



Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project

Quarterly Compliance
and Monitoring
Summary Report for
the Coordinator-
General

Document Number: LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005 LMDIP Quarterly Compliance Monitoring Report for the Coordinator General

Reporting period: 1 June 2026 – 31 August 2026

Revision 01| August 2026

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Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	2 of 77

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Distribution list	2
Document control	2
1. Executive Summary	7
2. Definition and Abbreviations	7
3. Background	8
3.1. Background	8
3.2. Scope of this report	8
3.3. Reporting Period	9
4. Previous Period Evaluation of Compliance with SEMP	10
5. Summary of Monitoring Data	11
6. Weather	28
6.1. Rainfall	28
6.2. Temperature	28
6.3. Windspeed	30
6.4. Wind Directions	32
7. Cultural Heritage	33
8. Incidents	34
9. Complaints	36
10. Summary & Conclusion	37
Appendix A - Monitoring & Compliance Summary	38
1. Water	38
1.1. Water Quantity	38
1.2. Water Quality	40
1.2.1. Upstream Water Monitoring	42
1.2.2. Downstream Water Monitoring	45
1.2.3. Stilling Basin	46
1.2.4. Nutrient Water Quality Trends Over Time	46
2. SQP Habitat Monitoring	50
3. Flora and Fauna (Aquatic)	52
3.1. Fish Community Monitoring	53
3.1.1 Small Bodied Fish Communities	53
3.1.2 Large Bodied Fish Communities	53
3.1.3 Fish Communities Over Time	55
3.2. Fish Condition	57
3.3. Turtle monitoring	59
3.4. Platypus monitoring	59

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	3 of 77

3.4.1	eDNA Results and Discussion	59
3.4.2	Active Platypus Burrow Searches	60
3.4.3	Camera trapping	60
3.5.	Aquatic plant cover	62
3.6.	Riffle habitats	62
3.7.	Bank erosion	62
3.8.	Instream woody habitat	62
3.9.	Bed substrata	63
4.	Flora & Fauna (terrestrial)	63
5.	Traffic	63
5.1.	Traffic count data	63
6.	Noise & Vibration	64
6.1.	Noise	64
6.1.1.	Noise Objectives	64
6.1.2.	Noise Monitoring Locations	64
6.2.	Noise Monitoring Results	65
6.3.	Vibration	67
7.	Dust and Air Quality	68
7.1.	PM ₁₀ Monitoring	69
7.2.	Dust Deposition Gauge	70
8.	Waste Resource Use	71
Appendix B - Attended Noise Monitoring Results		72

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	4 of 77

Figures

Figure 1: LMDIP Monthly Rainfall compared to the Tewantin long term average.....	28
Figure 2: LMDIP Weekly Temperature Trace results	29
Figure 3: LMDIP Average Wind Speed.....	31
Figure 4: Wind Rose – 01/06/2026 to 31/08/2026	32
Figure 5: Comparing monthly average flows against the 10yr average – Cooran Gauging Station 138107B	38
Figure 6: Siphon release to Six Mile Creek.....	39
Figure 7: Water Quality Monitoring Location	41
Figure 8: Number of exceedances of ammonia, nitrate and phosphate at the main body of the impoundment of Lake Macdonald (I1, I2 and I3).....	47
Figure 9: Number of exceedances of ammonia, nitrate and phosphate at the upper reaches of Lake Macdonald at sites I4 and I5	48
Figure 10: Number of exceedances of ammonia, nitrate and phosphate downstream at sites DS01, DS02, DS03 and DS04. 49	
Figure 11: SQP Quarterly Habitat survey sites	50
Figure 12: Australian Bass from the latest field survey.....	59
Figure 13: Platypus detected on Camera 5 in Cooroy Creek.....	61
Figure 14: Noise and Vibration Monitoring Location.....	65
Figure 15: Average hourly LAeq by time of day during work hours (6:30am-6:30pm), during standard work-days (Monday to Saturday) and non-work days (Sunday).	66
Figure 16: Average LAeq - 1hr between the hours 6:30am-6:30pm during standard work days (Monday to Saturday) and non-work days (Sunday).....	67
Figure 17: Air Quality Monitoring Locations (including PM10 Monitor).....	68
Figure 18: LMDIP PM10 24-Hour Average.....	69

