



Annual Offset Area Management Report

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1 Introduction

The Offset Area Management Plan approved on 6 August 2024 (and varied on 15 July 2025) (OAMP) describes how the Proponent proposes to secure and manage biodiversity offsets for the Moranbah North Mine Extension (the Project) for the approval (EPBC 2018/8338) issued under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) on 18 September 2020 (and varied on 28 February 2022 and 15 July 2025).

The OAMP describes how significant residual impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) will be offset consistent with the *EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy*.

Section 9.1 of the OAMP requires that, by 30 June each year beginning in 2025, the Proponent submit to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) an Annual Offset Area Management Report. The Report must be subsequently published on Anglo American's website.

The OAMP states that the reporting period is 1 June to 30 May. This is the Annual Offset Area Management Report for the Reporting Period of 1 June 2025 to 30 May 2026 for Section 9.1 of the OAMP.

1.1 The Project

The Moranbah North Mine is an underground metallurgical coal mine, located near Moranbah in the Bowen Basin of Central Queensland. The location of the Project is in Figure 1.

1.2 Offset Areas

To fulfil the requirements of the EPBC Act approval, two properties were proposed in the OAMP to acquit the Project's offset requirements:

1. [REDACTED]; and
2. [REDACTED].

The locations of the [REDACTED] are shown in Figure 1. The [REDACTED] will provide the offset for Koala, Greater glider and Squatter pigeon, while the [REDACTED] will provide the offset for Ornamental snake. The selected properties are considered suitable to provide the values required to address the approval requirements. For the [REDACTED], the environmental offset has not yet been legally secured. Therefore, during the Reporting Period, any management of the offset area has only occurred through property wide management.

1.3 Purpose

In accordance with section 9.1 of the OAMP, the purpose of this Annual Offset Area Management Report is to detail the following:

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- Summary of management action implementation and effectiveness;
- Details of any trigger for corrective actions and outcome of implementing corrective actions; and
- Results of quarterly inspections including weed and pest animal incursions/abundance, unauthorised clearing, fire incidents.

