.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Completion of the action means the time at which all approval conditions except condition 44 have been fully met.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Compliance records means all documentation or other material in whatever form required to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of approval in the approval holder's possession or that are within the approval holder's power to obtain lawfully.
Original dated	Compliance report/s means written reports:
18/09/2020	 a. providing accurate and complete details of compliance, incidents, and non- compliance with the conditions and plans;
	b. consistent with the Department's Annual Compliance report Guidelines (2014) (or subsequent published revision);
	c. include a shapefile of any impact of any protected matters , or their habitat, undertaken within the relevant 12 month period; and
	d. identifying the version/s of the plans prepared and in existence in relation to the conditions of this approval during the relevant 12 month period.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Control of grazing means grazing specifically for the purposes of weed and fire management for one period per year (of no more than 2 weeks) prior to the annual fire season of the Bowen Basin and not occurring during the wet season of the Bowen Basin.
Original dated 18/09/2020	CPI means the Consumer Price Index, sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, based on the change for All Groups CPI over the June to June period (released at the end of June each year).
Original dated	Defining bank means the bank which confines the seasonal flows but may be inundated by flooding from time to time. This can be either:
18/09/2020	• the bank or terrace that confines the water before the point of flooding; or
	• where there is no bank, the seasonal high water line which represents the point of flooding.
	Note : The seasonal high water line means the zenith of the zone which represents the usual peak seasonal flow level and can be identified by the deposition of soil or debris or by characteristic vegetation zonation. If these characteristics are not present, the height of an evident seasonal high water line on the opposite bank can be used to record the same height on the near bank as the seasonal high water line.

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Original dated 18/09/2020	Department means the Australian Government agency responsible for administering the EPBC Act .
Original dated 18/09/2020	Environmental Management Plan Guidelines means the <i>Environmental Management Plan Guidelines</i> (2014), or subsequent published revision.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Environmental Offsets Policy means the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (2012), or subsequent published revision/s, including the Offset Assessment Guide.
Original dated 18/09/2020	EPBC Act means the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth).
Original dated 18/09/2020	Fauna spotter catcher means a person licenced under the Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> to detect, capture, care for, assess, and release wildlife disturbed by vegetation clearance activities.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Function means the groundwater, surface water and ecosystem components (including organisms), processes and benefits/services that characterise and support the occurrence of WDEs , including support for biological diversity or species composition.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) habitat means the vegetation that supports Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat and contains hollow-bearing trees. In the Moranbah North Extension project area, it is shown by the light green areas in Attachment A.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Impact/s/ed (verb) means to cause any measurable direct or indirect disturbance or harmful change as a result of any activity associated with the action. Impact (noun) means any measurable direct or indirect disturbance or harmful change as a result of any activity associated with the action.
As varied on 28 February 2022	Incident /s means any event which has the potential to, or does, impact on one or more protected matters other than as authorised under this approval.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Independent audit/s means an audit conducted by an independent and suitably qualified person as detailed in the EPBC Act Independent Audit and Audit Report Guidelines (2019), or subsequent published revision.
Original	Independent suitably qualified expert means a person/s:
dated 18/09/2020	• that does not have individually, or by employment or family affiliation, any conflicting or competing interests with the approval holder and/or Suitably qualified ecologist ; and
	• if the role is in relation to the Greater Glider, possessing a postgraduate degree (or equivalent or better) and a minimum 10 years of relevant experience in Greater Glider ecology research; or
	• if the role is in relation to the Koala , possessing a postgraduate degree (or equivalent or better) and a minimum 10 years of relevant experience in Koala ecology research.

Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat means any forest or woodland containing Koala food trees (i.e. <i>Eucalyptus</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> tree species) and any shrubland with emergent Koala food trees. In the Moranbah North Extension project area, it is shown by the light green areas in Attachment A.
Legally secure/ing means to secure a legal agreement under relevant Queensland legislation, in relation to a site, to provide enduring protection for the site against development incompatible with conservation.
Limit/s means a threshold greater than a trigger value which must not be exceeded. Where a limit is exceeded, compensatory measures in accordance with the principles of the Environmental Offsets Policy are required.
Listed threatened species means a threatened fauna species listed under the EPBC Act for which this approval has effect, including the:
a. Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT);b. Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>);
c. Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (Geophaps scripta scripta); and
d. Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>).
Low risk/Moderate risk/High risk/Very high risk means as determined in accordance with the risk-based assessment method.
Minister means the Australian Government Minister administering the EPBC Act including any delegate thereof.
Monitoring data means the data required to be recorded under the conditions of this approval.
Moranbah North Extension project area means the area (outlined by a purple line) defined as 'Moranbah North Mine Extension Area' in <u>Attachment A</u> of this approval.
New or increased impact means a new or increased environmental impact or risk relating to any protected matter, when compared to the likely impact of implementing the actions in the MNES Management Plan or implementing the mitigation strategy (including corrective actions) in the WDEMP, as outlined in the Guidance on 'New or Increased Impact' relating to changes to approved management plans under EPBC Act environmental approvals (2017), or subsequent published revision.
Offset Assessment Guide means the guidance document titled How to use the Offsets assessment guide, which includes the requirements for site habitat quality, provided by the Department to assist users of the Environmental Offsets Policy.
Offset attributes means an '.xls' file capturing relevant attributes of the environmental offset, including:

	a. EPBC Act reference number;					
	b. physical address of the environmental offset;					
	c. coordinates of the boundary points in decimal degrees;					
	d. protected matters that the environmental offset compensates for;					
	e. any additional protected matters that are benefiting from the environmental offset; and					
	f. size of the offset in hectares.					
As varied on 28 February 2022	Ornamental Snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>) known important habitat means gilgai mounds and depressions with cracking-clay soils, moist areas (particularly within, or close to, habitat that is known to be favoured by its prey [frogs]) with microhabitat features (i.e. logs, woody debris and leaf litter), and Brigalow TEC . In the Moranbah North Extension project area , it is shown by the orange areas ('Known Important Habitat') in <u>Attachment B</u> .					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Peer-review means reviewed by at least 1 recognised subject matter expert independent to the suitably qualified ecologist and independent suitably qualified expert.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Performance indicator/s means specific evidence-based parameters, measured at a specific time and place, associated with and relevant to the function of WDEs that will be monitored to demonstrate that there are no adverse effects on the function of WDEs .					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Plan/s means any of the documents required to be submitted to the Department , implemented by the approval holder and/or published on its website in accordance with these conditions.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Protected matter/s means a matter protected under a controlling provision in Part 3 of the EPBC Act for which this approval has effect.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Recovery plans means a recovery plan made or adopted by the Minister under the EPBC Act .					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Rehabilitate means revegetate and manage to restore to the pre-impact condition by achieving completion criteria under Queensland legislation. This completion criteria must include a requirement that the native tree species mix, including Eucalyptus species and/or Corymbia species, and native tree density must closely align with the uncleared remnant Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat known to be present in the Moranbah North Extension project area.					
As varied on 28 February 2022	Resource definition activities means activities conducted to assess the geological structure, define the resource and support mine planning.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Riparian zone/s means the area within a minimum of 100 metres of the defining bank of any watercourse (as defined under the Queensland <i>Water Act 2000</i>).					

As varied on 28 February 2022	Risk assessment matrix means the risk assessment matrix at <u>Attachment D</u> .						
Original dated 18/09/2020	Sensitive ecological data means data as defined in the Department's Sensitive ecological data – Access and Management Policy V1.0 (2016), or subsequent published revision.						
Original dated 18/09/2020	Shapefiles means a mapping file or files showing polygons outlining all site boundaries and delineating all relevant sub-zones on site. The shapefiles must use the GDA94 coordinate system, and be in either of the following formats:						
	 a KML file (file extension either '.KML' or '.KMZ'); or a zip folder using the '.zip' file extension (other formats such as '.7z' are not acceptable), and containing a single unique occurrence of each of '.shp', '.prj', '.dbf' and '.shx' file types. 						
	If a '.zip' format is used, the shapefile may also contain unique occurrences of any or all of the following file types: '.qix', '.fix', '.sld', '.sbn', '.sbx', '.lyr', '.avl', '.xml' or '.cpg'. Each polygon must be provided as a separate '.zip' or KML file.						
Original dated 18/09/2020	Site habitat quality is a score on a scale of 0 to 10 representing a site's utility for each listed threatened species, where zero ('0') represents a site of no value to the species, and '10' represents ideal habitat. Unless agreed otherwise by the Department, site quality must be comprised of 3 points for site condition, 3 points for site context, and 4 points for species stocking rate. These scores must be derived in accordance with the Queensland Guide to determining terrestrial habitat quality: A toolkit for assessing land based offsets under the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (Version 1.2, April 2017), or subsequent published revision.						
Original dated 18/09/2020	Site-specific assessment/s means a baseline investigation which explains the scientific basis on which the description and location of impact/s and associated users, performance indicators , trigger values and limits have been derived, or not derived, to ensure that condition 19 will be achieved.						
Original dated 18/09/2020	S.M.A.R.T principle means specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timebound.						
As varied on 28 February 2022	Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (Geophaps scripta scripta) breeding habitat means grassy woodlands dominated by Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris tree species, on sandy or gravelly soils (including but not limited to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7) within 1 kilometre of a waterbody. In the Moranbah North Extension project area, it is shown by the orange areas ('Breeding and Foraging') in Attachment C.						
As varied on 28 February 2022	Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>) foraging habitat means any grassy woodlands dominated by <i>Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia</i> or <i>Callitris</i> tree species, on sandy or gravelly soils (including but not limit ed to areas mapped as Queensland land zones 3, 5 or 7) within 3 kilometres of a waterbody. In the Moranbah North Extension project area , it is shown by the light green areas ('Foraging') in <u>Attachment C</u> .						