Tables

Table 1: Definitions and Abbreviations	7
Table 2: Activities Summary	9
Table 3: Summary of project monitoring requirements	12
Table 4: LMDIP Monthly Temperature Max and Min	28
Table 5: LMDIP Incident summary.....	34
Table 6: LMDIP Complaint Summary	36
Table 7: Water Quality Objectives (F&FDMP)	40

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	5 of 77

Table 8: Upstream Water Quality Summary (Sites I1-I3: Main body of the impoundment)	42
Table 9: Upstream Water Quality Summary (Sites I4 - I5: Upper reaches of the lake arms)	43
Table 10: Downstream Water Quality Summary (DS01, DS02, DS03, DS04).....	45
Table 11: Habitat Triggers	51
Table 12: Mean water quality results from each habitat site	52
Table 13: Aquatic Fauna and Salvage Program of Works Summary.....	52
Table 14: Fish community results from the current event	54
Table 15: Fish Communities Over Time	56
Table 16: Mean, standard error (S.E.), minimum (min.) and maximum (max) length, weight and condition of fish captured from Lake Macdonald. Weight data on bony bream focussed on larger fish >100mm.	58
Table 17: Acoustic Quality Objectives	64
Table 18: Dust Deposition Gauge Results	70
Table 19: Construction and Demolition Waste Summary Report	72

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	6 of 77

This document is the property of Seqwater. It must not be copied or reproduced in any way whatsoever without the authority of Seqwater. This document is uncontrolled when printed. An electronic database manages and stores the controlled version.

1. Executive Summary

This Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report has been produced for Project Works undertaken on site for 1 June to 31 August 2026 for the Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project (LMDIP). The report addresses the obligations outlined in the Coordinator-General's change report – Construction (April 2025) and the Office of the Coordinator-General (OCG) approved Project's Site Environmental Management Plan (SEMP).

This report in line with the Coordinator-General's Imposed Condition 6 for quarterly monitoring and reporting. A summary of the monitoring obligation compliance is provided, with the detailed data and analysis of the results contained in Appendix A.

2. Definition and Abbreviations

Definitions and abbreviations to be applied to the Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1: Definitions and Abbreviations

Term/Abbreviation	Definition
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 Luke Anderson.
CGCR	Coordinator General Change Report
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Environmental Management Subplan	Aspect-specific Subplan to the EMP
ESCP	Erosion & Sediment Control Plan
F&FDMP	Flora & Fauna Dewatering Management Plan
JH	John Holland as the organisation responsible for the total performance of the works under the Contract.
LMDIP	Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
NCR	Non-Conformance Report
Plan	A document setting out the specific practices, resources, activities and responsibilities relevant to a particular project or contract.
SEMP	Site Environmental Management Plan
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.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	7 of 77

SQP	Suitably Qualified Professional
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3. Background

3.1. Background

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 Project 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 SEMP which outlines the environmental management framework for the Project. The SEMP includes environmental outcomes and performance criteria which must be achieved for the Project.

3.2. 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 (JH) 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*

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	8 of 77

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

3.3. Reporting Period

This report covers the construction period from **1 June 2026 to 31 August 2026**. The project activities undertaken in the reporting period and associated timelines are highlighted below in Table 2.

Table 2: Activities Summary

Project Component	Project Works	Affected Period
General Site Operations	- General earth works - Unsuitable material offsite haulage - WTP setup and operation? - Bentonite plant setup and operation? - Off-site car park construction (Wimmers) - Lake Mac/Elm Street Intersection Upgrade - Stockpile operations and management - Import rock fill - Low flow channel construction - Geotech Investigation - Export unsuitable material - Wet batch plant set up and commissioning - Secant Piling (Cells) - Right Hand Abutment Platform construction - Right Hand Abutment Shear wall construction - Right Hand Abutment Cut-off Wall construction - Left Hand Abutment Excavation and earthworks - Tower Crane base construction - Remove and dispose ACM material	1 June 2026 to 31 Aug 2026
Cofferdam operations	- Rock placement for access ramp from Cofferdam to Working Platform - Cofferdam Monitoring	1 June 2026 to 31 Aug 2026
Siphon operation	- Maintaining dam levels at ~RL92.8 - Intake screen inspection	1 June 2026 to 31 Aug 2026

4. Previous Period Evaluation of Compliance with SEMP

As per Schedule 2 - Condition 7 of the CGCR 2025 a third-party audit of the SEMP was carried out within 3 months from the commencement of project activities and annually thereafter.