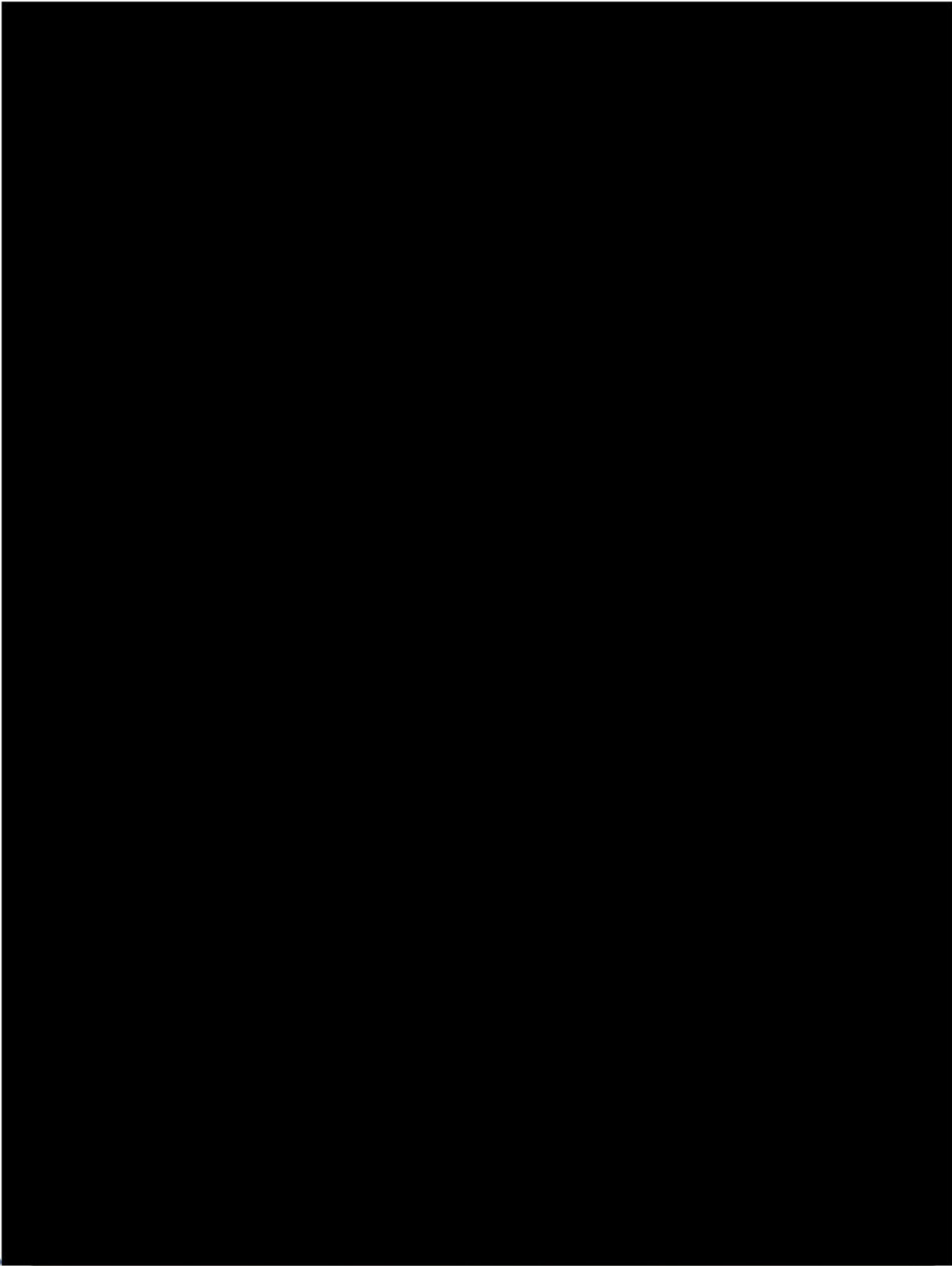


Figure 1 Moranbah North Offset Areas

This section of the Report is a summary of management action implementation and effectiveness.

The offset management measures include actions (Table 10 of the OAMP) required on the offset areas to limit identified threats to the threatened ecological communities (TEC) and species habitats being offset. The offset area management measures provide for the management, reporting and the monitoring program that will be undertaken until the completion criteria are met.

The environmental aspects are:

- Degradation of habitat;
- Habitat or vegetation loss through land clearing or thickening of native vegetation (noting the benchmark large trees/ha) and to reduce the number of immature trees/ha;
- Degradation of habitat by overgrazing;
- Introduction, establishment and spread of non-native weeds including restricted invasive plants listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld);
- Increased population of feral animals in the offset area. Wild cat, pig and dog populations are prevalent and highly transient, and therefore the scale of impact is potentially large. Major damage to the environment occurs when large numbers of animals congregate in the area;
- Degradation of habitat by feral pigs;
- Fire - The impact from uncontrolled fire would be a reduction in groundcover, thinning of the canopy and slowing of the offset site achieving the completion criteria;
- Offset fails to achieve the interim performance targets and completion criteria within the anticipated 5-, 10-, 15- and/or 20-year timeframes, respectively; and
- Site access.

Section 7 of the OAMP requires the Proponent to report against each of the management actions shown in Table 10 of the OAMP. These management actions enable the offset site to improve to achieve the performance scores, thus attaining and maintaining the completion criteria required of the offset.

Table 1 of this Report is Table 10 of the OAMP, with an additional column added for the Proponent's reporting against each of the management actions for the Reporting Period.

