Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project

Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

JH Document Number: 7225-JHG-REP-SQ-001[A] LMDIP Quarterly Compliance Monitoring Report for the Coordinator General

1 Revisions and Distribution

1.1 Revisions

Draft issues of this document are identified as Revision A, B, C etc. Upon initial issue (generally Contract Award) this will be changed to a sequential number commencing at Revision 0. Revision numbers will continue at Rev. 1, 2 etc.

Rev	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved By	Remarks
A	9/09/2025	C. Thamm	S. Orchard	C. Woodgate	Quarterly Monitoring Report May - August 2025
1	16/09/2025	J. Grundy	S. Orchard	C. Woodgate	Update after client review

1.2 Distribution List

Client's Representative	Richard Plowes
Project Manager	Cameron Woodgate
Project Control Group	As determined by the Project Manager
Project Personnel	As required

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2 Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and abbreviations to be applied to the Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General are listed below.

Table 1. Definitions and Abbreviations

Term/Abbreviation	Definition
AMP	Adaptive Management Plan
Client (Principal)	The party to whom John Holland is contracted for a Project. For this project the Client is Seqwater
Client's Representative	The person appointed by the Client to perform the duties of the "Superintendent" as defined in the contract. For this project the Client Representative is Brett Barry.
D&C	Design and Construction
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Environmental Management Subplan	Aspect-specific Subplan to the EMP
JH	John Holland Group as the organisation responsible for the total performance of the works under the Contract.
Plan	A document setting out the specific practices, resources, activities and responsibilities relevant to a particular project or contract.
Soteria	Soteria is John Holland's primary HSC event and activity platform which is used to record and manage inspections, actions and incidents.
Subcontractor	Any company, body or person who is contracted to John Holland for the purpose of supplying plant and/or services. Categories such as manufacturer, fabricator and supplier are considered Subcontractors.

3 Introduction

3.1 Background

The Lake Macdonald Dam is one of several dams across Southeast Queensland to be upgraded as part of Seqwater's Dam Improvement Program. Seqwater is responsible for the ongoing safety of the Dam and with a growing population downstream, there are more people at risk in the extremely unlikely event of a dam failure.

The Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement will be the first major upgrade of the dam since it was built in 1965, and the walls were raised in 1980. The upgrade is a critical project in Seqwater's Dam Improvement Program and must result in a dam structure compliant with the legislative requirements of the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2018* and the *Queensland Dam Safety Guidelines*.

While the upgrade will demolish the existing dam, delivering a new dam in its place, critical to its success will be the effective management of creek inflows, sensitive aquatic fauna and the interfacing local community. This important upgrade and spillway and embankment reconstruction will not only provide essential earthquake and flood protection but improve water supply certainty for the entire Sunshine Coast regional network.

The Coordinator-General has imposed conditions on the Project that apply throughout the design, construction, commissioning and operation phases. These are referred to as the Imposed Conditions. In addition, the Coordinator-General has approved the Project's CEMP which outlines the environmental management framework for the Project. The CEMP includes environmental outcomes and performance criteria which must be achieved for the Project.

3.1.1 Scope of this report

Imposed condition 6 requires the proponent (Seqwater) to report on compliance with the approved management plans on a quarterly basis. Seqwater has delegated this requirement to the John Holland as the contractor. This report is intended to satisfy this requirement. Condition 6 is provided below for reference.

> ***Condition 6. Monitoring and reporting***
>
> *The proponent must prepare a report every 3 months that summarises compliance and monitoring results for project activities and complaints.*

(a) The reports must include the following for the reporting period:

(i) an evaluation of compliance with the SEMP

(ii) monitoring data required by the imposed conditions included in Appendix A for the period and an interpretation of the results

(iii) details of any exceedances, environmental incident/s during the reporting period, including a description of the incident, resulting effects, corrective actions (including site remediation activities), revised activity practices (including updates to the SEMP) to prevent a recurrence, responsibility and timing

(iv) details of complaints received and outcomes of complaints resolution process, including:

(A) corrective actions or additional controls taken as a result of the complaint and

(B) the effectiveness of these corrective actions or additional controls.

The reports must be provided to the Coordinator-General for information and also be made available on the project website within 20 business days of the end of the three-month period to which the report relates and continue to be available on the project website for the duration of the project.

3.2 Reporting Period

This report covers the construction period from ***19 May to 19 August 2025***.

