

Iluka Resources Limited
South Capel Remediation Project
EPBC 2018/8250
Annual Compliance Report
23 September 2025 – 22 September 2026
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**ILUKA**

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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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: 

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1. INTRODUCTION

The South Capel Remediation Project (SCRP) being undertaken by Iluka Resources Ltd (Iluka) is remediating point sources of groundwater contamination associated with historic by-product storage at both the South Capel facility (Figure 1) and the Capel Dry Plant (Figure 2). In July 2018, Iluka referred the SCRCP to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (the Department) under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. In October 2018, Iluka received formal notification that the SCRCP was a controlled action likely to have significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed flora species and the Western Ringtail Possum (WRP) (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*). On the 19 September 2019 approval was granted for the controlled action (EPBC 2018/8250) as per details in Section 1.1.

Works under Phase 1 of the SCRCP were completed in June 2020, with completion reporting submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) in August 2020.

1.1 EPBC Approval Details

Approval Number: EPBC 2018/8250

Approval Holder: Iluka Resources Limited

Duration: This approval has effect until 31st December 2045

Action: To undertake remediation works at Capel Dry Plant and South Capel mineral sands mining and processing site [see EPBC Act referral 2018/8250]

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to document compliance with conditions under EPBC 2018/8250 as required by Condition 11 which states:

“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 20 business days following the relevant 12 month period;*
- b. notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published on the website and provide the weblink for the compliance report within five business days of the date of publication, and provide a link to the location of the published report;*
- c. keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until this approval expires;*
- 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.”*

Iluka have nominated the 12 month period as being from the 23rd of September – the date the action commenced. The compliance status and updates are provided in Table 1 below.

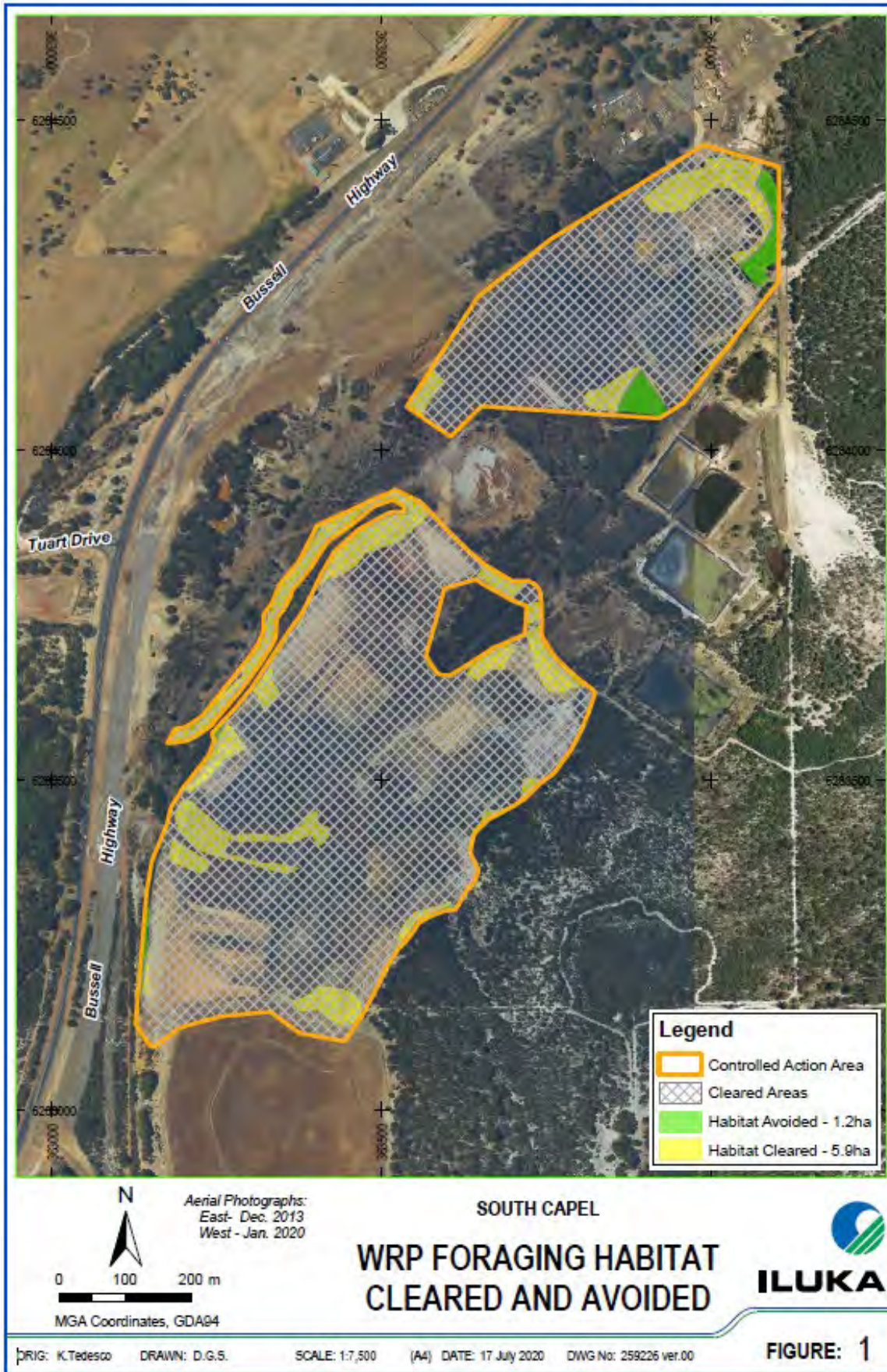


Figure 1: South Capel WRP Disturbance Area



Figure 2: Capel Dry Plant WRP Disturbance Area

1.3 Project Status

Clearing was completed in 2019. Remediation activities were completed in June 2020 and revegetation activities were completed in Winter of 2021. To date, revegetation activities have been completed in line with the timeline of revegetation works detailed in Table 1, and summarised below:

- Fauna and vermin fencing enclosing 19.6 ha of established vegetation and revegetation of Western Ringtail Possum (WRP) habitat.
- 14.6 ha revegetated to WRP habitat, site works include:
 - Contoured deep ripping;
 - Mulching;
 - Pre-planting weed control events;
 - Planting of 25,331 native tubestock; and
 - Completion of the post planting monitoring events in 2021, 2022 and 2023. Established monitoring quadrat locations are illustrated in Figure 3.
- The 2025 post planting Spring monitoring event.
- Weed control works undertaken in 2025 include:
 - Herbicide application targeting annual weeds within the WRP habitat area.
 - Weed control targeting woody weeds (non-native Acacia sp.) within the WRP habitat area was completed in November 2025 (see Figure 4).
- Weed control works to date in 2026 include:
 - Annual weed control was completed in July (see Figure 5).
 - Woody weed and declared weed control in proximity to the WRP habitat area works completed September 2026 (see Figure 6).
- 2026 In-fill planting of 1,000 stems targeting understorey species and enhancing species richness.

Table 1: Timeline of Revegetation Activities

Activity	2019		2020				2021				2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4									
Remediation	X	X	X	X															
Final landform development				X															
Installation of interceptor and water harvesting banks				X				*											
Deep ripping								X											
Mulching								X											
Fencing								X											
Weed control								X	*		X	X	X	X	X				
Planting								X			*	*	*		X		*		*
Monitoring									X		X	X		X					
Covenant establishment																			