An independent consultant to the project undertook the 2026 (SEMP) audit for the Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project. The SEMP audit covered the period of 14 Aug 2025 to 13 Aug 2026. The audit has been completed using a combination of:

- Site inspection (completed Thursday 30 July 2026)
- Document reviews • Staff interviews (in person and online)
- Online communications (emails, Teams etc.)

The audit scope covers all sub-plans within the Construction Environmental Management Plan for the works approved by the Coordinator-General. Specifically, these documents are:

- LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-MPL-00002.0.IFU - Construction Environmental Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-CHE-MPL-00001.0.IFU - Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00002.2.IFU - Stormwater Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00003.2.IFU - Flora & Fauna (Terrestrial) Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00004.2.IFU - Lighting Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00005.1.IFU - Noise and Vibration Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00006.1.IFU - Dust and Air Quality Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00007.0.IFU - Hazardous Substances Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00008.1.IFU - Waste Resource Use Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00009.2.IFU - Weed and Pest Management Plan
- LMDIP-05806-ROD-TRR-MPL-00001.5.IFU - Traffic Management Plan
- LMDIP-05829-GNL-CMS-MPL-00001.0.IFU - Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The (draft) audit report concluded that:

The audit considered 602 audit items across the management sub-plans. Of these 493 items, 4 minor and 4 major non-conformances were identified.

While 3 of the 4 major non-conformances were identified in relation to the stormwater management plan, only the absence of a sediment basin for the borrow pit is considered to meet the threshold for these major non-compliances. At the time of the audit, spoil material was being removed from site to create space to build the basin, which was undertaken when no rainfall was forecast, with no risk of sediment run off or loss. As such no incidents of sediment loss have occurred from the borrow pit. One other major non-conformance was identified in relation to traffic audits not being conducted.

As TMR audit triggers were not met, audits were not conducted. While this was noted and accepted by the independent OCG auditor, the audit requirements, including safety audits, remain within the management plan which attributed to the major non-conformances for that compliance obligation.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	10 of 77

All identified audit non-conformances (NCs) from the 2026 audit have not yet been closed out and have been collated into actions register for timely close and completion.

All non-conformances raised in the 2025 audit have been closed out, noting that many of the 2025 non-conformances had arisen from:

- non-conforming inspection processes
- issues with the establishment of monitoring, and
- mitigation measures in SEMP that were unjustified or not required (which have since been updated).

The site is generally operating to a satisfactory standard with regard to the audit scope and the auditor noted was it pleasing to see that there was a significant reduction in identified non-conformances when compared to the 2025 prior audit.

The systems and processes in place are considered fit for purpose and appropriately implemented in the majority of cases. Documentation is continually being refreshed, providing evidence of ongoing implementation of management plan requirements.

A number of items have the potential to become non-conformances if not implemented in a timely manner or in advance of certain activities commencing. These have been registered into internal project corrective action trackers and assigned appropriate close-out dates to ensure they don't become NCs.

5. Summary of Monitoring Data

Monitoring was undertaken during the audit period in accordance with the requirements of the SEMP and the Flora and Fauna (Dewatering) Management Plan and the LMDIP CEMP including the following LMDIP CEMP Sub plans:

1. Stormwater Management Plan
2. Flora and Fauna (Terrestrial) Management Plan
3. Noise and Vibration Management Plan
4. Dust and Air Quality Management Plan
5. Hazardous Substances Management Plan
6. Waste Resource Use Management Plan
7. Weed and Pest Management Plan
8. Traffic Management Plan
9. Cultural Heritage Management Plan

These LMDIP monitoring obligations are summarised in Table 3 below, outlining the compliance results with each requirement and where additional information can be found in the report. Additional data and analysis of monitoring and compliance for each obligation are detailed further in Appendix A of this report.