Table 2: Activities Summary

Activity	Affected Period
General Site Operations	19 May to 19 August
• Hardstand and Haul Roads (internal) construction	• 19 May to 19 Aug
• Siphon Outlet Dissipator Works	• 19 May to 23 May then Ad-hoc 1-2days on 3-4 occasions
Construction of Cofferdam	
• Deliveries and Mobilisation	• 16th May to 17th July
• Sheet Piling (Vibratory Driving)	• 3rd June to 15 Aug
Lake Lowering	
• Lowering to ~RL93.0	• 26 May to 19 June
• Maintaining at ~RL93.0	• 19 Jun to 15 Aug

4 Summary of SEMP Compliance

The SEMP was subject to external audit during the reporting period. The audit, completed by consultants ViridAU, was the initial audit following commencement of construction. The audit covered compliance with the following management plans and required assessment of compliance against more than 650 compliance items:

- Adaptive Management (Lake lowering) Plan (72 items)
- Stormwater Management Plan (42 items)
- Vegetation Flora and Fauna Plan (62 items)
- Lighting (38 items)
- Noise and Vibration (60 items)
- Hazardous substances (46 items)
- Cultural Heritage (42 items)
- Weed and Pest (39 items)
- Waste and Resources (41 items)
- Dust and Air Quality (71 items)
- Community and Stakeholder (150 items)
- Traffic (23 items)

The (draft) audit report concluded that:

- While some non-conformances were identified, none were considered to present a significant risk of causing environmental harm or major nuisance impact.
- In the majority of cases the non-conformances have arisen due to requirements of the management plan being poorly suited to the circumstances of the project. Accordingly, revisions to management plans to better match project circumstances and available plant and equipment is recommended as the corrective action.

- Non-conformance related to monitoring requirements had been actioned prior to audit and the project is now operating in compliance with requirements.
- The site is generally operating to a satisfactory environmental standard. The systems and processes in place at the site are considered to be fit for purpose and appropriately implemented. It was noted that documentation is continually being refreshed providing evidence of ongoing implementation of management plan requirements.
- A number of items were noted that have the potential to become non-conformances if not implemented in a timely manner or in advance of certain activities commencing. These items have been noted for future implementation.
- No evidence of environmental harm or any other serious matter was noted.

5 Summary of Monitoring Data

Monitoring was undertaken during the audit period in accordance with the requirements of the SEMP. Non-conformance associated with monitoring have already been addressed in Section 4.

During the monitoring period, it became apparent that several parameters were not consistent with naturally observed conditions. As a result, assessment trigger values were reviewed and amended on August 18. For clarity both criteria have been considered herein. The following section summarises the monitoring results obtained during the reporting period.

Figure 1: Water quality monitoring locations

5.1 Water

Water quality monitoring is being conducted with a combination of real-time loggers, hand-held multi-parameter probe testing and laboratory analysis at the locations shown in Figure 1. Monitoring results were compared against the nominated target criteria in the approved management plan.

In assessing the water quality results, it is important to note that it was recognised by parties within and external to the project, that many water quality thresholds applied (as documented in Adaptive Management Plan v14) were determined to be set at levels where natural conditions frequently were outside of the nominated criteria. That is to say natural conditions are often worse than the nominated project assessment criteria.

Using data collected from early stages of the project (early works and early main construction), a decision was made to revise criteria to better align with naturally occurring conditions. For full context, a comparison with both the “old” and “new” criteria are presented herein.

Water quality results will continue to be monitored over time and may change again in the future as further data becomes available, and the natural systems are better understood.

The two sets of water quality thresholds are described in:

- Adaptive Management Plan v14 (pre-18 August 2025)
- Adaptive Management Plan v15 (post 18 August 2025)

5.1.1 Upstream Monitoring

Water monitoring was conducted on 11 occasions across the reporting period targeting locations I1 to I5 as shown in Table 3. This resulted in the collection 53 samples for testing upstream of the works during the period (on some occasions monitoring locations were inaccessible due to weather and/or river conditions).

It is important to note that upstream water quality is representative of water flowing into the site. The project has no direct impact on water quality; however indirect effects associated with drawdown of the lake may be observed.

Table 3: Upstream Water Quality Summary

Parameter		DO%	DO Conc.	NTU	pH	Ammonia	Nitrate	TP	TSS
Threshold Criteria (pre-18 Aug 2025)	low	74.1	6.1	9.75	6.41-6.64	0.053	0.0142	0.034	5
	High	31.8	2.62	42.6	5.73-7.3	0.11	0.02	0.048	9
New Criteria (post 18 Aug)	Low	33	n/a	18.9	6.1-6.9	Unchanged			
	high	20	n/a	25	6.1.-8.0				
Non-conform - low	Count	2	0	30	0	33	13	26	29
	%	4%	0%	57%	0%	62%	25%	49%	55%
Non-conform - high	count	0	0	0	45	16	13	13	17
	%	0%	0%	0%	85%	30%	25%	25%	32%
Non-conform low - NEW	Count	0	-	12	0	33	13	26	29
	%	0%	-	23%	0%	62%	25%	49%	55%
Non-conform high - NEW	count	0	-	6	0	16	13	13	17
	%	0%	-	11%	0%	30%	25%	25%	32%

The data collected indicates that:

Dissolved Oxygen (DO): DO typically has remained in an acceptable range with only rare and isolated divergences from the “old” low risk trigger values and no divergence from “new” criteria. It is noted that criteria using DO concentration was removed as a criteria is not considered appropriate as the solubility of oxygen in the water is dependent on factors such as water temperature and as such is naturally variable.