- X = Completed; * If required



Figure 3: Monitoring Quadrat Locations

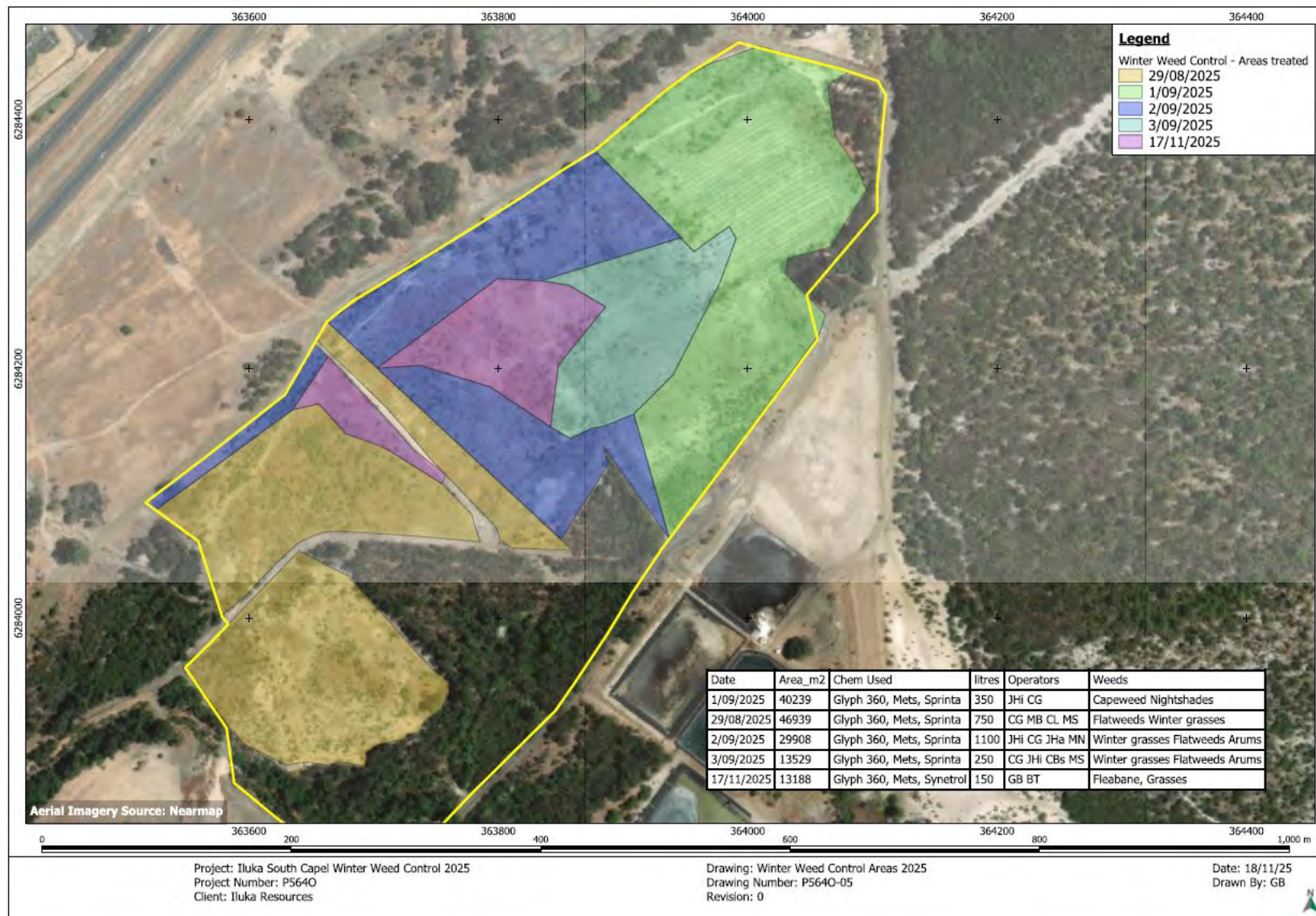


Figure 4: Annual Weed Control Summary 2025

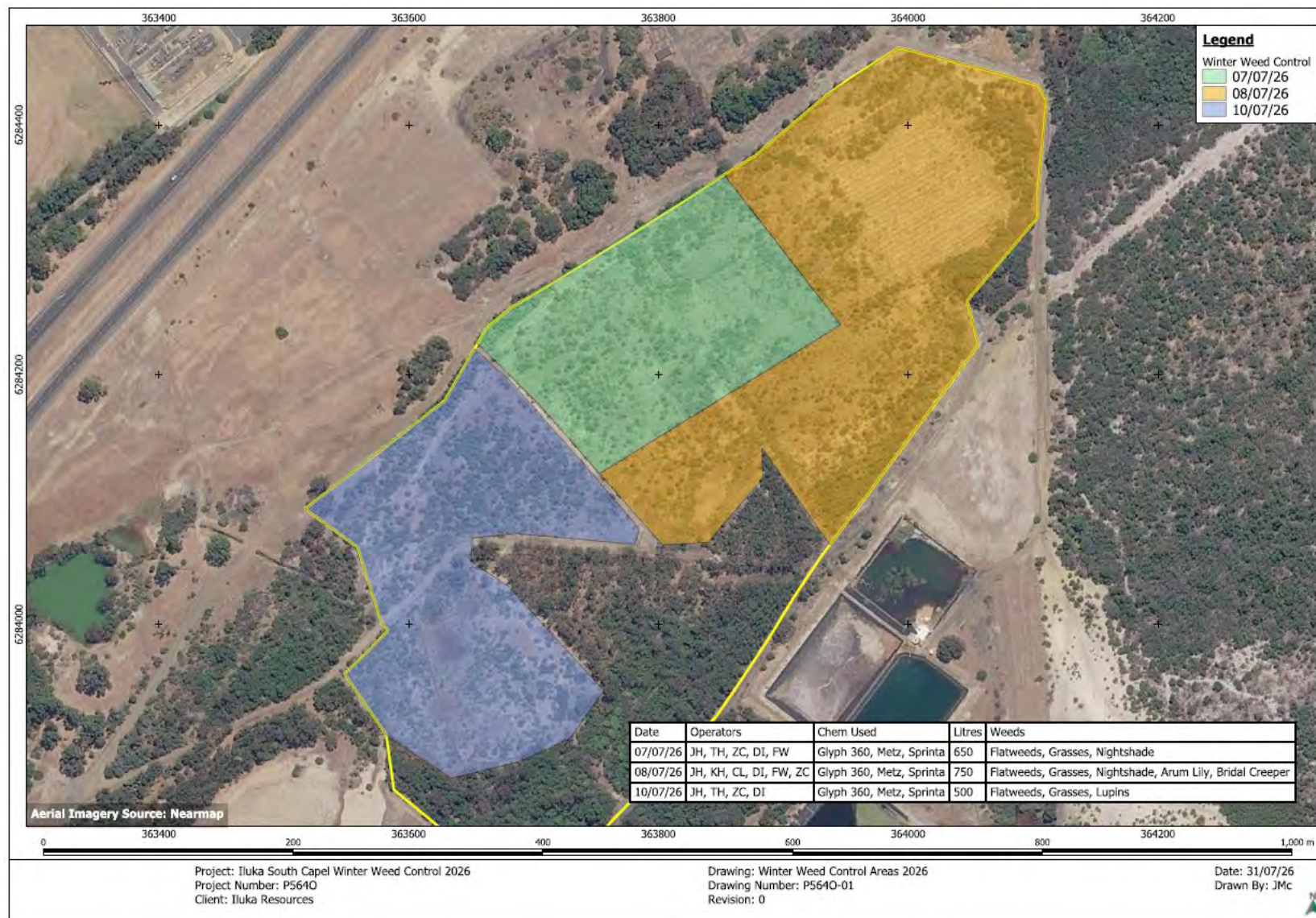


Figure 5: Annual Weed Control Summary 2026

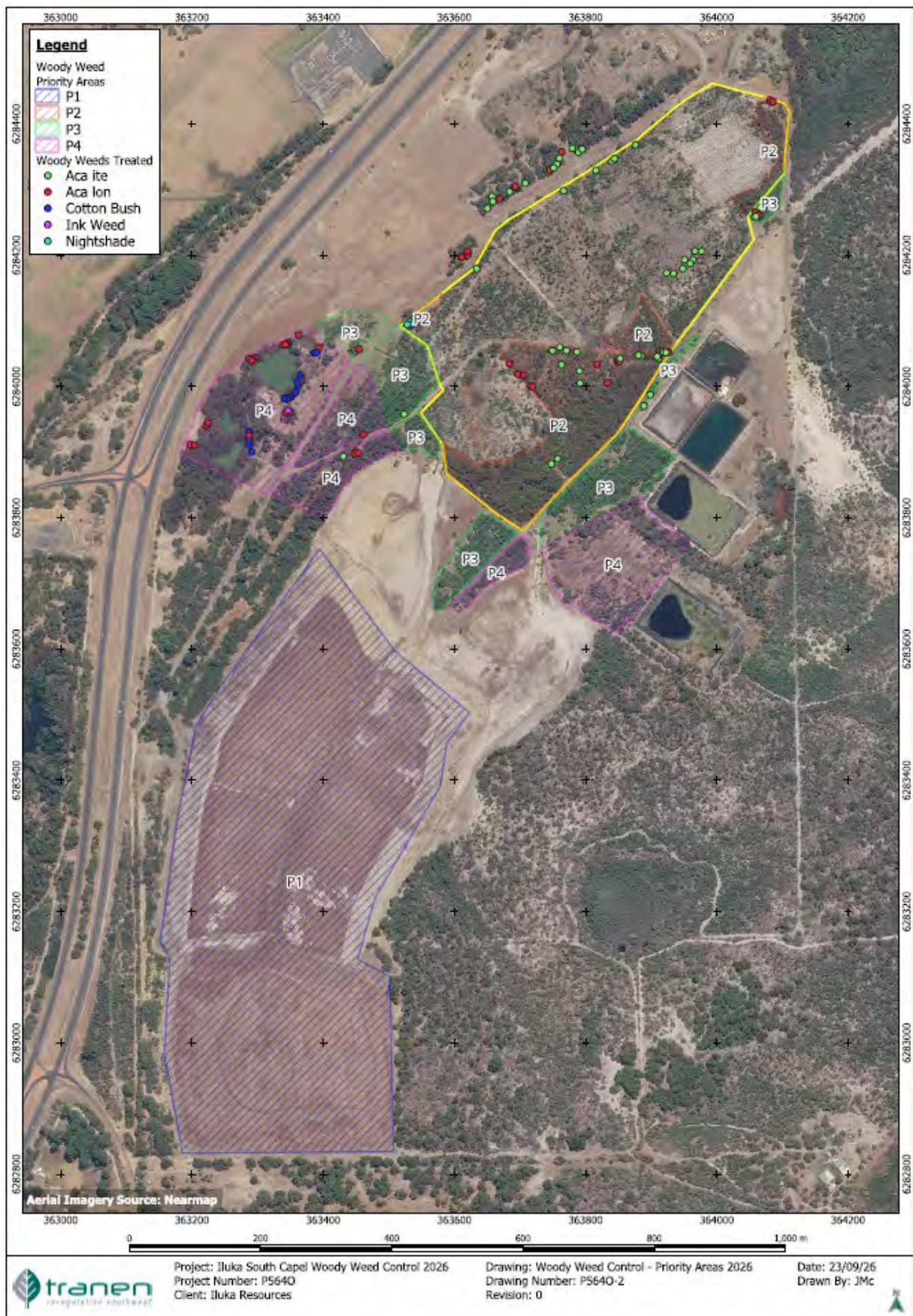


Figure 6: Woody Weed and Declared Weed Control September 2026

2. COMPLIANCE

Table 2 outlines conditions of CPS8092/1 and provides commentary on compliance.

Table 2: Compliance with CPS8092/1 for the 2025/2026 reporting period

Condition	Summary of Condition	Compliance	Comments
1	In determining the amount of native vegetation to be cleared authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must have regard to the following principles, set out in order of preference: (a) avoid the clearing of native vegetation; (b) minimise the amount of native vegetation to be cleared; and (c) reduce the impact of clearing on any environmental value.	N/A for 2025/2026	No clearing was conducted in the reporting period.
2	When undertaking clearing authorised under this Permit, the Permit Holder must take the following steps to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of weeds and dieback: (a) clean earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the area to be cleared; (b) ensure that no known dieback or weed-affected soil, mulch, fill or other material is brought into the area to be cleared; and (c) restrict the movement of machines and other vehicles to the limits of the areas to be cleared.	N/A for 2025/2026	No clearing was conducted in the reporting period.
3(a)	In relation to the area cross-hatched yellow on attached Plan 8092/1a, the Permit Holder must engage a fauna specialist to inspect that area immediately prior to, and for the duration of clearing, for the presence of (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) western ringtail possum(s).	N/A for 2025/2026	No clearing was conducted in the reporting period..
3(b)	Clearing must cease in any area where fauna referred to in condition 3(a) above are identified until either: (i) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has been removed by a fauna specialist; or (ii) the western ringtail possum(s) individual has moved on from that area to adjoining suitable habitat	N/A for 2025/2026	No clearing was conducted in the reporting period..
3(c)	Any western ringtail possum (<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>) individuals removed in accordance with condition 3(b)(i) of this Permit must be relocated by a fauna specialist to suitable habitat.	N/A for 2025/2026	No clearing was conducted in the reporting period and, therefore, no relocation of western ringtail possums was required.
3(d)	Where fauna is identified under condition 3(a) of this Permit, the Permit Holder must provide the following records to the CEO as soon as practicable: (i) the number of individuals identified; (ii) the date each individual was identified; (iii) the location where each individual was identified recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; (iv) the number of individuals removed and relocated; (v) the date each individual was removed; (vi) the date each individual was relocated; (vii) the location where each individual was relocated to, recorded using a GPS unit set to GDA94, expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings or decimal degrees; and	N/A for 2025/2026	No clearing was conducted in the reporting period and, therefore, no relocation of western ringtail possums was required.

Condition	Summary of Condition	Compliance	Comments
	(viii) details pertaining to the circumstances of any death of, or injury sustained by, an individual.		
4	Within 12 months of completion of remediation works as required under the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> and no later than April 2023, the Permit Holder shall implement and adhere to the revegetation commitments in 'CPS 8066/1 and CPS 8092/1 Offset proposal and associated attachments', including but not limited to the following actions; (a) commence revegetating and rehabilitating the area hatched red on Plan 8066/1b by; (i) undertaking an extensive pre-planting weed control program; (ii) deliberately planting native vegetation that will provide suitable habitat for western ringtail possum; and (iii) ensuring only local provenance seeds and propagating material are used to revegetate and rehabilitate the area. (b) establishing ten 10 x 10 metre quadrat monitoring sites within the rehabilitated area; (c) fencing the rehabilitated area; (d) implementing hygiene protocols by cleaning earth-moving machinery of soil and vegetation prior to entering and leaving the site; (e) undertaking annual weed control activities to maintain a minimum 80 per cent weed free state by the end of the project maintenance period; (f) achieve the following completion criteria after the ten year monitoring period for the area revegetated and rehabilitated under this Permit; <i>(completion criteria not included here as not relevant for the 2024 compliance report)</i>	Compliant	Revegetation works were completed in July 2021. A summary of the works completed is provided within Appendix A – SCRP Revegetation Monitoring Plan - Year 5 (RPS, 2026). i. pre-planting weed control events were undertaken on 8 March 2021 and 1 June 2021. ii. native vegetation selected and planted in accordance with South Capel Revegetation Management Plan (Iluka, 2019). Planting works were completed in July 2021. iii. plants were sourced from local nurseries and propagated from locally sourced seed. Monitoring quadrats were established with initial monitoring undertaken in October 2021 (see Figure 2 and Appendix 1 Revegetation Monitoring Report, South Capel Remediation Project (RPS, 2026)). Fencing works were completed in May 2021. All vehicles and machinery are to be cleaned and inspected prior to entering the revegetation area. Cleanliness is validated via a Vehicle and Machinery Hygiene Inspection Sheet. Weed control targetting annual weeds was completed in July 2026 across the site. In addition, in September 2026 woody weeds were removed from around the WRP offset area. Not applicable for this reporting period.¹
5	Two years prior to completion of revegetation commitments under Condition 4 of this Permit and no later than April 2030, the Permit Holder shall: (a) give a conservation covenant under section 30B of the Soil and Land Conservation Act 1945 setting aside the area hatched red on attached Plan 8092/1b for the protection and management of vegetation in perpetuity; and (b) provide to the CEO a copy of the executed conservation covenant.	N/A for 2025/2026	Not applicable for this reporting period. Covenant planning will commence 2027.
6(a)	The Permit Holder must maintain the following records for activities done pursuant to this Permit:	Compliant	Records of clearing activities are maintained within Iluka's Document Management System.

¹ An assessment against the completion criteria is available within Appendix 1.

Condition	Summary of Condition	Compliance	Comments
	In relation to the clearing of native vegetation authorised under this Permit: (i) the location where the clearing occurred, recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit set to Geocentric Datum Australia 1994 (GDA94), expressing the geographical coordinates in Eastings and Northings; (ii) the date that the area was cleared; (iii) the size of the area cleared (in hectares);		Relevant records are available upon request.
6(b)	Actions taken to avoid, minimise and reduce the impacts and extent of clearing in accordance with Condition 1 of this Permit	N/A for 2025/2026	No further clearing was undertaken in the reporting period
6(c)	Actions taken to minimise the risk of the introduction and spread of dieback and weeds in accordance with Condition 2 of this Permit	N/A for 2025/2026	No further clearing was undertaken in the reporting period.
6(d)	Activities in relation to Condition 3 of this permit	N/A for 2025/2026	No further clearing was undertaken in the reporting period and therefore, no relocation of western ringtail possums was required.
6(e)	In relation to the revegetation of areas pursuant to Condition 4 of this Permit: (i) a description of the revegetation and rehabilitation activities undertaken; (ii) the size of the area revegetated and rehabilitated (in hectares); and (iii) the date that the area was revegetated and rehabilitated;	Compliant	Refer to Section 1.2 and Appendix 1.
6(f)	Actions taken to give a conservation covenant in accordance with Condition 5 of this Permit	N/A for 2025/2026	Revegetation was undertaken in 2021. A covenant will be sought once established in accordance with revegetation commitments under Condition 4 of the Permit
7	(a) The Permit Holder must provide a written report to the General Manager Environmental Compliance, Resource and Environmental Compliance Division, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety by 30 June of each year for the life of this Permit: (i) of records required under Condition 6 of this Permit; and (ii) concerning activities done by the Permit Holder under this Permit between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year. (b) If no clearing authorised under this Permit was undertaken between 1 January to 31 December of the preceding calendar year, a written report confirming that no clearing under this permit has been carried out, must be provided to the General Manager Environmental Compliance, Resource and Environmental Compliance Division, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety by 30 June of each year. (c) Prior to 31 August 2034, the Permit Holder must provide to the General Manager Environmental Compliance, Resource and Environmental Compliance Division, Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety a written report of records required under Condition 6 of this Permit where these records have not already been provided under condition 7(a) of this Permit.	Compliant	Condition 7a is not applicable for the reporting period This report meets the requirements for 7b. Note, the reporting periods aligns with the period 12 months post the commencement of action (Monday 23 September 2019). Condition 7c is not applicable for the reporting period.

3. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Revegetation Monitoring Report – Year 5, South Capel Remediation Project (RPS, 2026)

REVEGETATION MONITORING REPORT - YEAR 5

South Capel Remediation Project



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10 March 2026
Rev 0

REPORT

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Approval for issue

Glenn Yeatman



10 March 2026

This report was prepared by RPS within the terms of RPS' engagement with its client and in direct response to a scope of services. This report is supplied for the sole and specific purpose for use by RPS' client. The report does not account for any changes relating the subject matter of the report, or any legislative or regulatory changes that have occurred since the report was produced and that may affect the report. RPS does not accept any responsibility or liability for loss whatsoever to any third party caused by, related to or arising out of any use or reliance on the report.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope & Purpose

Iluka Resources Ltd (Iluka) have commenced the South Capel Remediation Project (SCRP) as part of their commitment to obligations under the Western Australian *Contaminated Sites Act 2003* by remediating point sources of underground water contamination associated with the historic by-product storage at the Capel Dry Plant (CDP) and the South Capel Site. Revegetation also provides offsets for the matter of national environmental significance, Western Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis*) (WRP).

RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd (RPS) contracted Ecosystem Solutions Pty Ltd to:

- 1) Survey revegetation works for Iluka's SCRCP (Figure 1) and report results
- 2) Assess progress towards achieving the completion criteria defined in Table 5 of the SCRCP Revegetation Management Plan (Iluka, 2019) and Condition 4 of Native Vegetation Clearing Permits CPS 8066/1 and 8092/1 (i.e. offset revegetation commitments, Table 1).

As per Section 3.9, Table 6 of the SCRCP Revegetation Management Plan (SCRPRMP), this report meets the requirements to monitor and report on progress against completion criteria and implementation of remedial actions at Year 5. This is also required in Years 7 and 10 post-planting.

Table 1: SCRCP Revegetation/Offset Management Plan Approvals

Act	Approval/ Permit	Assessing Agency	Condition
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth).	EPBC 2018/8250	Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment.	Condition 2: For the protection of Western Ringtail Possum, the approval holder must: a. implement the Revegetation Management Plan b. undertake rehabilitation work in accordance with the Revegetation Management Plan c. ensure that a suitably qualified fauna ecologist undertakes preclearance surveying for Western Ringtail Possum prior to all clearing and is present during all clearing. If Western Ringtail Possums are present in the area to be cleared, then translocation is required, and all translocations must be overseen on site by a suitably qualified fauna ecologist. The approval holder must continue rehabilitation work until the completion criteria are met for all areas that are subject to the Revegetation Management Plan.
Part V of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)	(CPS 8066/1)	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER)	Condition 4: Offset – Revegetation: Within 12 months of completion of remediation works as required under the Contaminated Sites Act 2003 and no later than April 2022, the Permit Holder shall implement and adhere to the revegetation commitments in 'CPS 8066/1 and CPS 8092/1 Offset proposal and associated attachments'.
Part V of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> (WA)	(CPS 8092/1)	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)	

1.2 Background

In the mid-1950s the CDP began operations to process mineral sands, the CDP was idled in 2018 and is no longer operational. South Capel also commenced mining and mineral separation in the mid-1950's and began processing Synthetic Rutile (SR) in 1968. The South Capel mining and processing areas ceased operations in 1999 and have not supported production activities since. Management of mineral sands processing undertaken at the CDP and at South Capel have historically resulted in the storage of by-products on site.

Groundwater monitoring completed by Iluka indicated that there are levels of manganese and sulfate in the shallow groundwater directly underneath and adjacent to the by-product storage areas at both CDP and South Capel, which are above environmental standards. The levels pose a potential risk to the environment if left unabated and may impact water quality in respect to the aesthetics (taste/odour) but do not pose a risk to human health. To minimise the potential for further contamination and allow a natural reduction of the currently elevated levels Iluka has commenced activities to consolidate and contain the material impacting the superficial groundwater.

As part of the remediation works, an extension to the purpose-designed by-product storage facility at South Capel was completed. This required the clearing of vegetation that provided critical habitat for the critically endangered WRP. Approximately 60,000m³ of historic by-product previously stored at CDP and approximately 407,000m³ from South Capel have been relocated to the purpose-built consolidated storage facility at South Capel. Uncontaminated fill was sourced from South Capel and the Capel Mine Northern Extension.

In July 2018, prior to remedial works, Iluka referred the SCRP to the Department of Environment and Energy (DoEE) under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). In October 2018 it was determined that the project was a controlled action. The controlling provisions were listed threatened species and ecological communities, with the WRP being the Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES). Two clearing permit applications were lodged for the SCRP, one with DWER (CPS 8066/1) for the CDP and the other with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS, CPS 8092/1) for South Capel.

It was determined that the residual impacts to habitat for WRP were likely to be significant and that offsets would be required. In response, the South Capel Remediation Project Revegetation Management Plan (SCRP RMP) was prepared (Iluka Resources Ltd, 2019). The Revegetation Management Plan committed to the creation of 14.6 hectares of WRP habitat, with the aim of achieving a quality habitat score of "6" within ten years of revegetation. This plan set out the methods to be used for the implementation of the objective, including species to be planted (Section 2), monitoring, and the completion criteria (Table 2) which the revegetation success would be evaluated against at ten years post planting.

Revegetation earthworks commenced in 2020, and native vegetation establishment was completed in July 2021. As per the requirement of the SCRP RMP (Table 2), RPS were engaged to undertake the following:

- Year 1 survey and reporting, 2021 (Revegetation monitoring report, South Capel Remediation Project, 2 Dec 2021 RPS)
- Year 2 survey and reporting, 2022 (Revegetation monitoring report, South Capel Remediation Project, 28 Nov 2022 RPS)
- Year 3 survey and reporting, 2023 (Revegetation monitoring report, South Capel Remediation Project, 6 Feb 2024 RPS)
- Year 5 survey and reporting, 2025. The current report.

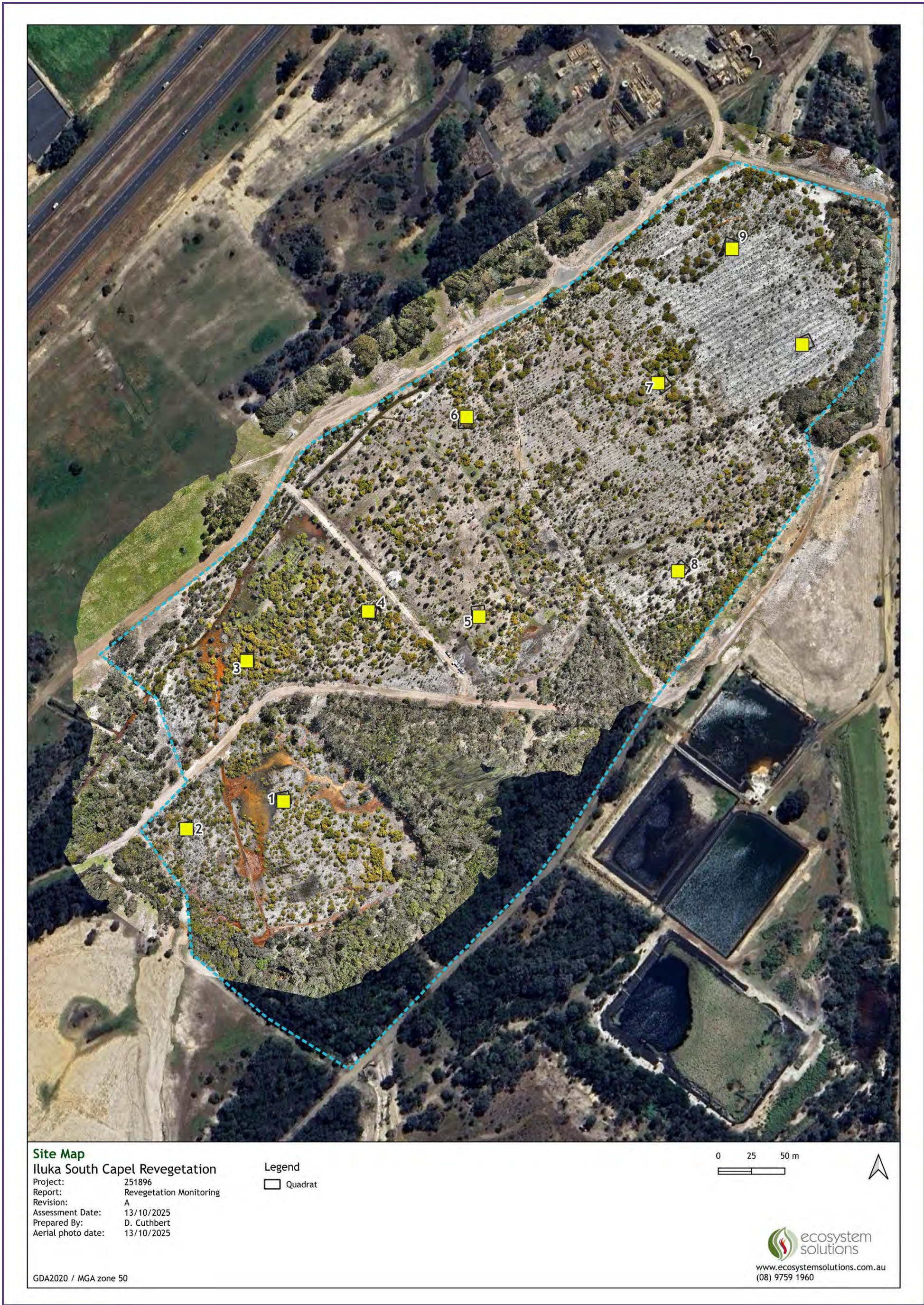


Figure 1: South Capel Remediation Project rehabilitation site (including quadrat placement)

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Table 2: SCRP RMP monitoring requirements and completion criteria for the South Capel Offset area

Completion criteria	Monitoring (method, frequency)	Timing	Threshold triggers and remedial actions	Reporting
CC01: No declared weeds present in revegetation	Visual inspection for weeds bi-annually to identify declared weeds	By ten years after planting	Any declared weeds will be removed or treated	Visual inspection at completion to verify absence of declared weeds. Third-party report by suitably qualified professional verifying completion criteria have been met.
CC02: Weed cover is less than 20% at completion	Spring survey year 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10 after planting. A minimum of ten 10 m × 10 m quadrats will be established	By ten years after planting	Weeds will be sprayed annually irrespective of percentage cover observed in monitoring	Third party report by suitably qualified professional verifying completion criteria have been met.
CC03: Minimum of 15 species will be selected from WRP habitat/foraging species and established in revegetation prior to completion and will include at least: - Five species that provide foraging value - Five species that provide canopy value - Five species that provide understorey value <i>(note that one species can provide more than one value)</i>	Spring survey year 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10 after planting. A minimum of ten 10 m × 10 m quadrats will be established	By ten years after planting	Infill planting will be conducted if scheduled monitoring shows completion criterion has not been met.	Third party report by suitably qualified professional verifying completion criteria have been met.
CC04: A density of 800 stems per hectare of species contributing to canopy (trees and shrubs) will be established at completion.	Spring survey year 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10 after planting. A minimum of ten 10 m × 10 m quadrats will be established	By ten years after planting	Infill planting will be conducted if scheduled monitoring shows completion criterion has not been met.	Third party report by suitably qualified professional verifying completion criteria have been met.
CC05: No areas greater than 250 m ² without a developing understorey (foliage cover between 1–50 cm height) at completion.	Spring survey year 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10 after planting. A minimum of ten 10 m × 10 m quadrats will be established	By ten years after planting	Infill planting will be conducted if scheduled monitoring shows completion criterion has not been met.	Third party report by suitably qualified professional verifying completion criteria have been met.
CC06: A minimum of 30% ¹ cover by species contributing to canopy (trees and shrubs) will be established in revegetation at completion.	Spring survey year 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10 after planting. A minimum of ten 10 m × 10 m quadrats will be established	By ten years after planting	Infill planting will be conducted from 5 years post planting if scheduled monitoring shows completion criterion is unlikely to be met by 10 years post planting (as assessed by suitably qualified professional).	Third party report by suitably qualified professional verifying completion criteria have been met.

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Completion criteria	Monitoring (method, frequency)	Timing	Threshold triggers and remedial actions	Reporting
CC07: A perpetual covenant will be established two years prior to completion	n/a	By ten years after planting	n/a	Conservation covenant will be registered on the freehold title at time of completion.

¹ “30% cover by species contributing to canopy” is taken to mean any species that is contributing to canopy cover and is not limited to “canopy species” as identified in Table 3. Many shrubs in Table 3 can contribute to canopy cover once they reach maturity.

2 REVEGETATION SPECIES

The SCRP RMP provided a species list from which revegetation species were to be drawn. The list was comprised of endemic species known to provide habitat and foraging for the Western Ringtail Possum. A minimum of 15 species were required to be used as per the completion criteria. A total of 16 species were selected.

One species, *Anigozanthos manglesii*, was unavailable at the time of species selection and was replaced with the comparable species *Anigozanthos flavidus*. *Anigozanthos flavidus* is a south-western species that is found locally. It is usually found in damp situations along drainage lines or fringing wetlands where it can form dense stands and it is likely to be more suited to the Capel site than the *A. manglesii*.

Several other species from the SCRP MP (Section 3.4, Table 3) appear to also have not been planted or were not detected during survey: *Melaleuca viminea*, *Callistemon glaucus*, *Callistemon phoeniceus* and *Gahnia trifida*.

Tubestock was utilised in the revegetation works, which were completed June/July 2021, with a total of 25,331 plants planted over an area of approximately 14.6 ha out of a total of approximately 19.634 ha fenced by Iluka.

Table 3: Revegetation Species List and Planting Density

Genus and Species	Density (Plants/ha)	Total Number of Plants	WRP Value
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	75	1,095	Foraging, Ground Protection, Canopy
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	150	2,190	Ground Protection
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	75	1,095	Foraging, Ground Protection, Canopy
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	150	2,190	Foraging, Canopy
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	75	1,095	Foraging, Canopy
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	75	1,095	Ground Protection
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	75	1,095	Ground Protection
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	200	2,920	Foraging, Canopy
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	200	2,920	Foraging, Canopy
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	100	1,460	Foraging, Ground Protection
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	75	1,095	Foraging, Ground Protection, Canopy
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	75	1,095	Foraging, Ground Protection, Canopy
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	150	2,190	Foraging, Ground Protection, Canopy
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	35	511	Ground Protection
<i>Spyridium globulosum</i>	150	2,190	Foraging, Ground Protection, Canopy
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	75	1,095	Ground Protection
TOTALS	1,735	25,331	

3 METHODOLOGY

The SCRP RMP defines the monitoring requirements after native vegetation establishment to measure the successful achievement of the completion criteria for the offset area by 10 years post planting and is presented below.