There was no monitoring for the Lighting Management Plan for this period.

Consultation activities including complaints for the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan can be found in section 9.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	11 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Table 3: Summary of project monitoring requirements

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
LMDIP-05829-GNL-CHE-MPL-00001 – Cultural Heritage Management Plan			
Daily observation of heritage protection measures will be made and documented in site diaries (where applicable)	Y	Y	Daily observations recorded in site diaries
Heritage management will be inspected as part of a weekly site inspection. Results of the weekly inspection will be recorded.	Y	Y	Through the environmental inspection process
Appropriate monitoring and surveillance will be undertaken upon receipt of any complaint or community concern about cultural heritage management	Y	Y	No complaints or community concerns regarding cultural heritage management. Refer to Section 7 – Cultural Heritage and Section 9 – Complaints of this report for further details
LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00002 - Stormwater Management Plan			
Prior to discharge of any water to Six Mile Creek, testing of the water to be discharged, DS01, and I1 is required. Water to be discharged to meet discharge criteria	Y	Y	No discharge of water, with the exception of the lake siphon, into 6-mile creek during this reporting period.
Water quality sampling within the lake and downstream of the construction site will be undertaken and analysed for the parameters defined in <i>Appendix A Impoundment and Downstream Water Quality Monitoring</i>	Y	Y	Monitoring completed as per the schedule outlined in Appendix A of the Stormwater Management Plan. Refer to Appendix A – Section 1.2 of this report for further details
Weekly inspection of erosion and stormwater diversion controls will be undertaken and documented visual inspections of the construction site during and after rainfall to ensure that mitigation	Y	Y	33 site inspections including weekly and pre and post rainfall event inspections were completed during this monitoring and reporting period.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	12 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
measures are in place and stormwater diversion control measures are in working order			ESCs across the site are as per the approved ESCP performing as intended.
The volume of discharges from the site via pumps, siphons or gravity will be recorded	Y	Y	Seqwater operations keep records of how many siphons are running and the duration of operation. See Appendix A Section 1.1.
Levels in the borrow pit and treatment tanks are to be monitored	Y	Y	Borrow pit ERA activated. No material excavated as yet. No water treatment tanks operational during the reporting period. Area inspected weekly as part of sitewide ESCP inspections. Site specific ESCP being prepared by consultant.
Monitoring of turbidity at monitoring location DS01	Y	Y	DS01 continuous monitor was damaged during a March flood event. Despite subsequent repairs, the logger continued to experience operational issues and was returned for further repairs in May. It remained non-operational for the duration of the quarterly monitoring period and is scheduled to be reinstated at the beginning of September. Daily spot samples collected in lieu of the continuous monitor. Refer to Appendix A - Monitoring & Compliance Summary – Section 1.2.2 (Table 10) of this report for further details
LMDIP-05327-GNL-ENV-MPL-00003 - Flora and Fauna (Dewatering) Management Plan			
Water Quality in Lake Macdonald - During drawdown and construction:			
Conduct monitoring at least daily of temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, EC, and turbidity at or near monitoring location I1	Y	Y	I1 continuous water quality monitor was sent for calibration and maintenance during this reporting period. The continuous monitor was offline from the 23.07 until 03.09. Daily spot samples were collected throughout this period in lieu of the continuous monitor.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	13 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
			Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 1.2.1 of this report for further details
Daily visual observations for oil slicks in the lake immediately upstream of the works	Y	Y	No instances of oil slicks on the water Monitoring included in the daily checklist.
Daily monitoring of water quality for pH, dissolved oxygen and turbidity in the stilling basin (once constructed). Monitoring frequency may be reduced to a minimum of weekly after 2 months if in the opinion of an SQP the results are stable. If after a further month of testing the results remain stable, and with the approval of an SQP, monitoring can be limited to testing following a weather event or prior to dewatering	Y	Y	Monitoring of the stilling basin has been limited to testing following a weather event or prior to dewatering. Daily water tests conducted when required for discharged/dewatering. F&FDMP has been Refer to Appendix A, Section 1.2.3. Monitoring stilling basin with daily visual inspections.
Fortnightly monitoring of COD, suspended solids, nitrate, ammonia, total phosphorus and total recoverable hydrocarbons (laboratory analysed) at all sites shown in Figure 3-1. Monitoring may be reduced to monthly after 6 months if in the opinion of an SQP the results are stable.	Y	Y	Monitoring reduced to monthly with the opinion of an SQP on the 08.07.2026. Monitoring completed as per the schedule outlined in LMDIP-05327-GNL-ENV-MPL-00003. Refer to Appendix A – Sections 1.2.1 and 1.2.2, and Tables 8, 9 and 10 of this report for further details.
Weekly monitoring of COD, suspended solids, nitrate, ammonia, total phosphorus and total recoverable hydrocarbons (laboratory analysed) within the stilling basin. If after a further 3 months of testing the results remain stable, and with the approval of an the SQP, monitoring can be limited to testing following a weather event or prior to dewatering.	Y	Y	Weekly laboratory monitoring of COD, suspended solids, nitrate, ammonia, total phosphorous, and total recoverable hydrocarbons was initially undertaken weekly. Following consultation with the aquatic ecologist and updating the F&FDMP, laboratory sampling was ceased in April 2026. Testing is now limited to post-rainfall events and prior to any dewatering events. Due to the lack of any aquatic fauna in the stilling basin, along with a constant flush of fresh lake water migrating through