Table 1 Management actions, triggers and corrective actions

Environmental aspect	Management objective	Management actions	Performance criteria	Monitoring	Trigger for adaptive management and corrective action(s)	Corrective offset management actions	Proponent's comments for the Reporting Period
Degradation of habitat	Achieve the completion criteria and habitat quality improvements for offset values, which include the habitat quality scores in this OAMP	Implementation of the management actions and adaptive management framework as outlined in this OAMP.	Increase the habitat quality scores for each offset value at each habitat quality assessment site based on the results of baseline and subsequent monitoring events to achieve the scores in the completion criteria	Monitoring of offset value habitat quality scores will be undertaken in accordance with <i>Section 9</i> . The results of monitoring events will be compared against the habitat quality scores in the interim performance targets and completion criteria to determine the progress of the offset area and recorded as part of reporting.	Habitat quality scores for interim performance targets are not achieved for one or more offset values by: - Year 5 - Year 10 - Year 15 - Year 20	Step 1: Investigate cause of trigger: - Within one month after detection of the trigger, complete an investigation into the reasons why the interim performance targets or the completion criteria were not achieved within the specified timeframes. - Within two months after detection of the trigger, complete a re-evaluation of the suitability of the relevant management measures in the OAMP. The re-evaluation must identify appropriate corrective actions. Step 2: Implementation of corrective action/s The appropriate corrective actions identified under Step 1 will be implemented as soon as practicable, and in any case within eight months after detection of the trigger. They may include (though are not limited to): - Third party review of the OAMP to provide input on the effectiveness of the management actions. - Increasing the frequency and intensity of pest animal and weed control measures or revising the type of measures to be implemented. - For offset values that have not achieved interim performance targets by year 20, for those offset values, the approval holder will obtain advice from senior ecologists and land managers with the aim of identifying appropriate additional management interventions	Not applicable to the Reporting Period. Interim habitat quality scores are listed in Table 7 of the OAMP. The first assessment of habitat quality scores are due in 2030 (Year 5). Not applicable to the Reporting Period. Interim habitat quality scores are listed in Table 7 of the OAMP. The first assessment of habitat quality scores are due in 2031 (Year 5).
Habitat or vegetation loss through land clearing or thickening of native vegetation (noting the benchmark large trees/ha) and to reduce the	Maintain the extent of offset value habitat within the offset area	Protection of the offset area via a voluntary declaration under Section 19E and 19F of the VMA, as described in <i>Section 10</i> , to be registered within 12 months of the approval of this OAMP.	No unapproved and/or intentional clearing of vegetation within the offset area, except for clearing that is required for fencing, access, firebreaks and public safety. Ecological thinning may be carried out, but only on and	Reporting to the Australian Government consistent with any and all EPBC Act approval(s).	Any activities in contravention of the Voluntary Declaration	Step 1: Investigate cause of trigger (e.g. unauthorised access) As soon as practicable, and in any case within one month of detection of the trigger, identify appropriate corrective actions. Step 2: Implementation of corrective action/s As soon as practicable, and in any case within two months of detection of the	The Voluntary declaration for the [REDACTED] was finalised on 5 August 2025. Not applicable to the Reporting Period.