As required by the RMP, ten 10 m x 10 m quadrats were established across the WRP site. Each quadrat is to be monitored to demonstrate achievement of the completion criteria (Table 2), including the following parameters:

- Species richness
- Stem density
- Weeds
- Percentage canopy cover
- Size of bare area.

In addition to the above, general observations including vegetation condition, mulch cover, erosion and signs of dieback will also be recorded.

Monitoring of the quadrats will occur during spring, in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 3.8 of the SCRP RMP at the following intervals;

- Year 1 – first spring following planting – Completed Spring 2021
- Year 2 after planting – Completed Spring 2022
- Year 3 after planting - Completed Spring 2023
- Year 5 after planting – This report Spring 2025
- Year 7 after planting
- Year 10 after planting.

At Year 5, 7 and 10 reporting will occur assessing the progress against completion criteria and implementation of remedial actions as per Table 5 of the RMP.

4 SITE SURVEY (YEAR 5 - AFTER PLANTING)

The site was surveyed on 13 October 2025 by Gary McMahon (BSc, M Mgmt, PG Dip Bushfire Protection); Danae Plowman (BSc, Pst Grad Dip. Engy & Env), Dani Cuthbert and Michelle Gustafsson from Ecosystem Solutions. Danae Plowman (FB62000715) holds a Flora Taking (Biological Assessment) Licence.

Ten 10 m × 10 m quadrats were established in the Year 1 site survey at the locations provided by RPS, using a global positioning system (GPS). RPS chose sites for quadrat placement based on existing soil mapping and previous land use, to capture site variability potentially leading to differences in plant establishment. Consideration was also given to locating quadrats in areas where traversing vegetation works was minimised so as to prevent incidental damage. Each quadrat was marked with a labelled metal fence dropper at each corner. A GPS waypoint was taken at each dropper, allowing for reestablishment of quadrats in future years if required.

A georeferenced photograph of each quadrat was taken from the north-west corner of the quadrat (Appendix C), and this will be repeated at each monitoring event to provide a photographic record of changes.

All quadrats were surveyed, for the parameters listed in Section 3:

- Species richness
 - Each listed revegetation species that was observed within each quadrat was recorded. Any other native species that had germinated within each quadrat were also recorded. The species richness will be determined on the total number of native species occurring within each quadrat, both from revegetation and natural recruitment.
- Stem density
 - The individual plants of each revegetation species that are observed within each quadrat were counted and recorded, and classified according to habitat value provided (foraging, ground protection, canopy). The stems of any other native species that had germinated within each quadrat were also recorded. The stem density will be determined as the total number of native species individuals occurring within each quadrat, both from revegetation and natural recruitment.
- Weeds
 - Each quadrat was inspected for the presence of any Declared plants (DPIRD, 2025) and Weeds of National Significance (Weeds Australia, 2022).
 - Weed species within each quadrat were recorded.
 - The percentage cover of weeds within each quadrat was determined via a visual assessment and recorded.
 - Identification by Western Australian Herbarium has occurred for species that are difficult to identify in the field
 - It is noted that the SCRP RMP specifies bi-annual visual inspections for weeds. These inspections are completed by weed control contractors, coordinated by Iluka.
- Percentage canopy cover
 - The percentage of canopy cover for each quadrat was determined via a visual assessment and recorded.
- Size of bare area.
 - The percentage of bare area for each quadrat was determined via a visual assessment and recorded. This measurement will be modified in future years to focus on areas bare of understorey species.

In addition to the above, general observations including vegetation condition, mulch cover, erosion and signs of dieback were also recorded.

A georeferenced orthomosaic image was stitched together based on imagery from a Mavic 2 Pro drone, which was flown over the site at 50 metres. This resulted in a GeoTIFF image of the site with a pixel resolution of 2 centimetres per pixel. This process will be conducted at each monitoring event to enable comparisons. This has been provided as a separate file but has also been used for the close-up satellite imagery of each quadrat in Appendix B.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Quadrats

This section describes the revegetation monitoring results for each quadrat. Table 7 assesses each quadrat against the completion criteria. Recruitment of native species was also included in the assessment against the completion criteria. Appendix A presents the field data collected.

Canopy cover is relatively consistent across the site, except for the eastern end where a large rectangular area appears to contain conditions that are impairing plant growth (Figure 2; includes quadrat 10).

Figure 2 shows the quadrat locations and associated photo points at the north-western corner of each quadrat on a close-up aerial image from the October 2025 drone orthomosaic. An aerial imagery and photo from each (ground) monitoring point for each quadrat is presented in Appendix B and C respectively.

Shading within a table denotes that the species is not part of the initial planting and represents an additional species from the initial planted species and the 2023 report. It is likely the plant has self-sown or, in the case of an undetermined species, not confirmed to be one of the initial species planted until a positive identification can be made. These species may still be assessable for their contribution to canopy and other values in a generic context.

A comparison between the first, second, third and fifth years post-planting is included in Table 6 below, with comparative images for each year compiled in Appendix C. Graph 1 illustrates changes in canopy cover over time and progress towards CC06.

Individual stems of some naturally recruited species, including *Isolepis cernua*, *Centrolepis aristata*, *Drosera glanduligera* and *Microtis media*, where not counted as they do not support canopy cover due to their size.

5.1.1 Quadrat 1

There were no species loss observed of revegetation species, however there was some individual loss of *Kunzea glabrescens*. The death of some juvenile plants is to be expected for a range of reasons, including herbivory, competition, seasonal water logging, or drought over summer. *Isolepis cernua* and *Microtis media* are additional to the native species, indicating seed is germinating from within or nearby sources. These species are small herbs, scattered through the Site and do not contribute to the canopy cover. The habitat for *Isolepis cernua* is winter wet depressions, indicating pooling of water within the quadrat. The *Anigozanthos* sp. that was observed in the 2023 monitoring event was no longer present.

Major pooling within this quadrat, which is connected to a larger area of water within the Site.

**Juncus* sp. aff. *usitatus*, was observed to be a significant contributor to the weed cover for this quadrat, however most individuals were dead or senescing, with the weed cover reducing from the 2023 monitoring event. The species was tentatively identified by the Western Australian Herbarium in 2023 and considered to be a weed, with the closest species being **Juncus usitatus*, however there is not enough material in the WA Herbarium from the other eastern states *Juncus* species to confirm the exact species.

Ecosystem Solutions assessment in the field was 10% canopy cover, resulting in this quadrat not meeting the completion criteria of 30%. While the aerial imagery (Appendix B) suggests that the *Acacia saligna* present appears to offer greater canopy cover than 10%, stem density does not necessarily correlate with canopy cover and there is also the potential that pegs may have been moved and/or rope placement (during monitoring) slightly different to the uniform square depicted in the aerial, resulting in disparity between observations on the ground and the aerial images.

Quadrat 1 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
6 species	20 Stems/100m ²	10%	2%	40%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	15	✓	✓	✓

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<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	2			✓
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	2	✓	✓	✓
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	N/A			?
<i>Microtis media</i>	N/A			
Number of Species		3	3	3
Number of Stems		18	18	19
Number of Stems/hectare		1,800	1,800	1,900
Weed Species		Mulch Cover	Erosion	
5		30%	Major pooling in the western portion of the quadrat, approximately 1/3 of quadrat was underwater	

5.1.2 Quadrat 2

Species turnover from the 2023 survey includes the loss of *Agonis flexuosa*, *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Billardiera fusiformis*, *Conostylis aculeata*, *Gompholobium tomentosum*, *Paraserianthes lophantha* and *Viminaria juncea* from the quadrat. The loss of species has resulted in a reduced canopy cover. *Jacksonia* sp. that was observed in the 2023 survey, has now been identified as *Jacksonia horrida*. A reduction in the total stem density occurred, with changes in species count of the dominant species *Acacia saligna*, *Calothamnus quadrifidus*, *Eucalyptus rudis* and *Kunzea glabrescens*. However, the stem count for these species is still high with further reduction expected to support plant growth. The death of some juvenile plants is to be expected for a range of reasons, including herbivory, competition, seasonal water logging, or drought over summer. Kangaroo scats were evident within the quadrat.

Quadrat 2 - Summary

Species Richness		Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
5 species		107 Stems/100m ²	40%	2%	10%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	28	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	24			✓	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	50	✓	✓		
<i>Jacksonia horrida</i>	2			✓	
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	3	✓	✓	✓	
Number of Species		3	3	4	
Number of Stems		81	81	57	
Number of Stems/hectare		8,100	8,100	5,700	
Weed Species		Mulch Cover		Erosion	
4		70%		Minor mulch movement	

5.1.3 Quadrat 3

Species turnover from 2023 includes the loss of the *Eucalyptus rudis*, and a reduction of *Acacia saligna* stems with this quadrat comprising the lowest species richness. An increase in canopy cover was observed, with additional *Kunzea glabrescens* and *Melaleuca preissiana* stems present, which indicates that some natural recruitment may be occurring. Weed cover has reduced since the 2023 monitoring event with **Juncus* sp. aff. *usitatus*, also present either dead or senescing. There is one weed, **Eucalyptus saligna* which is now approximately 6 m tall that requires removal, contributing to the high weed cover, 30%. Presence of *Isolepis cernua* indicates pooling of water within the quadrat.

Quadrat 3 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
4 species	16 stems/100m ²	40%	30%	30%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	10	✓	✓	✓
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	N/A			?
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	4	✓	✓	✓
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	2	✓	✓	✓
Number of Species		3	3	3
Number of Stems		16	16	16
Number of Stems/hectare		1,600	1,600	4,000
Weed Species		Mulch Cover	Erosion	
7		5%	Water pooling	

5.1.4 Quadrat 4

Species turnover from 2023 includes the loss of the *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Paraserianthes lophantha* and *Acacia pulchella*. A decline in total stem density is mostly attributed to the loss of some *Acacia saligna*, *Calothamnus quadrifidus* and *Kunzea glabrescens*, which is expected, to the support the growth of plants. This quadrat has a high canopy cover, 80% due to the species richness and high stem count. The death of some juvenile plants is to be expected for a range of reasons, including herbivory, competition, seasonal water logging, or drought over summer. Weed cover has reduced since the 2023 monitoring event.

Quadrat 4 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
7 species	72 stems/100m ²	80%	<2%	25%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	2	✓	✓	✓
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	3	✓	✓	
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	37			✓
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	1			✓
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	28	✓	✓	✓
Number of Species		4	4	4
Number of Stems		34	34	68
Number of Stems/hectare		3,400	3,400	6,900
Weed Species	Mulch Cover		Erosion	
3	40%		No change	

5.1.5 Quadrat 5

Species turnover from 2023 includes the loss of the *Agonis flexuosa*. A total reduction in stem density of *Kunzea glabrescens* was observed, which has likely resulted in the reduced canopy cover from the 2023 monitoring event, now only 10%. The death of some juvenile plants is to be expected for a range of reasons, including herbivory, competition, seasonal water logging, or drought over summer. Weed cover has reduced since the 2023 monitoring event.

Quadrat 5 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
5 species	15 Stems/100m ²	10%	5%	40%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	2	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	3			✓
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	2	✓	✓	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	4	✓	✓	
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	4	✓	✓	✓
Number of Species		4	4	3
Number of Stems		12	12	9
Number of Stems/hectare		1,200	1,200	900
Weed Species		Mulch Cover	Erosion	
5		20%	Some water pooling	

5.1.6 Quadrat 6

The species within the quadrat has remained stable since 2023, with a stem increase of *Kunzea glabrescens* and *Melaleuca preissiana*, and the loss of one *Acacia saligna*. There was an increase to canopy cover, which is expected as the species mature. The reduction in mulch cover and increase in bare earth is likely to be the result of water movement. Weed cover has reduced since the 2023 monitoring event.

Quadrat 6 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
6 species	20 Stems/100m ²	40%	10%	40%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	6	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	4			✓
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	5	✓	✓	✓
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	3	✓	✓	✓
Number of Species		5	5	4
Number of Stems		16	16	18
Number of Stems/hectare		1,600	1,600	1,800
Weed Species	Mulch Cover		Erosion	
5	20%		Minor Pooling	

5.1.7 Quadrat 7

Species turnover from 2023 includes the loss of the *Acacia pulchella* and the *Myrtaceae* sp. There was also a stem loss of *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Calothamnus quadrifidus* and *Kunzea glabrescens*, which contributed to the stem count reducing from 111 stems in 2023 to 74 stems in 2025. There was significant herbivory observed within this quadrat. Weed cover has reduced since the 2023 monitoring event.

Quadrat 7 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
12 species	74 Stems/100m ²	30%	2%	10%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	3	✓	✓	✓
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	1			✓
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	18			✓
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	2	✓	✓	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	2	✓	✓	
<i>Jacksonia horrida</i>	3	?		✓
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	1			✓
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	39	✓	✓	✓
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	2	✓	✓	✓
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	1			✓
Number of Species		7	7	8
Number of Stems		50	50	68
Number of Stems/hectare		5,000	5,000	6,800
Weed Species		Mulch Cover	Erosion	
4		80%	No change	

5.1.8 Quadrat 8

The species within the quadrat remains stable since 2023, with the addition of *Kunzea glabrescens*, and natural recruitment of native species *Centrolepis aristata*, *Isolepis cernua*, *Isolepis cyperoides* and *Drosera glanduligera*. These species are small herbs, scattered in the quadrat. *Centrolepis aristata*, *Isolepis cernua* and *Isolepis cyperoides* are usually found in winter wet depressions, indicating pooling of water within the quadrat. They do not contribute to canopy cover and are susceptible to a change in hydrology. *Billardiera fusiformis* was no longer present. The reduction in mulch cover and increase of bare earth is likely to be the result of water movement. Weed cover has reduced since the 2023 monitoring event.