As varied on 28 February 2022	 Stage of the action means one of the following specified sequential parts of the action: Stage 1 means the components of the action associated with: 					
	o the installation of temporary gas drainage surface infrastructure and other associated infrastructure including access tracks, gas wells, pipelines, ventilation, electrical services, underground communication cables, mine dewatering and other access boreholes;					
	o underground development associated with the preparatory works for underground mining activities; and					
	o resource definition activities.					
	• Stage 2 means the remaining components of the action not covered by Stage 1, and also includes resource definition activities.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Subterranean GDEs means aquifer ecosystems, including stygofauna.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Suitably qualified ecologist means a person who has professional qualifications and at least 3 years of work experience designing and implementing surveys for the listed threatened species and their habitat, and can give an authoritative assessment and advice on the presence and habitat requirements of the listed threatened species using relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Suitably qualified person means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills and/or experience related to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative independent assessment, advice and analysis on performance relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods and/or literature.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Suitably qualified water resources expert means a person with at least a postgraduate degree (or equivalent) in a suitable area (such as hydrology or hydrogeology) and a minimum 10 years relevant experience in water resources assessment, including at least 1 year experience in Australia.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Threat abatement plans means a threat abatement plan made or adopted by the Minister under the EPBC Act .					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Trigger value/s means a threshold for the performance indicators that, should it be reached and/or exceeded (either through modelling and/or monitoring), will requise the approval holder to implement an appropriate response such that a limit is not reached and/or exceeded and the trigger value threshold is no longer exceeded.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Underground mining activities means underground longwall mining of coal from the coal measures.					
Original dated 18/09/2020	Underground Water Impact Report means the underground water impact report to be prepared under the Queensland <i>Water Act 2000</i> to manage impacts on underground water by coal and coal seam gas tenure holders.					

OFFICIAL

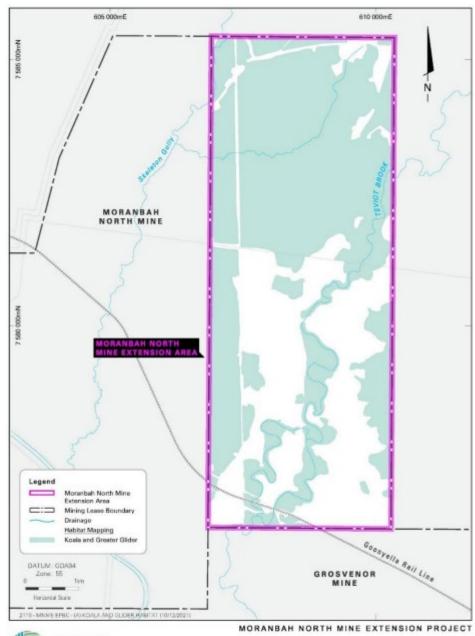
Original dated 18/09/2020	Water-dependent ecosystem/s (WDE/s) means: a. vegetation within the riparian zones, which also supports Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat and Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) habitat; b. gilgai mounds and depressions with cracking-clay soils; c. Brigalow TEC; and d. Subterranean GDEs.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Water-related impacts mean the impacts on groundwater and surface water quantity and quality, including but not limited to groundwater drawdown, and the reduction in surface water availability and water quality in watercourses (as defined in the Queensland <i>Water Act 2000</i>) as a result of subsidence and surface cracking. This does not include clearance impacts.
Original dated 18/09/2020	Website means a set of related web pages located under a single domain name attributed to the approval holder and available to the public.