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	14 of 77

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
			the UCD – this body of water is considered low risk. Daily visual monitoring of the basin
Water Quality in Six Mile Creek - During drawdown and construction:			
Real-time monitoring of temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, EC, and turbidity at downstream monitoring site DS01. Where real-time monitoring is unavailable (due to system failures or similar) daily required monitoring to supplement until such time that real-time monitoring can be brought back online	Y	Y	Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 1.2.2 of this report for further details. When low DO% is detected send fresh flushes of water downstream using the siphon whenever lake capacity allows. Fishology's quarterly report shows acceptable DO levels up and downstream during this quarter.
Monthly monitoring of nutrients (nitrate, ammonia and total phosphorus), suspended solids, and visual observations for oil slicks, at the downstream monitoring sites DS01, DS02 and DS04	Y	Y	Monitoring completed as per the schedule outlined in LMDIP-05327-GNL-ENV-MPL-00003. Monthly sampling ongoing. Refer to Appendix A, Section 1.2.2 of this report for further details.
Weekly monitoring of temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, EC, and turbidity at the downstream sites DS01 and DS04	Y	Y	Monitoring completed as per the schedule outlined in LMDIP-05327-GNL-ENV-MPL-00003. Refer to Appendix A – Section 1.2.2 of this report for further details
Weekly monitoring of temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, EC, and turbidity at the upstream control sites I4 and I5. <i>** Control sites I4 and I5 have been added for water quality monitoring as SMCUS01 and CU02 are regularly too dry to collect samples</i>	Y	Y	The F&FDMP has been updated to nominate I4 and I5 locations as suitable upstream control sites, replacing SMCUS01 and CU02 as these sites have become impractical to sample. Weekly water testing conducted at all sites.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	15 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
Monthly monitoring of nutrients (nitrate, ammonia and total phosphorus), suspended solids, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, EC and turbidity, and visual observations for oil slicks at the upstream control sites SMCUS01 and CU02. <i>** Control sites I4 and I5 have been added for water quality monitoring as SMCUS01 and CU02 are regularly too dry to collect samples</i>	Y	Y	The F&FDMP has been updated to nominate I4 and I5 locations as suitable upstream control sites, replacing SMCUS01 and CU02 as these sites have become impractical to sample.
Erosion & Sediment Control in Lake Macdonald			
Weekly inspection of sediment and erosion control structures and measures.	Y	Y	Occurring weekly through Environmental Site Inspections
Daily monitoring of turbidity in Lake Macdonald	Y	Y	Via live readings from continuous monitor at I1 and DS01, Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 1.2.1 of this report for further details Manual samples collected with probe when I1 continuous logger was sent for annual calibration from the 23.07 until the end of August. The logger is scheduled to be reinstated at the beginning of September
Quarterly visual monitoring of any potential erosion & sediment issues occurring throughout the lake edges. These inspections would be incorporated into the monthly fauna inspections. This could be substituted by drone LiDAR surveys. The first survey represents the baseline.	Y	Y	Baseline drone survey assessment was carried out in June 2025 directly after lake drawdown. Being conducted through the quarterly aquatic habitat survey and erosion assessments. Monthly lake perimeter inspections conducted by Seqwater Rangers.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	16 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
			Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 3.6 to 3.9 of this report for further details
<i>Erosion & Sediment Control in Six Mile Creek</i>			
Undertake construction phase monitoring at the downstream monitoring sites and upstream control sites, as outlined in Appendix F Habitat Monitoring Program (F&FDMP)	Y	Y	Being conducted through the aquatic habitat survey assessments. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 3.6 to 3.9 of this report for further details
<i>Aquatic Flora & Fauna in Lake Macdonald (Siphon Operation)</i>			
Daily visual inspection of intake screens – ensure screens are functional, water approach velocity is at or below the limit noted as a mitigation, and no aquatic fauna are trapped against the screens. This will be conducted daily when the siphons are operating until 30th September 2025	Y	Y	Inspections have shown consistent results which show minimal blockages and no fauna entrapment. Diving inspections to date and have been scaled back to quarterly. Divers inspected and cleaned the siphons on 22 nd , 23 rd and 30 th of July. Inspections were scaled back from monthly to quarterly in February 2026. Inspection and clean scheduled quarterly, next planned for September 12 th 2026.
Divers or underwater drone will perform an inspection of the intake exclusion device. Initially this will be performed monthly. Cleaning is to be conducted by divers on an as needed basis. If weed build up and fauna entanglement is found to be negligible / insignificant then this activity may be scaled back in consultation with the project aquatic ecology expert.	Y	Y	Intake screens now are inspected and cleaned quarterly by divers. Divers inspected and cleaned the siphons 22 nd , 23 rd and 30 th July.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	17 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