**Juncus* sp. aff. *usitatus* sp., is present, however it is dead, therefore this was not considered in the weed cover.

Quadrat 8 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
10 species	19 Stems/100m ²	30%	2%	60%
Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	5	✓	✓	✓
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	N/A			?
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	2	✓	✓	
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	N/A			?
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	7	✓	✓	
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	N/A			?
<i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>	N/A			?
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	1	✓	✓	✓
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	3	✓	✓	✓
Number of Species		6	6	3
Number of Stems		19	19	9
Number of Stems/hectare		1,900	1,900	900
Weed Species	Mulch Cover		Erosion	
5	10%		Minor mulch movement from water	

5.1.9 Quadrat 9

Species turnover from 2023 survey includes the loss of revegetation species including *Acacia pulchella*, *Paraserianthes lophantha* and *Spyridium globulosum*. *Muehlenbeckia adpressa* and *Aotus gracillima* are also no longer present. Despite species loss, this quadrat has the highest species richness with 17 species and high canopy cover, 70%. A reduction in stems of *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Anigozanthos flavidus*, *Billardiera fusiformis*, *Calothamnus quadrifidus*, *Eucalyptus rudis* and *Kunzea glabrescens* was observed, with the total stem count reducing from 293 stems in 2023 to 117 stems in 2025. Further reduction of stem density is expected to support plant growth. The death of some juvenile plants is to be expected for a range of reasons, including herbivory, competition, seasonal water logging, or drought over summer.

Quadrat 9 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
17 species	117 Stems/100m ²	70%	2%	30%

Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	3	✓	✓	✓
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	1	✓	✓	
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	3	✓	✓	
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	2			✓
<i>Astartea</i> sp.	1		?	✓
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	3		?	✓
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	38			✓
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	1	✓	?	
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	2	✓	✓	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	5	✓	✓	
<i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>	1		✓	✓
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	1		?	✓
<i>Jacksonia horrida</i>	1		?	✓
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	52	✓	✓	✓
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	2	✓	✓	✓
<i>Microtis media</i>	N/A			✓
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	1			✓
Number of Species		8	8	12
Number of Stems		69	69	105
Number of Stems/hectare		6,900	6,900	10,500

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Weed Species	Mulch Cover	Erosion
7	40%	Minor pooling

5.1.10 Quadrat 10

Species turnover from the 2023 survey includes the loss of revegetation species *Acacia cyclops* and *Hardenbergia comptoniana* from the quadrat. *Leptomeria cunninghamii*, *Billardiera fusiformis*, *Jacksonia sp.*, and *Banksia sp.*, were also no longer observed within the quadrat. A reduction of stems of *Acacia saligna*, *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Anigozanthos flavidus*, and *Kunzea glabrescens* was observed, which contributed to the stem count reducing from 210 stems in 2023 to 129 stems in 2025. Stem count of *Kunzea glabrescens* is high however most of these plants were small, with height of approximately 10 cm, resulting in a low canopy cover. Weed species were very low with a high amount of bare earth. The death of some juvenile plants is to be expected and can be due to a range of reasons, including herbivory, seasonal waterlogging, or drought over summer.

Quadrat 10 - Summary

Species Richness	Stem Density	Canopy Cover	Weed Cover (%)	Bare Earth (%)
8 species	129 stems/100m ²	20%	1%	80%

Species	Number	Canopy Value	Forage Value	Ground Protection Value
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	4	✓	✓	✓
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	3	✓	✓	
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	11	✓	✓	
<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	6			✓
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>	15			✓
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	3	✓	✓	
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	2	✓	✓	
<i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>	85	✓	✓	✓
Number of Species		6	6	4
Number of Stems		108	108	110
Number of Stems/hectare		10,800	10,800	11,000
Weed Species		Mulch Cover	Erosion	
1		20%	Movement of mulch and bare ground	

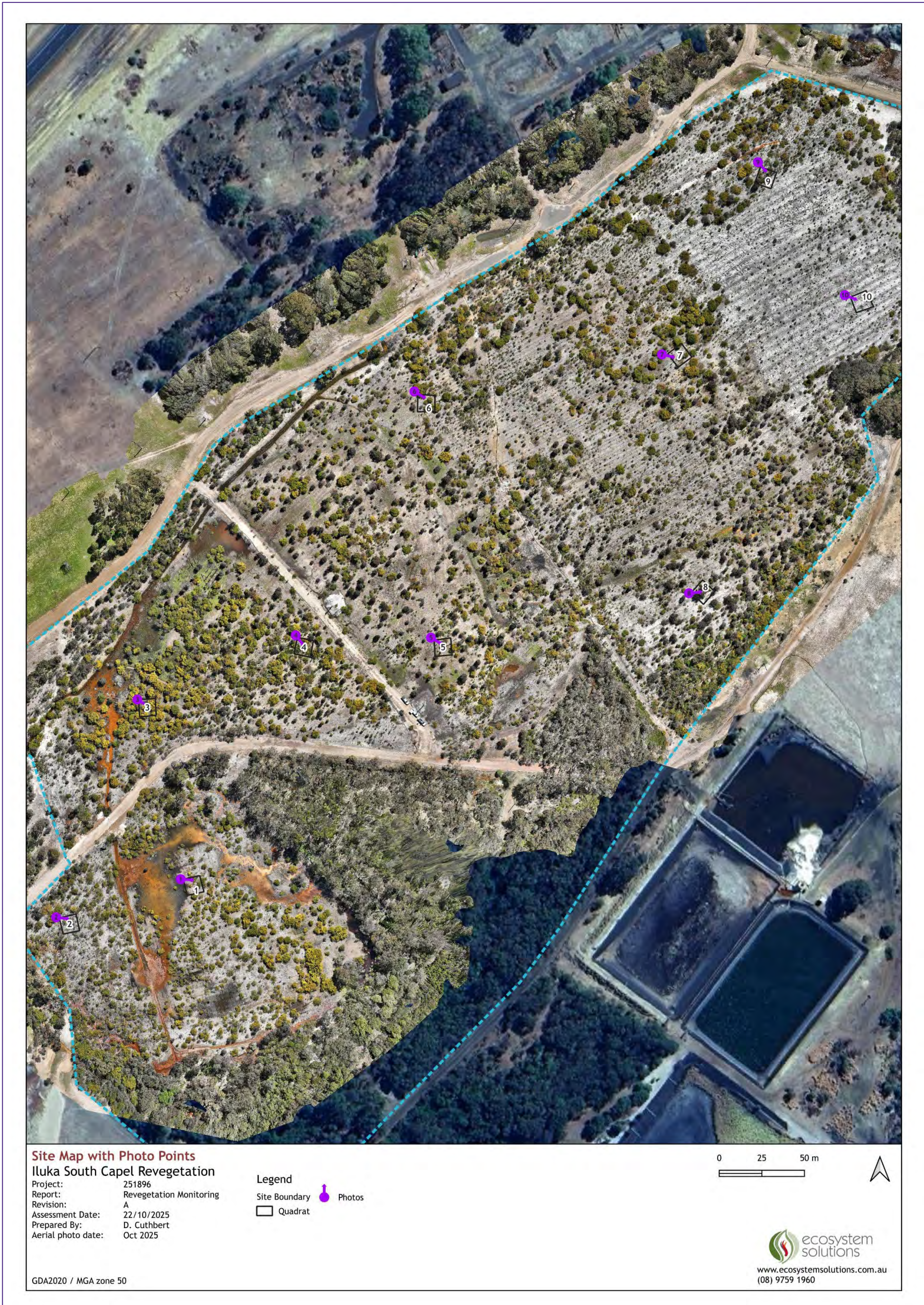


Figure 2: Site showing photo points and quadrats

5.2 Naturally recruited species

A total of 11 native species have naturally recruited (Table 4) separate to species that were direct-seeded or hand planted (Table 3). This includes those species that were observed in 2022 and have survived. Some of these taxa were too small to accurately identify to species level, and it is possible that a later monitoring event will decide that some taxa were direct seeded. The addition of these self-sown species increases the diversity for the WRP site, and recruitment from adjacent remnant vegetation is expected to continue.

Table 4 Naturally recruited taxa

TAXON	WRP Habitat Value		
	Foraging	Canopy Cover	Ground Protection
<i>Astartea</i> sp.			✓
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>		✓	
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>		✓	
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>			✓
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>			✓
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>			✓
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>			✓
<i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>			✓
<i>Jacksonia horrida</i>		✓	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>			✓
<i>Microtis media</i>			✓

There was a large amount of natural recruitment of species that were included in the species list, predominantly *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Kunzea glabrescens*, *Calothamnus quadrifidus* and *Eucalyptus rudis*, observed in 2022. In the 2023 and 2025 monitoring there was a decline in the density of these species, however a significant number of stems remain.

Five naturally recruited species that were not observed in 2023, were observed in 2025, as shaded in Table 4.

Monitoring indicated a loss of eight naturally recruited species, *Anigozanthos* sp., *Aotus gracillima*, *Banksia* sp., *Conostylis aculeata*, *Gompholobium tomentosum*, *Leptomeria cunninghamii*, *Muehlenbeckia adpressa* and *Myrtaceae* sp.

Seedling survival is dependent on rainfall, herbivory and competition for space and nutrients. A fluctuation of species survival is expected, especially during the juvenile phase of plant establishment. It is important to note that there was an extended very dry period during the 2023-2024 summer which impacted native vegetation throughout the state, with widespread tree decline, particularly throughout the southwest. This period is very likely to have impacted plant survival and growth within the site during this period.

The eleven species listed in Table 4 that are persisting through natural recruitment indicate that are highly suited to the site conditions, are drought resistant and include WRP habitat functions such as:

- the continuity of canopy cover and protective understorey

- vegetation with suitability to soil types and climatic conditions prevalent at the site that aids long term habitat values
- are relatively fast growing and therefore reduce bare patches of soil and reduce evaporation and sun exposure/ radiant heat within the site, which may in turn reduce heat stress on WRP to which they are particularly susceptible.

The eleven naturally recruited species primarily offer ground protection function for WRP which may also contribute to meeting the CC05 target.

5.3 Weed species

A total of 15 weed species were observed within the quadrats. This is a decrease in species from the third-year monitoring event. None of these species are known Declared plants (DPIRD, 2025) or Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) (Weeds Australia, 2025).

Table 5 Weed species identified in quadrats

SPECIES	SPECIES	SPECIES
Acacia iteaphylla	Eucalyptus saligna	Lotus sp.
Arctotheca calendula	Hypochaeris sp.	Lotus sp.
Callistemon sp.	Isolepis prolifera	Lysimachia arvensis
Cicendia filiformis	Juncus bufonius	Sonchus asper
Cynodon dactylon	Juncus sp.aff. usitatus	Ursinia anthemoides

Note - Shaded cells indicate new taxa observed during the 2025 monitoring event.

There were two additional weed species observed within the Quadrats during the 2025 monitoring event compared to the 2025, these are shaded in Table 5 above.

Acacia iteaphylla was observed in quadrats 9 and 10. Monitoring of these woody weeds and their relative densities has not been recorded as part of this monitoring program.

Juncus sp. aff. usitatus, was observed to be a significant contributor to the weed cover in the 2023 monitoring event. The species was tentatively identified by the Western Australian (WA) Herbarium and considered to be a weed with the closest species being Juncus usitatus, however there is not enough material in the Herbarium from the other eastern states Juncus species to confirm the exact species. The majority of the stems were observed senescing in the 2025 monitoring survey.

There were seven less weed species in the 2025 monitoring event compared to 2023, however there were many emergent species appearing that could not be identified.

5.4 Monitoring event comparison

A comparison for each quadrat between sampling years is provided in Table 6 below. This includes any fluctuations in the native flora species composition and densities, number of weed species and percentage cover for both native and weed species. Section 9 below provides a discussion on the changes recorded between survey years.

Table 6: Monitoring Event Comparison

	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4				Q5				Q6				Q7				Q8				Q9				Q10			
Planted species	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y 5				
Acacia cyclops						✓								✓																✓						✓				
Acacia pulchella	✓														✓										✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓					
Acacia saligna		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Agonis flexuosa	✓				✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Allocasuarina fraseriana						✓	✓							✓	✓			✓							✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Anigozanthos flavidus						✓			✓	✓											✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Calothamnus quadrifidus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Corymbia calophylla													✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eucalyptus rudis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Hardenbergia comptoniana																								✓	✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Kunzea glabrescens		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Melaleuca preissiana												✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					
Paraserianthes lophantha					✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓						✓	✓			✓	✓								
Patersonia occidentalis																																								
Spyridium globulosum					✓																			✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓						
Viminaria juncea							✓															✓																		
Number of Planted Species	4	4	4	4	7	9	8	4	2	5	4	3	7	8	8	5	5	7	6	5	8	9	6	6	10	12	10	9	7	6	4	6	7	13	13	10	7	11	10	8
Number of Native Species (including self-sown)	5	4	5	6	14	13	12	5	3	5	4	4	14	9	10	7	8	7	6	5	9	10	6	6	10	13	14	12	10	9	6	10	13	19	21	17	10	11	14	8
Number of Native Species Stems	7	31	23	20	115	270	196	107	33	17	17	16	78	260	168	72	22	44	20	15	19	22	17	20	31	72	111	74	22	20	19	19	29	387	293	117	37	172	210	129
Canopy Cover Percentage	0.5 %	5 %	10 %	10 %	15 %	25 %	60 %	40 %	0.5 %	10 %	30 %	40 %	0.5 %	10 %	50 %	80 %	1 %	2 %	15 %	10 %	1 %	10 %	10 %	40 %	1 %	5 %	20 %	30 %	2 %	2 %	20 %	30 %	2 %	35 %	60 %	70 %	2 %	5 %	20 %	20 %
Number of Weed Species	17	10	5	5	19	14	6	4	11	16	5	7	10	16	9	3	9	16	7	5	19	13	9	5	19	14	9	4	11	14	12	5	12	16	10	7	7	11	8	1

6 COMPLETION CRITERIA PROGRESS

Table 7 assesses the progress of each quadrat against the Completion Criteria described in Table 2 and has been included in this section for ease of reference to the results from Section 5. Each Completion Criterion is discussed below.