- Turbidity: Turbidity is often observed to be above the “old” low risk trigger criteria but below the “old” high risk criteria. Upon review the low-risk criteria is considered to be unreasonably lower than natural variation and was revised. Even compared to “new” thresholds, approximately 1 in 4 results were above the low threshold and 1 in 10 above the high threshold. As no significant activity has been occurring within the lake (other than lowering), these levels are within the natural variation of the system and as such natural conditions are expected to be non-conforming with these criteria even in the absence of project activities.
- pH: pH was assessed as non-conforming with the “old” low trigger criteria 85% of the time. This criteria was revised and full compliance reported against “new” criteria is extremely narrow and such divergence is therefore expected and not indicative of poor performance or poor water quality. No departure from high-risk criteria were observed.

- Nutrients: All nutrients (ammonia, nitrate and phosphorous) have been frequently observed above both low and high trigger values. The origin of the elevated levels has not been determined but it is noted that construction activities conducted to date have no source for such contaminants. It is possible the elevated levels are associated with lake lowering however at this point there is insufficient data from which to draw conclusions. Nutrient levels will continue to be monitored as required by the AMP and if any increasing trend is identified investigations will be undertaken.

5.1.2 Downstream Monitoring

Downstream water monitoring was conducted on 11 occasions across the reporting period targeting locations DS01 to DS04 as shown in Figure 1. This resulted in the collection of 42 samples for testing downstream of the works during the reporting period (on some occasions monitoring locations were inaccessible due to weather and/or river conditions).

Parameter		DO%	DO mg/L	Turbidity NTU	pH
Threshold Criteria (pre 18 Aug 2025)	low	98.2	8.1	4.1	6.3-6.7
	high	57	4.7	6.7	5.7-7.1
New Criteria (post 18 Aug) Threshold Criteria	low	56	-	6.6	5.9-7.1
	high	36	-	50	5.9-8.0
Non-conform - low	Count	36	15	40	0
	%	86%	36%	95%	0%
Non-conform - high	Count	1	1	31	32
	%	2%	2%	74%	76%
Non-conform low - NEW	Count	1	n/a	29	0
	%	2%	n/a	69%	0%
Non-conform high - NEW	Count	0	n/a	0	0
	%	0%	n/a	0%	0%

- Dissolved Oxygen (DO): DO typically has typically been outside of low trigger values but only on one occasion has a result been obtained outside of the high trigger value. Similarly to upstream it is noted that criteria using DO concentration is not considered appropriate as the solubility of oxygen in the water is dependent on factors such as water temperature and as such is naturally variable. Observations made using water quality real-time analyser at location DS01 indicated a strong correlation between flow rate and DO with rapid localised decline of DO occurring when lake lowering releases were paused. Site operations have been amended to manage this effect with pulsing discharges and modifying dewatering infrastructure to allow for lower flow rates.

- Turbidity: Turbidity is almost always observed to be above the low trigger criteria and above the high trigger criteria 74% of the time. Upon review, both criteria are considered to be unreasonably low and as such natural conditions are expected to be frequently non-conforming with these criteria even in the absence of project activities. Alternate criteria have been developed and will be applied in future reporting.

- pH: pH was assessed as conforming with the high trigger criteria on all occasions but non-conforming with low trigger criteria 75% of the time. The low trigger criteria is extremely narrow and such divergence is expected and not indicative of poor performance or poor water quality.

5.2 Noise and Vibration

Noise and Vibration is monitored at the locations shown in Figure 2

Figure 2: Noise and Vibration Monitoring Locations

5.2.1 Noise

Noise monitoring has been conducted in order to assess compliance against the acoustic quality objectives (See Table 4)

Table 4: Acoustic Quality Objectives

Sensitive Receptors	Time of Day	Acoustic Quality Objective (dB(A))			Environmental Value
		LAeq,adj,1hr	LA10,adj,1hr	LA1,adj,1hr	
Residence (for outdoors)	Daytime and evening	50	55	65	Health and well-being
Residence (for indoors)	Daytime and evening	35	40	45	Health and well-being
	Night-time	30	35	40	Health and wellbeing, in relation to the ability to sleep

Ideally monitoring for compliance would occur 1m from the façade of the affected receiver, however the project does not have access to any such locations. Consequently, N&V1 and N&V2 have been located adjacent to Lake Macdonald Drive where access and security for the monitoring equipment is available. As a result, the monitoring data collected is significantly influenced by road traffic that is (in the majority ~97.5%) not construction related.