Environmental aspect	Management objective	Management actions	Performance criteria	Monitoring	Trigger for adaptive management and corrective action(s)	Corrective offset management actions	Proponent's comments for the Reporting Period
number of immature trees/ha			in accordance with the advice of a Principal Ecologist with >15 years' experience in Central Queensland.			trigger, the appropriate corrective actions must be implemented. These may include (though are not limited to) additional fencing and/or signage and security for the offset area.	
		Comply with the restrictions on clearing established throughout this OAMP. Construction and maintenance of access tracks, fencing and firebreaks will be undertaken as required to manage the offset sites. If vegetation clearing is required for fencing, access, firebreaks or public safety it must be undertaken in accordance with best practice management methods and any applicable legislative requirements. Thinning via chemical and/or mechanical means, including brushcutter, chainsaw and individual tractor.		Quarterly inspections will monitor and document if there is evidence of recent forestry or timber harvesting activities. Monthly and quarterly inspections will monitor and document vegetation clearing that has occurred for fire break, access road or fence line maintenance.	Detection of prohibited forestry operations, native timber harvesting or clearing outside of established access tracks, fire control lines and fence lines (existing infrastructure). Trigger for thinning is a minimum density of 750 immature trees/ha	- Step 1: Upon being notified or becoming aware of prohibited forestry operations, native timber harvesting or clearing outside of existing infrastructure, the Approval Holder is to assess how unauthorised persons accessed the site, review existing access restrictions, and inspect signage and offset area fencing within one fortnight of detection of the clearing. - Step 2: All actions required to prevent recurrence of the prohibited clearing will be completed within one month of detection of the clearing. - Thin immature trees to >300 stems/ha. All of the following must be retained: - A full range of plant sizes and species typical of the regional ecosystem in the area distributed in a pattern that is as natural as possible - All mature trees and habitat trees - At least 300 immature trees/ha, that are species characteristics of the regional ecosystem - At least 10% of target low shrub species	██████████ The Landholder reported no unapproved and/or intentional clearing of vegetation within the offset area was detected (excluding requirements for fencing, access, firebreaks and public safety). ██████████ Not applicable to the Reporting Period.
Degradation of habitat by overgrazing	Ensure that any livestock grazing for fire management and weed control maintains and enhances the ground cover attributes for MNES and does not result in the degradation of habitat and vegetation. Ensure that any livestock grazing for fire management and weed control does not inhibit the recruitment of tree saplings that will in future provide habitat connectivity for greater gliders in the riparian	Stock will be grazed only when required to reduce dry matter yield (i.e.: when dry matter yield exceeds 1200kg/ha), and only during March – July each year. Riparian zones contain mature trees that provide important habitat for Koala and Glider, key tree species include <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>, <i>E. camaldulensis</i>, <i>E. populnea</i>, <i>Casuarina</i>	Increase the richness and average % cover of native perennial grasses at each habitat quality assessment site based on the results of baseline and subsequent monitoring events. Ongoing emergence of tree saplings and growth in open or disturbed riparian areas. A measure of riparian connectivity will be established in year one and subsequently monitored in years 5, 10, 15 and 20.	Habitat quality assessments will be undertaken in accordance with <i>Section 9</i>. These will include assessment of percentage cover of native perennial grasses and emergence of tree saplings. A measure of riparian vegetation connectivity will be established in year one and subsequently monitored in years 5, 10, 15 and 20.	Grazing or trampling of impacts to emerging tree saplings and growth from either cattle or native species. Decrease in or failure to achieve targeted improvements in riparian vegetation connectivity. Detection of stock grazing during the exclusion period.	Upon becoming aware of prohibited stock grazing or impacts in the offset area, the Land Manager is to remove the stock from the area (if present) and assess the adequacy of fencing within 10 days. The Land Manager is to undertake fence maintenance and repairs to resecure the offset area within 10 days. If detected that grazing is prohibiting sapling survival or leading to a lack of improvement in riparian vegetation connectivity additional measures will be implemented, these may include:	██████████ Landholder monitored grazing in the area. Groundcover increased from 60% to 98%. In August 2025 SLR Consulting established a measure of riparian vegetation connectivity. ██████████ Not applicable to the Reporting Period.