Table 7 Progress against completion criteria

Completion criteria	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
CC01: No declared weeds present in revegetation	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓	Absent ✓
CC02: Weed cover is less than 20% at completion	2% ✓	2% ✓	30% x	<2% ✓	5 % ✓	10% ✓	2% ✓	2% ✓	2% ✓	1% ✓
CC03: A minimum of 15 species will be selected from the revegetation species table (WRP habitat/foraging species) and established in revegetation prior to completion and will include at least: - Five species that provide foraging value - Five species that provide canopy value - Five species that provide ground protection value	✓ Eleven species have been selected that provide foraging value. Eight of the eleven species selected for foraging value were present within quadrats, being, <i>Acacia saligna</i>, <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>, <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>, <i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>, <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i> and <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>. <i>Acacia cyclops</i>, <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> and <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> were not present within quadrats. ✓ Ten species have been selected that provide canopy value. Seven of the ten species selected to provide canopy value were present within quadrats, being <i>Acacia saligna</i>, <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>, <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>, <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>, <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>, <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>, <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>. <i>Acacia cyclops</i>, <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> and <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> were not present within the quadrats. ✓ Twelve species have been selected that provide ground protection value. Six of the twelve species selected to provide ground protection were present within the quadrats, being, <i>Acacia saligna</i>, <i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>, <i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i>, <i>Hardenbergia comptoniana</i>, <i>Kunzea glabrescens</i>, <i>Melaleuca preissiana</i> and <i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>. <i>Acacia cyclops</i>, <i>Acacia pulchella</i>, <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>, <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> and <i>Viminaria juncea</i> were not within the quadrats/ x 11 species have been recorded in quadrats in 2025 from the 16 planted. <i>Acacia cyclops</i>, <i>Acacia pulchella</i>, <i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>, <i>Spyridium globulosum</i> and <i>Viminaria juncea</i> were not recorded in quadrats in 2025.									
CC04: A density of 800 stems per hectare of species contributing to canopy will be established at completion	1800 Stems/ ha ✓	8100 Stems/ ha ✓	1600 Stems/ ha ✓	3400 Stems/ ha ✓	1200 Stems/ ha ✓	1600 Stems/ ha ✓	5000 Stems/ ha ✓	1900 Stems/ ha ✓	6900 Stems/ ha ✓	10800 Stems/ ha ✓
CC05: No areas greater than 250 m ² without a developing understory at completion.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
CC06: A minimum of 30% cover by species contributing to canopy will be established in revegetation at completion.	10% x	40% ✓	40% ✓	80% ✓	10% x	40% ✓	30% ✓	30% ✓	70% ✓	20% x
CC07: A perpetual covenant will be established two years prior to completion.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

✓ currently meets criterion

x does not currently meet criterion

U Currently un-assessable

CC01 and CC02 - Weeds

A total of 15 introduced species were recorded within the quadrats. None of these are Declared plants or WoNS requiring immediate treatment. In previous monitoring events the Declared Plant Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*) was observed proximate to Quadrat 4. This species is now absent due to annual weed treatments by Iluka targeting woody weeds, including germinants with the offset area and surrounds (Travis Drysdale, pers. comm.). Likewise, Paddy Melon (*Cucumis myriocarpus*) was observed in 2022 and 2023 within the revegetation area and is now absent. However, it was observed on the track and is a vigorously growing species that requires ongoing control.

Weed cover in Quadrat 3 was 30%, which is higher than CC02 of the SCRP RMP, which states: *Weed cover is less than 20% at completion*. All other quadrats meet the criterion of less than 20% weed cover.

CC03 – Species selection and establishment

Sixteen revegetation species from the list presented in the SCRP RMP were chosen for planting, with one substitution made due to lack of availability at the time. The substitution was of *Anigozanthos flavidus* for *Anigozanthos manglesii*. While generally similar to *A. manglesii*, if more robust, the *A. flavidus* prefers damper habitats and its success here may be helped by this preference. These 16 species provide habitat and foraging values for Western Ringtail Possums.

Of the 16 revegetation species selected 11 were found to be established in quadrats during monitoring in 2025. Five species were not observed within the quadrats, being *Acacia cyclops*, *Acacia pulchella*, *Paraserianthes lophantha*, *Spyridium globulosum* and *Viminaria juncea*. Some of these species were evident outside the quadrats however only in small portions of the Site. The absence of this species from quadrats may merely reflect the randomness of the planting effort and the subsequent placement of the quadrats.

With the nature of the species chosen for planting being that several provide more than one value (canopy, foraging, ground protection) for WRP, the quadrat records are showing that the CC03 requirement for the total number of stems is being met, however some quadrats have less than 5 species contributing to these values, in particular ground cover has less than 5 species contributing for quadrats 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10. Native recruitment has been occurring, which could increase the ground cover species in future years. The opportunity also exists to increase the species richness of the site by choosing other species from the original revegetation species list as infill plantings (although this is not a requirement). Ground covers should be chosen which out-compete weeds such as *Billardiera fusiformis*, which is already growing in the quadrats with a potential additional species being *Scaevola calliptera* or *Gastrolobium praemorsum*. Sedges provide protection for Western Ringtail Possums during hot dry weather and could be included in future planting such as *Lepidosperma gladiatum*. Introduction of different species to the revegetation will contribute to the target of establishment of 15 species being exceeded.

CC04 – Density of canopy value species

CC04 states that there will be a density of 800 stems/hectare of species contributing to canopy at completion. Currently, all quadrats are over this threshold.

Natural recruitment was observed across most quadrats, and this has contributed to the total stems/hectare counts of canopy species that exceed the 800. While this contribution is pleasing it should be noted that, as seedlings get older and larger, competition will reduce these numbers, for example the *Calothamnus quadrifidus* and *Kunzea glabrescens* within multiple Quadrats is thinning out as plants grow and approach a natural density. It is likely more recruitment will occur, and there will be deaths, as the individuals become established.

CC05 – No areas greater than 250m² without a developing understorey

CC05 states that there will be *No areas greater than 250m² without a developing understorey (foliage cover between 1-50cm height) at completion*. The limiting factor in assessing this criterion by the current monitoring is that quadrats of 100m² are being used to monitor the revegetation, and these are inadequate for addressing an area over twice their size. Ten-metre by ten-metre quadrats (100m²) are the standard size recommended by the Environmental Protection Authority when undertaking botanical surveys on the Swan Coastal Plain and are adequate for addressing most of the vegetation monitoring requirements of the SCRP RMP.

As the vegetation grows it may be possible to identify areas using drone imagery and GIS that appear to be lagging and follow this with a ground-truthing visit to areas of concern. Aerial photography does indicate water pooling over 250 m². Approximations of vegetation cover over the entire site using only a Red-Green-

Blue (RGB) imaging has been undertaken to assist in identifying areas approaching or greater than 250m² without a developing understorey and/or bare areas.

Drone imagery of the site was analysed to determine an approximate vegetation canopy coverage over the entire site of the area of revegetation. Note that historically only standard drone imagery has been used, i.e. Ortho mosaics in red, green and blue spectra. Given this constraint, an 'Excess Green' (ExG) index was used to distinguish vegetation from soil over the site (ExG formula = 2 x Green – Red- Blue). Note that RGB band data from the south west corner of the site was corrupted post capture and wasn't able to be analysed in the same way, hence vegetation was assessed from a Digital Elevation calculation of the Orthomosaic with plants over 300mm and manual delineation based on field observations. Future assessments will utilise multi spectral imagery for more detailed assessment. Figure 3 shows the results of this analysis with the black areas indicating green vegetation cover and the white areas indicating bare soil. Note the missing south west section as outlined above.

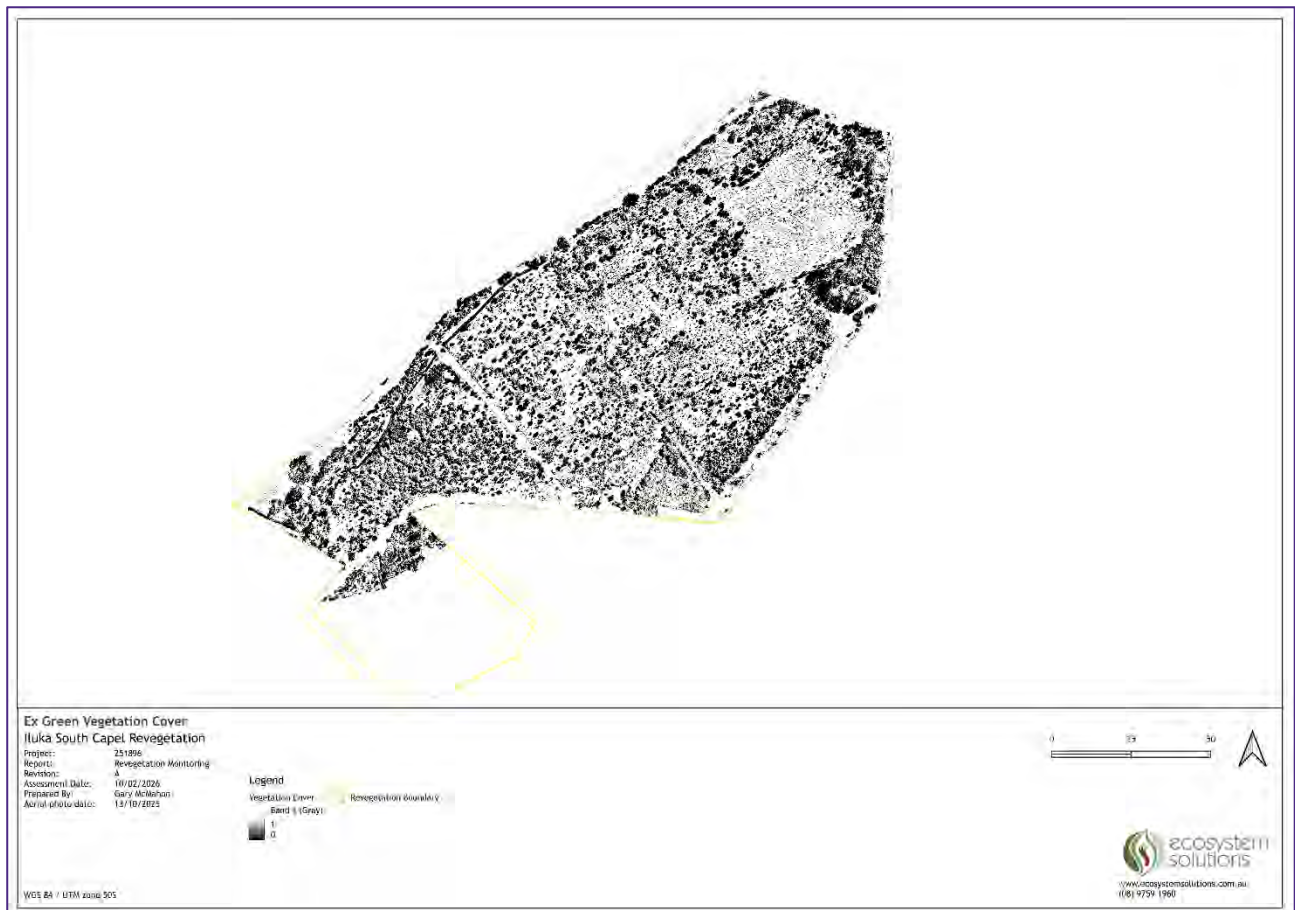


Figure 3 Vegetation cover using spectral analysis of drone imagery

A 50 m x 50m random grid was then placed over the initial analysis imagery and the statistical analysis of the area within each grid cell calculated (i.e. vegetation cover vs soil). The results of this area shown in Figure 4 with the percentage of vegetation cover in each cell highlighted. Note that the results for cells around the edge of the area may not be accurate due to the areas within those cells that are outside of the rehabilitation area and therefore not included in the analysis.

The areas of vegetation above 300mm were designated as plants and the cells with more than 30% cover were manually identified and highlighted. Overlaying the orthomosaic of the site (Figure 5) highlights those areas, in particular the area to the north of the site, where vegetation cover is low.

While this analysis was conducted post site visit using only RGB bands, it does provide strategic guidance on the areas where infill planting should be targeted. The species and density of replanting should be planned and conducted by an appropriately qualified revegetation contractor as they will be able to determine species that are both suitable to the soil type and are readily available from nurseries, and that are identified in the SCRP RMP species list.