Data collected from the project noise loggers indicates exceedance of the acoustic quality objectives throughout the day on most days. Closer analysis of the data has determined that these recorded noise levels at the monitoring locations are driven by road noise from Lake Macdonald Drive. Traffic modelling (supported by heavy vehicle tracking) has indicated that construction related traffic accounts for only 2.5% of the traffic volume on Lake Macdonald Drive. Further interrogation of the data finds that even on weekdays when there were no site works (mostly due to rain days), the recorded noise level is broadly consistent with noise levels on active workdays. Accordingly, the recorded noise levels are not significantly attributable to project activities.

To facilitate improved ability to assess future high noise events, logging equipment has been upgraded with audio recording to allow “listen back” to aid in assessment of compliance. A more suitable location has also been found for relocating at least one of the noise loggers for future monitoring. Additionally, the project has gained access to a more suitable and secure location to place one of the noise loggers, therefore more representative data will be available in future compliance reports.

In summary the noise monitoring methodology requires some adjustments to better understand if project activities are resulting in exceedances of the Acoustic Quality Objectives.

5.2.2 Vibration

High vibration risk activities being conducted during the monitoring period were limited to sheet-piling for the construction of the cofferdam.

Vibration monitoring has been ongoing throughout the period at various locations. This has included all periods when high risk activities were being undertaken. No events exceeding the nominated compliance criteria of 1 mm/s PPV were observed.

5.3 Air Quality

Air quality has been monitored throughout the period via dust deposition gauges and 1 real-time PM10 monitor at the locations as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Air Quality Monitoring Locations, (including PM10 Monitor)

5.3.1 Dust Deposition Gauges

Results from the dust deposition gauge testing are provided in Table 5. All results were below the compliance criteria of 120 mg/m²/day. The map included in *LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00006* provided to the OCG showed dust gage 4 (DDG4) at the Botanical gardens, which is incorrect. DDG4 was relocated from the Borrow Pit site to an adjacent stakeholder’s property to better represent dust impacts.

Table 5: Dust Deposition Guage Results

Month / Year	Guage ID	Date Out	Date In	Insoluble solids (mg/m^2/day)
May-25	DDG1	16/05/2025	18/06/2025	26.7
	DDG2			40.0
	DDG3			10.0
	DDG4			6.7
Jun-25	DDG1	18/06/2025	16/07/2025	76.7
	DDG2			43.3
	DDG3			16.7
	DDG4			13.3
Aug – 25	DDG1	16/07/2025	18/08/2025	10
	DDG2			13.3
	DDG3			3.3
	DDG4			46.7

5.3.2 PM10 Monitoring

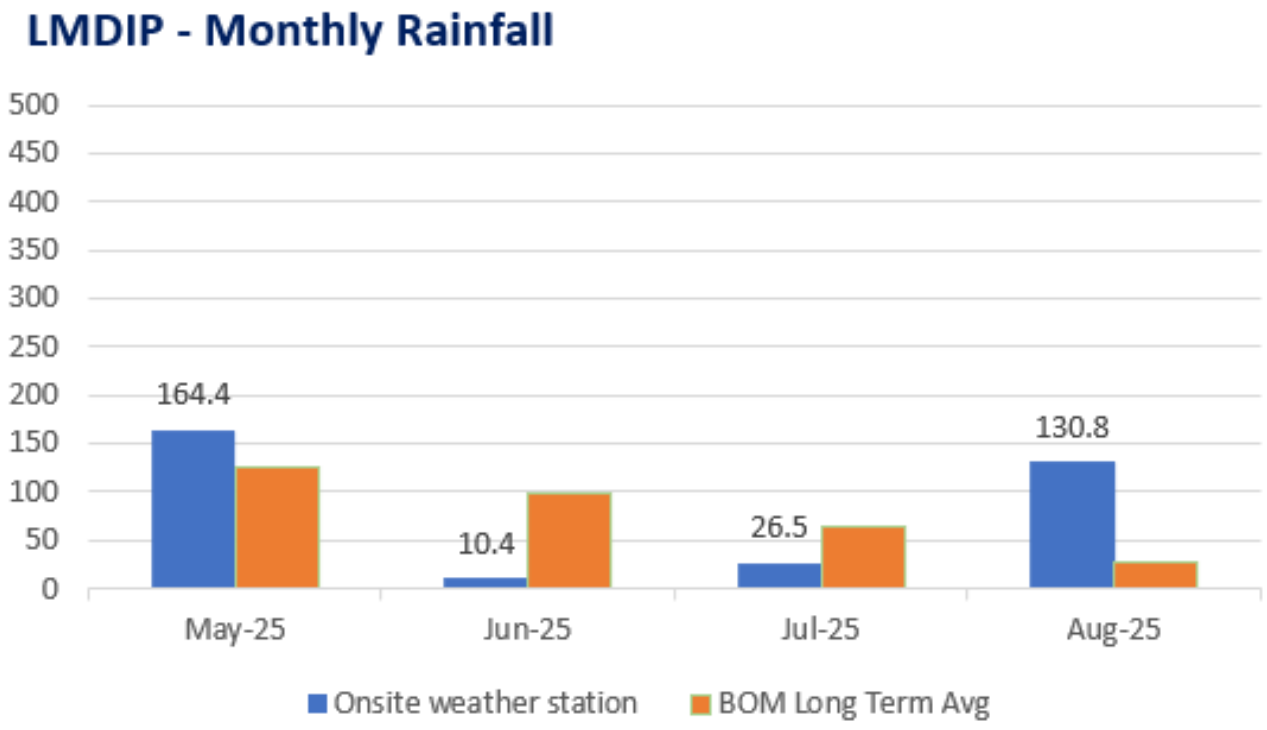
PM10 monitoring was undertaken using a Cube360 real-time analyser.