date of decision

Attachments

As varied on 28 February 2022

Attachment A: Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) habitat and Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*) habitat



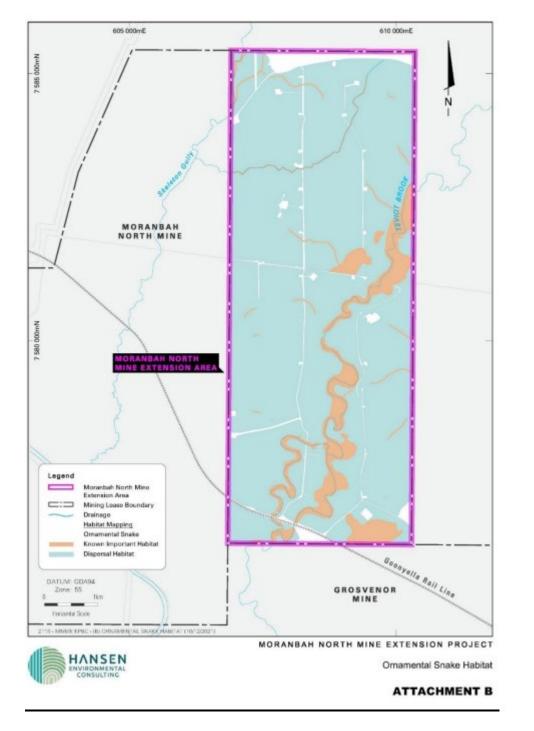
HANSEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

THE EXTENSION PROJECT

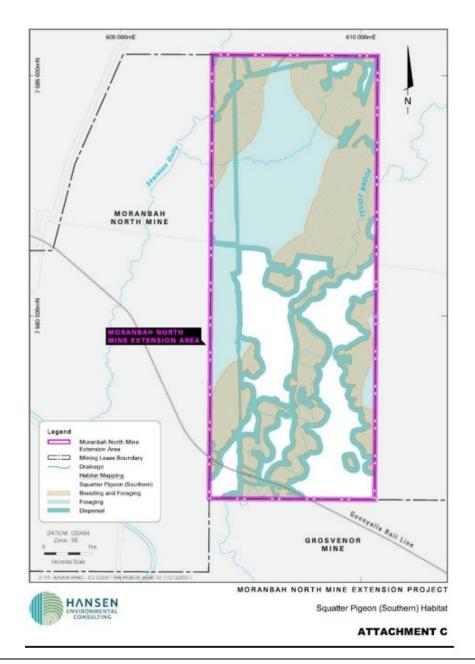
Koala and Greater Glider Habitat

ATTACHMENT A

Attachment B: Ornamental Snake (Denisonia maculata) known important habitat



Attachment C – Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (*Geohaps scripta scripta*) breeding habitat and Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (*Geohaps scripta scripta*) foraging habitat



Attachment D – Risk Assessment Matrix

RISK MATRIX									
Qualitative measure of likelihood (how likely is it that this event/circumstances will occur after management activities are implemented)									
Highly likely		s expected to occur in most circumstances							
Likely	1	Will probably occur during the life of the project							
Possib	ole	Might occur	tht occur during the life of the project						
Unlike	ly	Could occur	ould occur but considered unlikely or doubtful						
Rare		May occur ir	exceptional o	circumstances					
Quality occur)		neasure of o	onsequences	(what will be the	consequenc	e/result if the	Issue does		
Minor		Minor incident of environmental damage that can be reversed (e.g. short-term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing low-cost, well-characterised corrective actions)							
Moder		Isolated but substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts (e.g. short term delays to achieving plan objectives, implementing well-characterised, high-cost/effort corrective actions)							
High	į	Substantial instances of environmental damage that could be reversed with intensive efforts (e.g. medium-long term delays to achieving objectives, implementing uncertain, high-cost/effort corrective actions)							
Major		Major loss of environmental amenity and real danger of continuing (e.g. plan objectives are unlikely to be achieved, with significant legislative, technical, ecological and/or administrative barriers to attainment that have no evidenced mitigation strategies)							
Severe widespread loss of environmental amenity and irrecoverable environmental damage (e.g. plan objectives are unable to be achieved, with no evidenced mitigation strategies)									
			Consequence						
			Minor	Moderate	High	Major	Critical		
_	Highly Likely		Medium	High	High	Severe	Severe		
lkelihood	Likely	/	Low	Medium	High	High	Severe		
	Possi	ible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Severe		
-	Unlik	ely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High		

Low

Low

Medium

Rare

Low

High