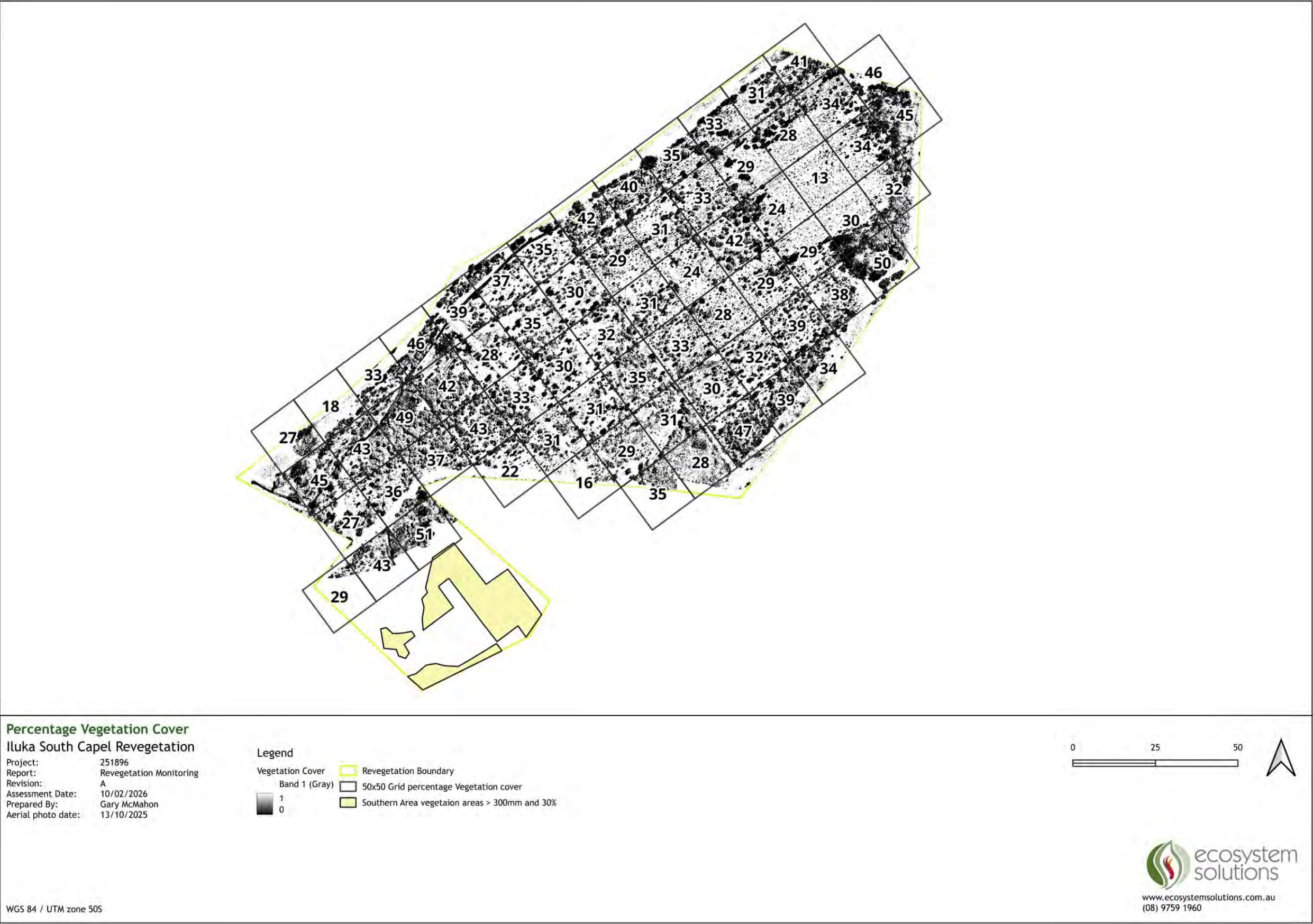


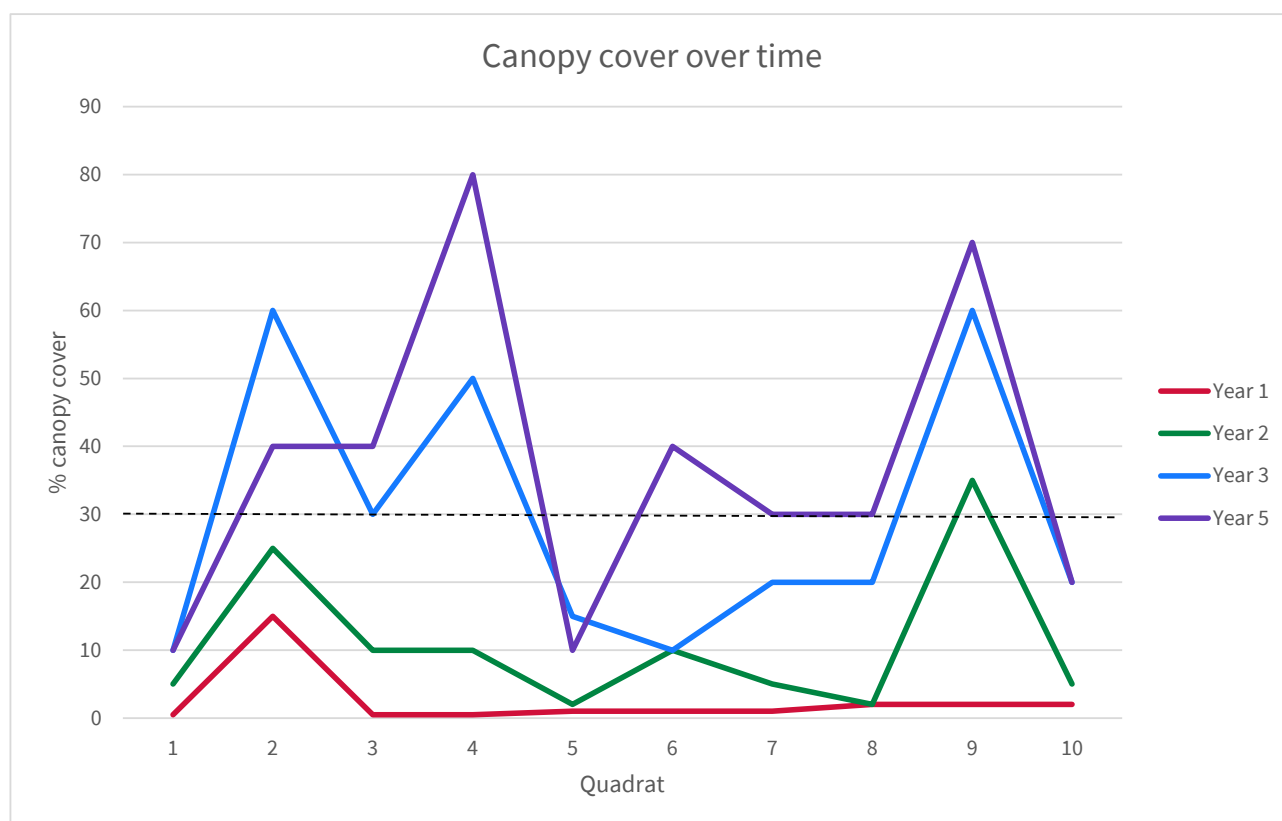
Figure 4 Vegetation cover percentages by 50m x 50 m grid



Figure 5 Vegetation cover by percentage over orthomosaic

CC06 – A minimum of 30% cover by species contributing to canopy will be established in revegetation at completion

Based on the 10m x 10m quadrats monitored, canopy cover was estimated between 10% to 80%, averaging out to a canopy cover of 37%, during the fifth-year monitoring event. This average canopy cover meets the target required, however quadrats 1, 5 and 10 have a canopy which does not meet the 30% threshold for CC06. The average of 37% is likely due to quadrats 4 and 9 having a canopy cover greater than 70%, therefore the average may be not an accurate indication of canopy cover across the entire SCRPP with the aerial photography providing another means of assessing canopy cover for the entire Site. Given the stem density of species contributing to canopy cover exceeds the completion criteria of 800 stems per hectare, it is assumed that the canopy cover percentage will continue to increase as the individuals establish themselves. Graph 1 illustrates that canopy cover is generally increasing over time, with the exception of quadrats 1, 5 and 10.



Graph 1 Canopy cover (%) recorded over monitoring events

It is noted that the average of the percentages provided in Figure 5 across the site is 34% vegetation cover. Again, the lower scores are buffered by the higher scores, but it is evident that there are areas approaching 250sqm that are bare soil and/or are areas that are prone to inundation.

CC07 A perpetual covenant will be established two years prior to completion

This criterion is only relevant during the latter period of the monitoring program (Year 8 post planting) and is to be actioned by Iluka.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 On-ground management actions

It is recommended that:

- Weed control continue across the revegetation site to maintain lack of declared weeds. Evidence of biannual visual inspection for declared weeds should be recorded (e.g. GPS tracks, contractor reporting or photographs) (CC01)
- Remove Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*) at Quadrat 3 will allow this quadrat to meet the completion criteria of less than 20% cover of weeds (CC02)
- Plant a further four species to meet the completion criteria of 15 species established (CC03)
- Carefully consider planting further tree and shrub species taller than 50 centimetres as over-abundance of canopy and shrub species could prohibit understorey planting access and establishment. When assessed as an average across the offset site stem density (800/ha) and canopy cover (30%) completion criteria have been met (CC04/C06)
- Understorey is to be established with no gaps greater than 250 square metres. This means that established plants are to not be more than 10-metres spacing, and planting design will need to compensate for plant death. Planting design should also consider the presence of water pooling, and if these areas are viable to be planted with understorey wetland species (CC05)

7.2 Administrative and planning actions

It is recommended that:

- The SCRPRMP definition of an understorey plant (i.e. 1-50 cm height) and the revegetation species list be interpreted to include that an understorey plant is defined as:
 - Herbaceous and shrub species up to 50 centimetres height
 - Sedge and rush species up to 2 metres tall, as this would allow for species indigenous to the area to be incorporated that also provide ground cover value to the WRP (e.g. *Juncus pallidus*, *Machaerina preissii*, *Gahnia trifida* and *Lepidosperma* ssp. (such as *L. effusum* which tolerate swampy soils)) and/or survive inundated conditions where water-pooling is present
- The SCRPRMP monitoring method for CC05 be revised (which would require an amendment to the SCRPRMP and approval by the Commonwealth regulator) to monitor understorey presence of 10 x 25 metre cells (overlaid as a grid over the offset site) to identify areas of 250 square metres that do not have any understorey plants present. Alternatively, the addition of three 10 x 25m cells could be costed and added to the proposed 2027 monitoring event to provide a more detailed indication of results for CC05, that also ground truths imagery shown in Figure 5 in a more species-specific manner (i.e. in relation to understorey species).
- At eight years post planting, a conservation covenant is to be registered on the freehold title at the time of completion (CC07).
- For future monitoring and reporting, it is recommended that the site is assessed holistically against completion criteria. Quadrats are a monitoring method specified in the SCRPRMP and should be considered sample sites, rather than an assessment of completion criteria in that location. It is suggested that completion criteria should be interpreted as following (interpretation in *italics*):
 - o CC01: No declared weeds present in revegetation *across the offset site*
 - o CC02: Weed cover is less than 20% at completion (*measured as an average across the ten quadrats*)
 - o CC03: A minimum of 15 species established (*totalled across quadrats*), and at least five species meeting each WRP value (*totalled across quadrats*)

- o CC04: 800 stems per hectare *averaged across quadrats*
- o CC05: No areas greater than 250m² without a developing understorey at completion. (*i.e. at least one stem of understorey species must be present in each 10 x 25 metre cells*).

10 REFERENCES

- DPIRD (2025) *Western Australian Organism List* <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/organisms##> Accessed October 2025.
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Appendix A
Quadrat data sheets



FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 1	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 2	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 10	Size of bare areas (%): 40
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 30	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium - Kangaroos High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Major pooling in the western part, 1/3 underwater.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	15
Calothamnus	<i>quadrifidus</i>	2
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	1
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	1

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations): <u>Naturally recruited:</u> <i>Isolepis cernua</i> <i>Microtis media</i> *<i>Juncus bufonius</i> *<i>Juncus</i> sp. aff <i>usitatus</i> (limited identification features) *<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *<i>Lotus</i> sp. *<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> Emergent weeds & grasses Some <i>Acacia saligna</i> has gall.

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 2	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 2	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 40	Size of bare areas (%): 10
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 70	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium - Kangaroos High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Minor mulch movements.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	28
Calothamnus	<i>quadrifidus</i>	24
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	50
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	3

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations): <u>Naturally recruited:</u> <i>Jacksonia horrida</i> (2) *<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *<i>Lotus</i> sp. *<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *<i>Sonchus asper</i>
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¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 3	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 30	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 40	Size of bare areas (%): 30
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 5	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium - Kangaroos High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Water pooling present.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	10
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	4
Melaleuca	<i>preissiana</i>	2

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations):

Naturally recruited:

Isolepis cernua –small herb scattered in the quadrat too small to contribute to canopy cover

**Juncus aff. usitatus* (24) – mainly dead/senescing

**Eucalyptus saligna* – one tree approximately 6 m tall

**Hypochaeris* sp.

**Lotus* sp.

**Lysimachia arvensis*

**Lythrum hyssopifolia*

Sterile annual grasses

Emergent weeds

Gall present in all *Acacia saligna*

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 4	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): <2	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 80	Size of bare areas (%): 25
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 40	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): No evidence of erosion.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	2
Agonis	<i>flexuosa</i>	3
Calothamnus	<i>quadrifidus</i>	37
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	1
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	28

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations): <u>Naturally recruited:</u> <i>Billardiera fusiformis</i> (1) * <i>Juncus sp. aff. usitatus</i> (1) *<i>Callistemon sp.</i> *<i>Lotus sp.</i> <i>Acacia saligna</i> have gall. Few dead stems.
--

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 5	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 5%	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 10	Size of bare areas (%): 40
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 20	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium – kangaroos, hydrology High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Minor pooling of water was present.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	2
Calothamnus	<i>quadrifidus</i>	3
Corymbia	<i>calophylla</i>	2
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	4
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	4

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations):

Naturally recruited:

**Lotus* sp.

**Cynodon dactylon*

**Arctotheca calendula*

**Lysimachia arvensis*

*Emergent grass weed

Many dead stems

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 6	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 10	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 40	Size of bare areas (%): 40
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 20 %	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium – kangaroos, dead Kunzea High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Minor pooling	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	6
Calothamnus	<i>quadrifidus</i>	4
Corymbia	<i>calophylla</i>	1
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	1
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	5
Melaleuca	<i>pressiana</i>	3

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations):
*<i>Lotus</i> sp. *<i>Cicendia filiformis</i> *<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *Emergent grass weed

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 7	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 2	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 30	Size of bare areas (%): 10
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 80	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium – Kangaroos, herb grazing High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): No signs of erosion.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species¹

Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>saligna</i>	3
<i>Agonis</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>	1
<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>fraseriana</i>	1
<i>Anigozanthos</i>	<i>flavidus</i>	1
<i>Billardiera</i>	<i>fusiformis</i>	1
<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>quadrifidus</i>	18
<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>calophylla</i>	2
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>rudis</i>	2
<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>horrida</i>	3
<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	1
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>preissiana</i>	2
<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>glabrescens</i>	39

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations):

**Lotus* sp.

**Arctotheca calendula*

**Lysimachia arvensis*

**Hypochaeris radicata*

Surrounding species include *Allocasuarina fraseriana*.