Aquatic Flora & Fauna in Lake Macdonald (During Construction)			
Camera trap survey of platypus in upper dam reaches (continuous), and eDNA surveys quarterly	Y	Y	Being undertaken by SQP. Platypus detections (camera) were higher than previous periods. Refer to Appendix A - Monitoring & Compliance Summary – Section 3.4 of this report for further details
Monthly visual monitoring of fauna in the lake to assess potential for fauna stress and need for adaptive management	Y	Y	Seqwater rangers undertake monthly on-water inspection across the lake. Fishology also undertake detailed quarterly aquatic habitat survey and assessments. 5 deceased long neck turtles, (<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>) were found onsite. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 3 of this report for further details
Daily visual monitoring of fauna in the stilling basin to assess potential for fauna stress	Y	Y	Stilling basin has been salvaged for aquatic animals and dewatered. No sign of fauna in distress. Daily inspections ongoing. Recorded in Environmental Daily Diary
Bi-annual turtle monitoring during September to April for the duration of the project construction period of turtle condition in lake using length weight measurements compared to baseline and evaluation survey data.	N/A	N/A	No scheduled turtle monitoring was undertaken during this reporting period. The next biannual turtle survey is scheduled for the September 2026 to April 2027 survey period, in accordance with the F&FDMP. The exact survey date is yet to be confirmed. Ongoing lake turtle health surveys - Seasonal biannual turtle health monitoring will continue throughout construction, with surveys undertaken during the September to April seasonal survey period.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	18 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
Monthly visual monitoring and water quality measured in situ (dissolved oxygen) of the relocation sites six months after relocations efforts have finished	Y	N/A	Fish from Lake Macdonald were translocated to Cooloolabin Dam in July 2025. Since more than 6 months has lapsed since translocation, monitoring of Cooloolabin Dam by LMDIP ceased in January 2026. However, Seqwater rangers continue their monthly inspections of Cooloolabin and would alert the project of any potential issues. No longer required as more than 6 months has passed since the fish relocation. LMDIP monitoring has ceased.
Quarterly monitoring of fish condition in the lake, using length weight measurements compared to baseline and evaluation survey data	Y	Y	Undertaken in August 2026 through quarterly monitoring by the Project SQP. Fish community monitoring recorded a reduction in overall fish abundance compared with previous surveys, primarily due to reduced catches of bony bream. Bony bream are a short-lived species that can experience natural variability in recruitment and abundance. The reduction may also reflect an adjustment in fish biomass following reduced dam levels or strong winds affecting survey conditions. Other fish communities generally remained stable over time. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 3.1 & 3.2 of this report for further details
<i>Aquatic Flora & Fauna in Six Mile Creek (During Construction)</i>			
Quarterly aquatic habitat monitoring	Y	Y	Undertaken in August 2026 through quarterly habitat surveys and assessments by the Project SQP. No habitat trigger values were exceeded during the monitoring period.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	19 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
			Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 3.5 to 3.9 of this report for further details
Aquatic Habitat in Lake Macdonald			
Quarterly assessment of aquatic habitat at the lake monitoring site (450 m upstream of the dam) during the construction phase, and quarterly for one year post construction	Y	Y	Being undertaken through the habitat survey and assessments by the SQP.
If practical, aerial drone surveys will be used to monitoring of the upper reaches of Lake Macdonald before, during and after the drawdown to document the rate of exposure and assess the location, variety and abundance of fish habitats across various water levels and seasons. Surveys should encompass a range of fish habitats, including (but not limited to) macrophyte beds, boulders, riffles, woody debris, and identifiable breeding sites, such as eel-tailed catfish (<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>) nests	Y	Y	Baseline drone survey assessment was carried out in June 2025 directly after lake drawdown. There is little value in continuing these surveys as all the exposed lowered embankments are covered in dense grasses. Seqwater rangers continue to undertake monthly lake perimeter inspections. No issues have been raised throughout the monitoring period.
Aquatic Habitat in Six Mile Creek			
Undertake construction phase monitoring of habitat condition at the three downstream monitoring sites and two control sites	Y	Y	Being undertaken through the habitat survey and assessments by the SQP. An assessment of the habitat monitoring data against the relevant trigger values found that no triggers were exceeded during the quarterly monitoring period. Although minor bed scour, deposition and localised bank slumping were observed, similar changes were recorded at both