Environmental aspect	Management objective	Management actions	Performance criteria	Monitoring	Trigger for adaptive management and corrective action(s)	Corrective offset management actions	Proponent's comments for the Reporting Period
	areas of the offset.	<i>cunninghamiana</i> , <i>E. coolabah</i> , <i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> , <i>M. viminalis</i> , <i>Livistona</i> spp, <i>Corymbia tessellaris</i> , <i>C. clarksoniana</i> , <i>E. melanophloia</i> , <i>E. platyphylla</i> <i>Angophora floribunda</i> and <i>E. crebra</i> .	Locations for connectivity improvement will be identified and monitored,		Decrease in the richness and average ground layer cover at one or more habitat quality assessment sites based on the results of baseline and subsequent monitoring events.	- removal of stock during grazing period - additional fencing to protect riparian areas - installation of individual tree guards to protect saplings - planting of key tree species to supplement sapling recruitment.	
Introduction, establishment and spread of non-native weeds including restricted invasive plants listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)	Manage restricted invasive plant species to reduce degradation of MNES habitat	The primary weed control method for exotic grasses will be grazing by cattle and then maintaining dry matter yields and overall groundcover, which will be undertaken during the dry season (that is, from March to end of July each year). <i>Parkinsonia</i> will require foliar spraying or cut stump methods initially. Weed control will be undertaken as early as practicable within the natural regeneration process throughout the offset areas and then periodically as required to treat the weeds at the optimum time in their life cycles to control and minimise the spread of the existing weed species.	Weed cover must not exceed 10% cover of the offset area by year 20. No new restricted invasive plants listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld) are identified at any monitoring site (based on subsequent monitoring events).	Monitoring of this management action will be undertaken by the Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the Landholder at least four times annually. Weed cover is to be monitored by the same methodology and at the same time as the ground cover measurements. Quarterly inspections will observe and record the presence of weeds and success of previously applied weed control measures. The inspection will include before and after photos of the weed control area. Quarterly inspections will be conducted by the Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the Landholder to record the ground cover in the offset area.	Pest plants dominate isolated area and or occur in an area greater than 10% of the offset area. A new declared pest weed species is identified at one or more monitoring sites, or opportunistically during any site inspection or other monitoring.	Step 1: Investigate cause of trigger Step 2: Implementation of corrective action(s) Upon being notified or becoming aware of pest plants dominating isolated areas and or occupying greater than 10% of the offset area, the Land Manager is to implement pest control measures within one month. These measures may include, and are not limited to: - foliar spraying - basal bark spraying - stem injection - cut stump - cut and swab - stem scraper - wick applicators	██████████ The Landholder recorded no invasive species during the Reporting Period. ██████████ Harissa Cactus and Parkinsonia have been recorded on the property and have been appropriately treated.
Increased population of feral animals in the offset area. Wild cat, pig and dog populations are prevalent and highly transient, and therefore the scale of impact is potentially large. Major damage to the environment occurs when large numbers of animals congregate in the area.	Minimise the introduction of pest animals and control of existing populations of pest animals (wild dogs, pigs, feral cats and foxes) within the offset areas in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (Qld).	Implement control actions for pest animals. Participate fully in, and cooperate with, any and all regional pest control programs, unless those would otherwise contravene a part of this OAMP.	Detection of twelve or more wild pigs or dogs during any inspection.	Undertake monitoring for pest animals. Pest animal monitoring sites will be established as part of the year 1 survey and located across the offset area. For pest animals that are cryptic in their behaviour, it is difficult to take exact counts of individuals in order to determine their absolute abundance. Instead, an assessment of abundance through signs, dung and/or track counts will be used to establish a reliable estimate of relative abundance in accordance with Hone (1988), Mitchell and Balogh (2007a) and Engeman et al (2013). Estimates of relative abundance (through signs and/or track counts) will provide	Any observed or suspected apparent substantial decline in squatter pigeon abundance detected during periodic full biocondition assessments, or during quarterly site inspections (including site meander survey). Any observed evidence of feral animal increases above the baseline established in Year 1 or notable evidence of severe feral animal damage.	- Upon being notified or becoming aware of pest animal populations exceeding the threshold, the Land Manager is to implement all necessary or appropriate control measures needed to reduce pest animal populations to below trigger thresholds. The land manager is to have completed implementation of all necessary or appropriate pest control measures within one month. - The Landholder may approach neighbouring landowners to discuss the increased pest animal presence and an integrated control program may be developed. If an integrated control program is considered	██████████ Evidence of wild dog tracks on 30 March 2026 was recorded by the Landholder. The wild dogs were unable to be located for mitigation. No other evidence of feral animals was reported. ██████████ Feral pigs have been recorded on the property, and a shooting program has been implemented.