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 8	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 2	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 30	Size of bare areas (%): 60
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 10	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium - Kangaroos High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Minor mulch has washed away.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	5
Agonis	<i>flexuosa</i>	1
Corymbia	<i>calophylla</i>	1
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	8
Melaleuca	<i>preissiana</i>	3
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	1

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations):

Naturally recruited:

Centrolepis aristata
Isolepis cyperoides
Isolepis cernua
Drosera glanduligera

**Lotus* sp.
 **Juncus* sp. aff *usitatus*
 **Lysimachia arvensis*
 **Cicendia filiformis*
 **Isolepis prolifera*

A lot of dead *Junctus* sp. aff. *usitatus* sp

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 9	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): 2	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 70%	Size of bare areas (%): 30
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 40	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium - Kangaroos High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Minor pooling.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	3
Agonis	<i>flexuosa</i>	1
Allocasuarina	<i>fraseriana</i>	3
Anigozanthos	<i>flavidus</i>	2
Calothamnus	<i>quadrifidus</i>	38
Corymbia	<i>calophylla</i>	2
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	5
Hardenbergia	<i>comptoniana</i>	1
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	52
Melaleuca	<i>preissiana</i>	2

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations):

Naturally recruited:

Astatia sp.

Billardiera fusiformis

Callistachys lanceolata

Hypocalymma angustifolium .

Jacksonia horrida

Kennedia prostrata

Microtis media.

**Acacia iteaphylla*

**Callistemon* sp.

**Lotus* sp. x2

**Lysimachia arvensis*

**Ursinia anthemoides*

*Grassweeds emerging

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

FIELD RECORDING SHEET

Project: Iluka Revegetation Monitoring	Project number: EEL2168.001
Quadrat No.: 10	Date: 13/10/2025
Quadrat size: 10 m x 10 m	Recorder: DP
Reference photo No. (from NW quadrat corner):	m E:
Datum: GDA94 / Zone:	m S:
Quadrat monitoring parameters	
Weed cover (%): >1	Declared weeds (present / absent): Absent
Revegetation species canopy cover (%): 20	Size of bare areas (%): 80
Field observations	
Vegetation condition (Keighery 1994):	
Pristine Excellent Very Good Good Degraded Completely Degraded	
Mulch cover (%): 20	
Disturbance level:	
Low Medium – erosion, grazing High	
Erosion evidence (e.g. overland flows rills): Signs of erosion and movement of mulch exposing bare ground.	
Dieback evidence (e.g. localised plant senescence): Unknown	

Species list - Revegetation species ¹		
Genus	species	Stem density (No. of stems)
Acacia	<i>saligna</i>	4
Agonis	<i>flexuosa</i>	3
Allocasuarina	<i>fraseriana</i>	11
Anigozanthos	<i>flavidus</i>	6
Calothamnus	<i>quadrifidus</i>	15
Corymbia	<i>calophylla</i>	3
Eucalyptus	<i>rudis</i>	2
Kunzea	<i>glabrescens</i>	85

Additional comments (e.g. key weed species; plant health observations):
*Acacia <i>iteaphylla</i>

¹ Species richness (total no. of revegetation species) and Stem density (total no. of stems) to be derived from this table

Appendix B
Quadrat aerial imagery





Quadrat 1
Iluka South Capel Revegetation

Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary Quadrat



Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

GDA2020 / MGA zone 50



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Quadrat 2
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary Quadrat



Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

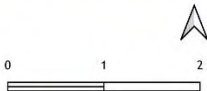
GDA2020 / MGA zone 50

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Quadrat 3
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary Quadrat



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Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

GDA2020 / MGA zone 50



Quadrat 4
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary  Quadrat



Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

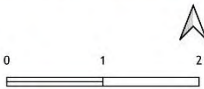
GDA2020 / MGA zone 50

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Quadrat 5
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary  Quadrat



Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

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Quadrat 6
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary  Quadrat

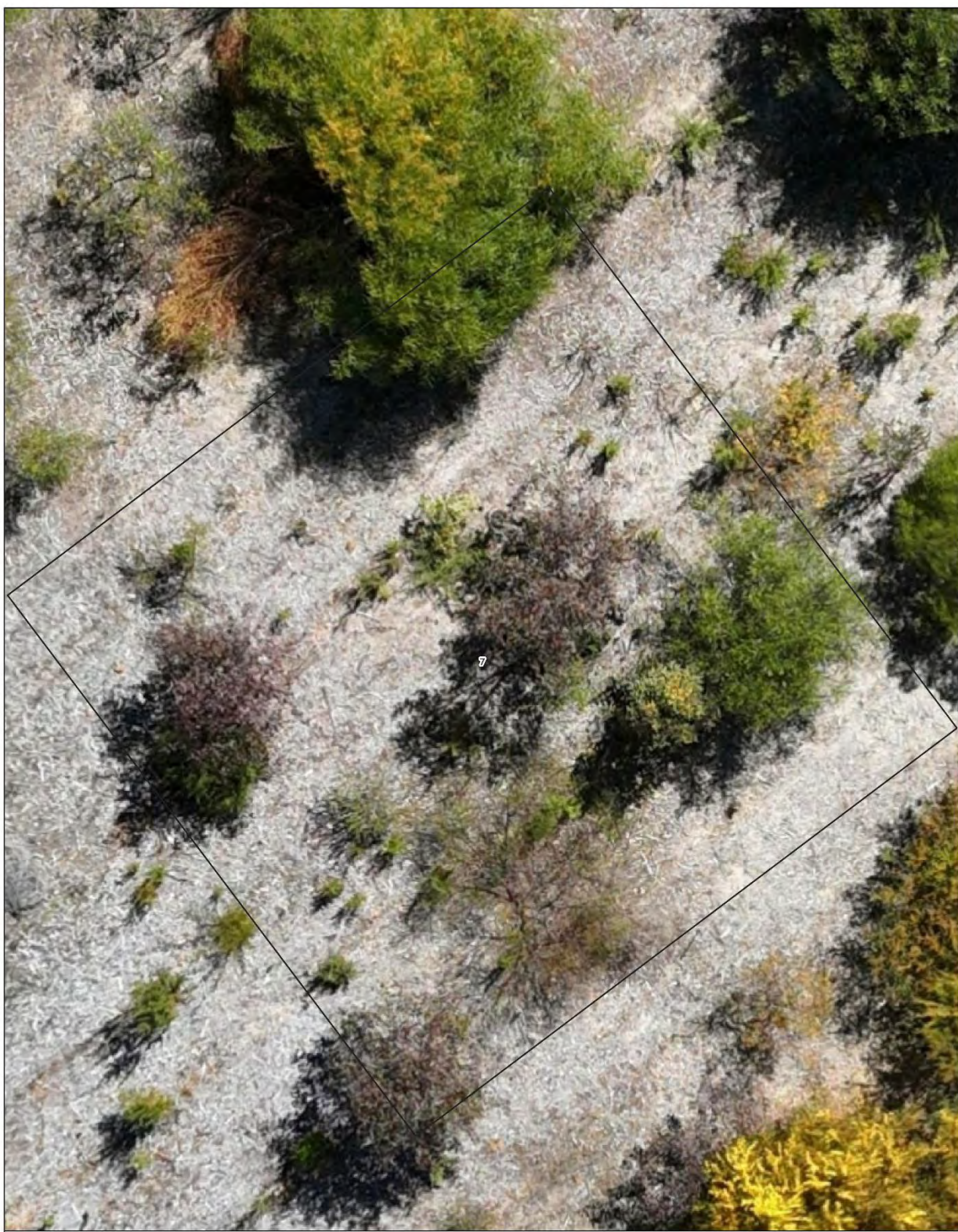


Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

GDA2020 / MGA zone 50

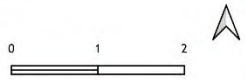


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Quadrat 7
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary Quadrat



Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

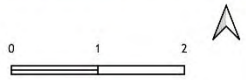
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Quadrat 8
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary □ Quadrat



Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

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Quadrat 9

Iluka South Capel Revegetation

Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend

Boundary Quadrat

0 1 2

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Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

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Quadrat 10
Iluka South Capel Revegetation
Project: 251896
Report: Revegetation Monitoring
Revision: A
Assessment Date: 13/10/2025
Prepared By: D. Cuthbert
Aerial photo date: 13/10/2025

Legend
Boundary  Quadrat



Note: Map includes drone image overlay taken 13 October 2025 (2cm/pixel)

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Appendix C
NW Reference Photo Comparison



Quadrat 1:

DIRECTION 129 deg(T) 33.57509°S 115.53077°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaQ12021-10-26 12:54:08+08:00	DIRECTION 125 deg(T) 33.57508°S 115.53080°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Q12022-10-04 10:20:08+08:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 124 deg(T) 33.57509°S 115.53085°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaSite 12023-10-03 13:50:57+08:00	DIRECTION 94 deg(T) 33.57507°S 115.53084°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  IlkukāQ12025-10-13 11:08:20+08:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 2:

DIRECTION 131 deg(T) 33.57525°S 115.52994°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaQ22021-10-26 13:11:00+00:00	DIRECTION 135 deg(T) 33.57529°S 115.53004°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Q22022-10-04 09:48:45+00:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 128 deg(T) 33.57529°S 115.53005°E ACCURACY 6 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaSite 22023-10-03 14:03:26+00:00	DIRECTION 98 deg(T) 33.57529°S 115.53008°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  IlkukaQ22025-10-13 11:29:40+00:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 3:

DIRECTION 134 deg(T) 33.57412°S 115.53050°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaQ32021-10-26 12:37:05+00:00	DIRECTION 130 deg(T) 33.57412°S 115.53053°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Q32022-10-04 10:38:01+00:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 136 deg(T) 33.57417°S 115.53058°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaSite 32023-10-03 13:39:34+00:00	DIRECTION 183 deg(T) 33.57413°S 115.53058°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  IlkukaQ42025-10-13 10:39:29+00:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 4:

DIRECTION 146 deg(T) 33.57377°S 115.53154°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaQ42021-10-26 10:52:35+00:00 Year 1 Monitoring Event	DIRECTION 159 deg(T) 33.57380°S 115.53156°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  R042022-10-04 09:05:46+00:00 Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 156 deg(T) 33.57384°S 115.53158°E ACCURACY 7 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaSite 62023-10-03 13:23:39+00:00 Year 3 Monitoring Event	DIRECTION 142 deg(T) 33.57386°S 115.53165°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  IlukaQ42025-10-13 10:00:29+00:00 Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 5:

DIRECTION 130 deg(T) 33.57386°S 115.53242°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaQ52021-10-26 11:54:56+00:00	DIRECTION 123 deg(T) 33.57384°S 115.53241°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Q52022-10-04 10:55:57+00:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 137 deg(T) 33.57388°S 115.53240°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Iluka2023-10-03 09:49:05+00:00	DIRECTION 171 deg(T) 33.57386°S 115.53243°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  IlukaQ52025-10-13 12:26:19+00:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

REPORT

Quadrat 6:

DIRECTION 135 deg(T) 33.57252°S 115.53231°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Iluka Revegetation Monitoring, Capel 2021-10-27 09:56:26+08:00	DIRECTION 142 deg(T) 33.57253°S 115.53235°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  R06 2022-10-04 09:40:55+08:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 142 deg(T) 33.57255°S 115.53236°E ACCURACY 7 m DATUM WGS84  Iluka Site 6 2023-10-03 12:38:53+08:00	DIRECTION 121 deg(T) 33.57257°S 115.53227°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  Iluka Q06 Q10 2025-10-13 13:53:28+08:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 7:

DIRECTION 116 deg(T) 33.57233°S 115.53387°E ACCURACY 4 m DATUM WGS84 	DIRECTION 108 deg(T) 33.57236°S 115.53392°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84 
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 108 deg(T) 33.57234°S 115.53391°E ACCURACY 6 m DATUM WGS84 	DIRECTION 103 deg(T) 33.57235°S 115.53392°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020 
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 8:

DIRECTION 181 deg(T) 33.57353°S 115.53414°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Iluka QuadratsQ8 additional2021-10-27 10:14:06+08:00	DIRECTION 187 deg(T) 33.57348°S 115.53417°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  82022-10-04 11:49:05+08:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 151 deg(T) 33.57362°S 115.53403°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaSite 82023-10-03 10:08:16+08:00	DIRECTION 54 deg(T) 33.57364°S 115.53411°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  IlukaQ08072025-10-13 12:38:44+08:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 9:

DIRECTION 157 deg(T) 33.57136°S 115.53451°E ACCURACY 6 m DATUM WGS84  Iluka Quadrats Q10 2021-10-27 10:48:00+00:00	DIRECTION 157 deg(T) 33.57135°S 115.53454°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  9 2022-10-04 10:33:00+00:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 150 deg(T) 33.57137°S 115.53448°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  Iluka Site 9 2023-10-03 10:58:06+00:00	DIRECTION 139 deg(T) 33.57139°S 115.53458°E ACCURACY 10 m DATUM GDA2020  Iluka O09 QB 2025-10-13 13:31:48+00:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event

Quadrat 10:

DIRECTION 118 deg(T) 33.57208°S 115.53506°E ACCURACY 4 m DATUM WGS84  Iluka QuadratsQ102021-10-27 10:27:19+08:00	DIRECTION 115 deg(T) 33.57206°S 115.53510°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  102022-10-04 11:25:39+08:00
Year 1 Monitoring Event	Year 2 Monitoring Event
DIRECTION 153 deg(T) 33.57204°S 115.53508°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM WGS84  IlukaSite 9102023-10-03 11:38:16+08:00	DIRECTION 130 deg(T) 33.57213°S 115.53514°E ACCURACY 5 m DATUM GDA2020  IlukaQ10Q92025-10-13 13:13:30+08:00
Year 3 Monitoring Event	Year 5 Monitoring Event