Owing to technical difficulties with the PM10 purchased unit no consistent data is available over the reporting period. Given the consistently low dust deposition results, it is unlikely that the compliance criteria of 50µg/m³ 24 hour would have been exceeded. This technical issue has since been resolved and continuous monitoring of PM10 is occurring and the resulting data will be presented in the next quarterly report due in November 2025.

5.3.3 Weather

5.3.3.1 Rainfall

Rainfall observed on site was elevated in May, low in June and July and highly elevated in August



5.3.3.2 Temperature

Temperatures recorded during the period ranged between:

- daily maximum: 17- 28°C
- daily minimum: 3 - 18 °C

A daily temperature trace is provided in Figure 4.

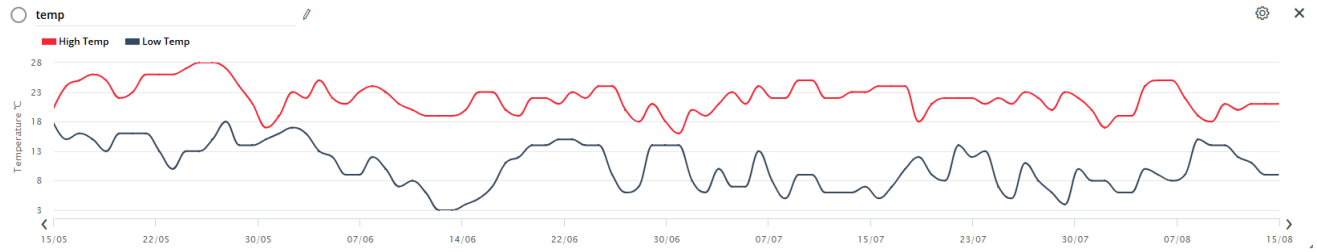
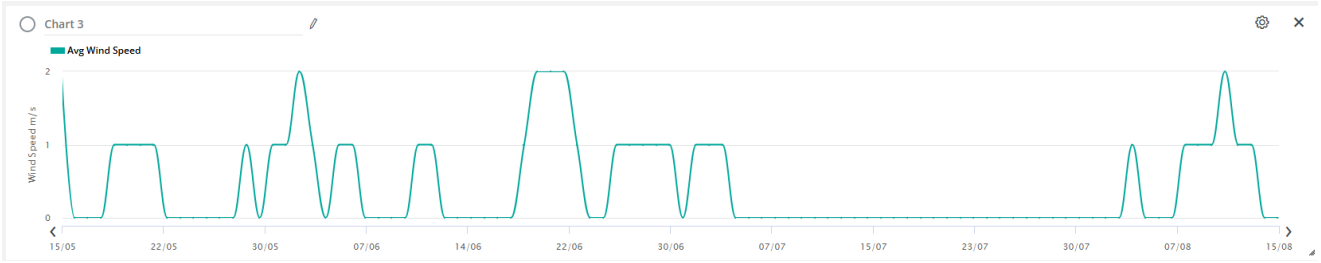
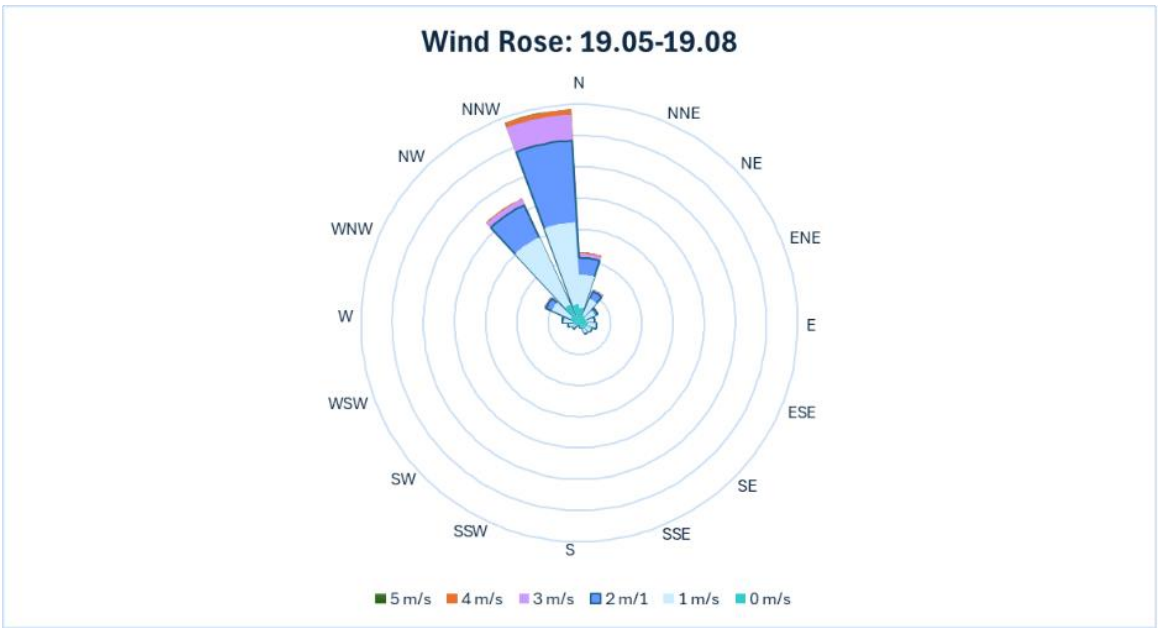