Environmental aspect	Management objective	Management actions	Performance criteria	Monitoring	Trigger for adaptive management and corrective action(s)	Corrective offset management actions	Proponent's comments for the Reporting Period
				an initial baseline pest animal numbers, allowing for an evaluation of the success or otherwise of management programs overtime.]		appropriate, the land manager will make best endeavours to reach agreement with neighbouring landowners to implement such a program.	
Degradation of habitat by feral pigs	Minimise degradation of MNES habitat by feral pigs.	Implement control actions for feral pigs. Participate fully in, and cooperate with, any and all regional pest control programs, unless those would otherwise contravene a part of this OAMP.	Reduction in feral pig abundance from the first year of management.	Monitoring of this management action will be undertaken by the Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the Landholder at least four times annually. Quarterly inspections will involve traversing the offset area with streams, low lying areas and vehicle access tracks being noted to record the presence of wallow holes, tracks and visual incidents in the offset area. If detected, these areas will be GPS-recorded and photographed and rechecked at the next quarterly inspection.	An increase in feral pig abundance from first year and subsequent monitoring events.	If impacts from the pest animal populations have not naturally remediated within six months of completion of implementation of the control measures, the land manager is to undertake and complete all works required to remediate those impacts.	
Fire The impact from uncontrolled fire would be a reduction in groundcover, thinning of the canopy and slowing of the offset site achieving the completion criteria. Due to the scale of the mapping products, site specific data is not available. Anecdotal evidence from the landholder indicates that unplanned fire results from fire encroaching from adjoining	No evidence of unplanned and uncontrolled fire in the offset area.	Implement fire management in accordance with requirements in this OAMP. If one or more bushfires are current in the region and considered potentially threatening to the site, coordinate with all relevant fire authorities to determine the appropriate method of protecting the site (if the relevant fire authorities advise against seeking to protect the site from a specific fire, the approval holder may comply with that advice without needing approval or agreement from DAWE). The landholder will maintain firebreaks along all external boundaries of the offset area. Fire control lines must be inspected quarterly. Maintenance must be	Uncontrolled fire does not occur in the offset area. Planned and controlled ecological burns are restricted to <25% of the offset area in any 12-month period.	Monitoring of this management action will be undertaken by the Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the approval holder at least four times annually. Quarterly inspections will monitor and document if there is evidence of wildfire, prohibited burning or Force Majeure events. Quarterly inspections will monitor and document if a prescribed low intensity ecological burn has occurred, and recorded in the Annual report with the written advice from an ecologist or other suitably qualified person (e.g. Fire Warden) Weed cover is to be monitored by the same methodology and at the same time as the dry matter yield and weed control undertaken post a fire event to ensure weed cover (WoNS) is <10%.	Destruction of, or significant damage to, regrowth or fallen timber. The occurrence of deliberately lit fires.	Step 1: Investigate cause of trigger - Within one month of detection of the trigger, complete an investigation into the reasons why the fire management measures have resulted in a decrease in habitat quality scores. That investigation must review adherence to the fire management measures and must identify appropriate corrective actions. Step 2: Implementation of corrective action/s - Corrective action: upon being notified or becoming aware of a prohibited fire in the offset area, the landholder is to reassess and implement new access protocols for any lessees etc., signage and general access within one fortnight. - Corrective action: subsequent to any occurrence of fire in the offset area, the Land Manager, Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the Landholder will: - inspect and repair, and widen if necessary, all firebreaks; and	██████████ The landholder recorded no uncontrolled fires in the offset area during the Reporting Period. ██████████ Not applicable to the Reporting Period.

Environmental aspect	Management objective	Management actions	Performance criteria	Monitoring	Trigger for adaptive management and corrective action(s)	Corrective offset management actions	Proponent's comments for the Reporting Period
		undertaken as required and at least once every two years. Please note: if fire damages the offset areas, that constitutes an incident for the purposes of Section 9.		Ground cover measurements must be in accordance with Methodology 2B as stated in the <i>Land Manager's Monitoring Guide</i> (Department of Environment and Resource Management, 2010) (DERM) ⁴ , or any subsequent published version of this document. The approval holder and the land manager will keep themselves informed of any bushfires in the region.		2. reassess fuel load reduction practices; and 3. exclude grazing until the ground cover present at the end of the dry season of that year is at a minimum of 60%.	
Offset fails to achieve the interim performance targets and completion criteria within the anticipated 5-, 10-, 15- and/or 20-year timeframes, respectively	Achieve the interim performance targets and completion scores at years 5, 10, 15 and 20 years, respectively.	All management actions outlined in in this OAMP will be implemented to ensure that the interim performance targets and completion criteria are achieved.	The interim performance targets are achieved by year 5, 10 and 15. The completion criteria are achieved by year 20.	Monitoring of the offset area will be undertaken in accordance with <i>Section 9</i> . The results of monitoring events will be compared against the interim performance targets and completion criteria to determine the progress of the offset area and recorded as part of reporting.	Interim performance targets are not achieved by year 5, 10 or 15. Completion criteria are not achieved by year 20.	Step 1: Investigate cause of trigger - Within one month of detection of the trigger, complete an investigation into the reasons why the interim performance targets or the completion criteria were not achieved within the specified timeframes. This investigation must re-evaluate the suitability of the relevant management measures in the OAMP and must identify appropriate corrective actions. Step 2: Implementation of corrective action/s As soon as practicable, and in any case within eight months of detection of the trigger, complete implementation of the corrective actions identified under Step 1. These may include (though are not limited to): - Increasing the frequency and intensity of pest animal and weed control measures or revising the type of measures to be implemented. - Modifying the fire management measures, to better support enhancement of offset values. If the investigation under Step 1 recommends changes to the management regime, then as soon as possible, and in any case within six months of detection of the trigger, implement a revised OAMP incorporating those recommended changes.	Not applicable to the Reporting Period. The interim targets and completion criteria are listed in Table 7 of the OAMP. The first assessment of the interim targets is required in 2030 (Year 5). Not applicable to the Reporting Period. The interim targets and completion criteria are listed in Table 7 of the OAMP. The first assessment of the interim targets is required in 2031 (Year 5).
Site access	Unauthorised persons, vehicles, and/or stock are prevented from accessing the site, and authorised stock are	Fences (which are located external to the offset) will be maintained to prevent	Public access to the offset area is prohibited.	Monitoring of this management action will be undertaken by the Landholder or suitable qualified person within 3 months of the	Evidence of unauthorised persons, vehicles, and/or stock is detected at any point.	For evidence of unauthorised persons, vehicles, and/or stock; or evidence of stock in an exclusion area: Step 1: determine access method	No illegal access reported by Landholder.

Environmental aspect	Management objective	Management actions	Performance criteria	Monitoring	Trigger for adaptive management and corrective action(s)	Corrective offset management actions	Proponent's comments for the Reporting Period
	prevented from incurring during exclusion times	unauthorised access and to control stock presence. Signs will be erected at all entrances and potential access points to the site stating that access to the site is forbidden. All signs will be erected within 12 months of the approval of this OAMP.	Access is restricted to those authorised persons required to undertake actions described in this management plan, including the landholder, and approval holder staff and their contractors and assigns. Fences and signage are erected at all necessary points and kept in good repair throughout the life of the offset.	offset area being legally secured and during quarterly inspections. Quarterly inspections will monitor and document evidence of unauthorised access to the offset area. Quarterly inspections will monitor and document if signage is fit for purpose.	Evidence of stock is detected at any point during exclusion times. Damage is detected to any fence or sign.	• Upon being notified or becoming aware of prohibited access to the offset area, the Landholder is to reassess access protocols for any lessees etc., signage and general access within one fortnight. • Damage to signage will be repaired within one fortnight of noting the damage. • If there are areas that have been negatively impacted, the regeneration of those areas will be added to the monitoring sites and monitored during the quarterly inspections. • Signage will be repaired and maintained as required by the Land Manager, Landholder or suitable qualified person appointed by the Landholder.	Not applicable to the Reporting Period.

1.5 Triggers and outcome of implementing of corrective actions

This section of the Report details any triggers and outcome of implementing of corrective actions.

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During the Reporting Period, management actions were required for feral animals, overgrazing and establishing a riparian connectivity measurement.

During the Reporting Period there was evidence of wild dogs within the offset area. However, the landholder reported that during eradication attempts no wild dogs were located.

Cattle was introduced into the offset area on 27 May 2025 and vegetation cover was reduced to 60% and on 19 September 2025 cattle were removed from the offset area. Following the removal of the cattle and a significant wet season, vegetation cover increased to 98%.

Between August 18 and August 21 2025 as required by the OAMP, SLR established baseline measurements of Riparian Connectivity within the offset area.

No further corrective actions were implemented in the Reporting Period.

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Condition 9 of the EPBC Act approval requires the environmental offset to be legally secured by 6 August 2026. As at the Reporting Period, the environmental offset on the ██████████ is yet to be legally secured therefore no offset site specific management actions were undertaken during the Reporting Period. As detailed in Table 1, some property wide actions were completed.

No corrective actions have been implemented in the Reporting Period.