Figure 4: Daily Maximum and Minimum Temperatures

5.3.3.3 Windspeed and Direction

Windspeed and direction recorded during the period was unremarkable with average daily windspeeds ranging between 0-2m/s with a predominant North – North-westerly direction.





5.4 Flora and Fauna

5.4.1 Terrestrial

Monitoring of terrestrial fauna was limited to monitoring works associated with clearing. No interactions with rare or threatened species were noted.

Two ecological and biosecurity preclear surveys were undertaken by an ecologist onsite prior to the clearing works. No EVNT or Category 1 weeds were observed during these preclear surveys. Weed treatment site wide was undertaken prior to works commencing.

No terrestrial fauna incidents were noted during the reporting period, and no animal breeding places were tampered with or disturbed during the reporting period.

During clearing works a total of 5 animals were relocated by fauna ecologists. There was no fauna fatalities or injuries as a result of the project clearing works.

5.4.2 Aquatic

Aquatic fauna assessment and salvage works occurred throughout the monitoring period. The activities completed are summarised in

Table 6.

Fish salvage efforts occurred in July for a period of one week on Lake Macdonald and resulted in approximately 683 large bodies fish being caught and relocated to Cooloolabin Dam. One Mary River Cod was caught and relocated during the salvage works.

	Days effort					
Row Labels	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Grand Total**
Australian bass	28	15	50	142	18	253
Eeltail catfish	19	31	44	87	48	229
Longfinned eel	33	25	21	47	29	155
Mary River cod	0	1	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	**80**	**72**	**115**	**276**	**95**	**683**

Table 6:Aquatic Fauna and Salvage Program of Works Summary

Date	Activity	Duration
16th May 2025	Water quality investigation Nutrients testing at five sites. Water quality profiling within 13 locations to assess the effectiveness of current de stratification unit within dam	1 day

Date	Activity	Duration
22-24th May 2025	Fish survey within three Six Mile Creek sites (SMCDS01, SMCDS02, SMCDS04). Fyke nets and electrofishing. Giant Barred frog habitat baseline assessments.	3 days
26-30th May 2025	Siphon Commissioning phase	4 days
2nd June 2025	Active draw down / Lake lowering commenced (paused on the 19 June).	Approx. 3-4 weeks (or as required)
Weekly site visits during June 2025	Drawdown habitat site assessments upstream control sites (SMCUS01 and CU02) and downstream 6 Mile Creek sites (SMCDS01, SMCDS02, SMCDS04). Giant barred frog habitat assessments during drawdown. Removal and download of platypus camera traps (baseline data collection finished)	Prior to draw down and ongoing weekly during draw down until draw down is complete.
7th June 2025	Relocation site survey Fish relocation sites were visited. Access and site conditions were good. One Mary River cod site was removed from schedule as it was on private property. With low numbers of Mary Cod expected this will not be an issue for relocation program.	1 day
17th June 2025	Inspection of lake margins for fish stranding and water quality monitoring. Fishology completed and informed no reports of water quality issues or fish ponding, stranding or ill health at this time in the lake or upper catchments.	1 days
7-11th July 2025	Water quality profiling at 13 locations	1 day
23rd June 2025 to 11th July 2025.	Fish Salvage, relocation and water quality.	Commenced on 23rd June on lake with electrofishing boat. Full salvage/relocation to occur with three boats (2 electrofishing boats and 1 x fyke net boat) and three transport trailers between 7th -11th July.
24th June 2025	Re setting of camera traps for platypus.	1 day
1-4th July 2025 Once draw down is complete.	Six Mile Creek fish survey 2 and Giant barred frog habitat assessment.	2-3 days
19th August	Biomass Survey	2 Days
Construction period – Quarterly	Platypus eDNA sampling within six-mile creek and Cooroy Creke arms of the lake. eDNA sent to the lab for testing.	Construction phase survey 7-11 July

5.5 Waste

The majority of construction waste generated on-site is managed by a waste subcontractor who comingle and sort waste at an offsite facility. In summary:

- 2.8 tonnes of general waste has been generated on the project to date including 0.79 tonnes in the reporting period
- 188 tonnes of construction and demolition waste has been generated on the project to date including 68 tonnes in the reporting period

- >95% of waste has been diverted from landfill

Table 7: Waste Summary Report

Reporting period from 21st to 20th of each month	*Jan-2024 till Dec-2024*	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Project Totals to Date
Waste Diverted from Landfill Breakdown (tonnes) - Based on Material Received from Project														
Masonry - including asphalt, bricks, concrete, tiles and ceramics	0.00	0.00	10.59	0.00	0.00	14.10	0.00	0.00						**24.69**
Plasterboard	0.09	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00						**1.51**
Metals - ferrous and non-ferrous	0.42	0.00	0.76	1.27	0.90	0.00	0.42	0.55						**4.30**
Organics - including soils, fines and green waste	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.54	0.00	0.14						**3.97**
Timber	0.63	0.36	2.66	2.46	1.36	0.15	1.38	3.91						**12.92**
Cardboard and Paper	0.47	0.12	1.06	2.57	0.40	0.03	0.23	0.15						**5.04**
Plastics (Recyclable)	0.08	0.02	0.00	2.38	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.07						**2.71**
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						**0.00**
Waste To Landfill Breakdown (tonnes) - Based on Material Received from Project														
General Waste (Landfill) - May include soft plastics, polystyrene, packaging, textiles and putrescible wastes	0.14	0.09	0.56	0.94	0.29	0.42	0.14	0.23						**2.80**
Summary of Reportable Construction & Demolition Waste From Project														
Total C&D Waste Received from Project (tonnes)	1.83	1.90	16.86	9.62	3.10	17.24	2.35	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**57.94**
Total Waste Diverted from Landfill (tonnes)	1.69	1.81	16.30	8.68	2.81	16.82	2.21	4.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**55.14**
Total Waste to Landfill (tonnes)	0.14	0.09	0.56	0.94	0.29	0.42	0.14	0.23						**2.80**
Total C&D Waste Received from Project (cubic metre)	12.0	6.0	40.6	48.0	14.0	44.0	6.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**188.60**
Density (tonnes/cubic metre)	0.153	0.317	0.415	0.200	0.221	0.392	0.392	0.280						0.31
Total Waste Diverted from Landfill (Percentage)	92.35%	95.20%	96.68%	90.22%	90.77%	97.59%	94.12%	95.49%						95.17%

Issued: 22/07/2025

In addition to the above a small section (10m) of 100mm asbestos cement pipe was removed from the site by a licenced contractor on 9 May 2025.

6 Incidents and Non-conformance

This section contains a summary of environmental incidents only. These may or may not constitute a non-conformance with the SEMP. Non-conformance with the SEMP are detailed in Section 4.

There were 5 environmental incidents during the monitoring report period as follows:

Table 8: SEMP Incident summary

Date	Incident	Description of Consequence	Closed out (Y/N)
3/6/2025	INC-0107915 – During lake-bed probing, a 20T synthetic sling has parted as it was being used to place a vibratory driver attempting to drive 12 metres of Uni Beam. The beam was embedded approximately 4 metres into the lake-bed when the sling parted between the vibrator and the crane hook. The vibrator remained clamped to the Uni Beam and the vibrator toppled into the water, bending the Uni Beam. No injuries.	Vib hammer entered the lake resulting in a minor loss of seed oil into the water. This product is non-toxic and environmentally friendly. Spill boom was deployed to absorb any material from hammer.	Yes
18/6/2025	INC-0108104 – Keller 250T Crawler Crane burst a hydraulic hose in the engine bay during works resulting in approximately 5L of hydraulic fluid lost to ground.	Soil contamination from spill – minor – cleaned up immediately.	Yes
18/06/2025	INC- 0108106 - Report only – non project related, Deceased pelican found in siphon valve chamber	Deceased pelican observed in siphon valve chamber during site inspections – Fauna toolbox completed with team	Yes
20/07/2025	INC-0108489- Three dead fish discovered under the mesh which is used to pin the rock bags in	Ecological impact from fish becoming trapped under mesh when water levels are high.	Yes

	place. The fish were native Australian Bass but are not threatened or MNES species.	Mesh has been repined and changed to prevent any future fish entrapments.	
7/08/2025	INC-010872 During weekly env site inspection, spill sorb material observed on the ground at Kellers worksite at the Left-hand embankment, spoke to crew and was advised it was seed oil from vibration hammer hose that leaks when the hammer is changed out/connected/disconnected	No impact - Seed oil was the product spilt that is used in the hydraulic tools and is environmentally safe for use in environmentally sensitive and aquatic areas. Process failure for not reporting spill. Toolboxed spill reporting procedure and supervisor discussed at prestart.	Yes

7 Cultural Heritage

Kabi Kabi Cultural Heritage Monitors attended site for a total of 31 days to undertake Cultural Heritage monitoring for clearing and topsoil stripping works in Category 5 areas. No artefacts were located during this monitoring period.

8 Complaints

A total of 3 complaints were recorded over the monitoring period.

Two traffic complaints relating to Lake Macdonald Drive and one complaint about subcontractor site establishment at the Left-Hand Embankment. All complaints were resolved by the Community and Stakeholder Manager with no further issues.

Community Consultation with stakeholders has been ongoing since project commencement through door knocks, text messages, emails including to the established distribution list, phone calls and in person meetings. A summary of the complaints received in the monitoring compliance report period, the resolution process and corrective actions and effectiveness of these corrective actions and controls is summarised below.

Date	Complaint issue	Mitigation measures
06/08/25	Speed limits on Lake Macdonald Drive and perceived speed limits of light and heavy vehicles.	Active liaison with quarry operators, including conducting pre-starts and toolbox talks with drivers to educate on appropriate behaviour while working on the LMDIP project. Trucks are fitted with In Vehicle Monitoring System (IVMS) (GPS tracking). We request data and then investigate this on an as needed basis – for auditing purposes, if complaints are received, or we observe / suspect poor driver behaviour. We plot this data to; • Confirm approved routes have been followed. • Check location of suspected speed exceedances after a review of the data. Regular consultation with Noosa Shire Council (NSC) regarding speed compliance. NSC have no plans to implement speed changes along Lake Macdonald Drive. Consultation with QPS to request regular speed monitoring and increased presence to deter drivers from speeding.
17/06/25	Site office establishment opposite residential property.	Temporary location of site office in pre-approved location, additional consultation with residents should have taken place to explain potential impacts and timeframe of use. Workers educated at pre-starts and toolboxes about maintaining appropriate behaviour while working in close proximity to residential properties.
26/05/25	Speed compliance for trucks on Lake Macdonald Drive.	Active liaison with quarry operators, including conducting pre-starts and toolbox talks with drivers to educate on appropriate behaviour while working on the LMDIP project. Trucks are fitted with In Vehicle Monitoring System (IVMS) (GPS tracking). We request data and then investigate this on an as needed basis – for auditing purposes, if complaints are received, or we observe / suspect poor driver behaviour. We plot this data to; • Confirm approved routes have been followed. • Check location of suspected speed exceedances after a review of the data. Regular consultation with Noosa Shire Council (NSC) regarding speed compliance. NSC have no plans to implement speed changes along Lake Macdonald Drive. Consultation with QPS to request regular speed monitoring and increased presence to deter drivers from speeding.

9 Summary and Conclusion

Monitoring for all required aspects has been ongoing throughout the reporting period.

Monitoring for all aspects other than water, operations are within acceptable limits and/or are not causing undue environmental harm or nuisance. It is noted there are data gaps with respect to PM10 (dust) monitoring, however dust deposition monitoring is well below compliance criteria and on this basis, it is unlikely that PM10 levels will be excessive.

Non-conformance with water quality criteria were common across multiple parameters. This phenomenon has been reviewed by the project and external stakeholders, and requirements have been amended (effective 18 August 2025). When compared against the new criteria, non-compliance's are much less frequent.