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	20 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
			downstream and upstream control sites and were considered likely to reflect natural system processes rather than Project-related impacts. No new areas of erosion or obvious changes to instream wood habitat were identified. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 2 of this report for further details
Daily flow volume recorded at State Government gauging station at Cooran compared to long-term flow percentiles; flow data accessed and assessed monthly	Y	Y	Daily flows being monitored and recorded. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 1.1 of this report for further details
Biosecurity - Pests			
Lake Macdonald: During construction, monitor presence of pest species in the lake as part of quarterly fish and turtle monitoring	Y	Y	Being undertaken by the SQP through the habitat survey and assessments Identified pest species can be seen in Table 15
Six Mile Creek: During construction, monitor presence of pest species as part of quarterly fish and turtle monitoring	Y	Y	Being undertaken through the habitat survey and assessments Identified pest species can be seen in Table 15
Relocation Sites: During salvage and relocation, record the number of pest species observed and euthanised (e.g. in a register) during relocation activities.	Y	Y	No salvage or relocation activities requiring pest-species recording were undertaken during this reporting period. Historical records are maintained in the project relocation register.
Biosecurity - Weeds			
Lake Macdonald: Spot checks of weed hygiene certifications and inspection and wash down records.	Y	Y	Regular compliance checks occurring. All aquatic vessels coming onto the lake are fully inspected by Seqwater Rangers.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	21 of 77

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
Monthly monitoring of the lake (and lake margins) for outbreaks of not previously established restricted aquatic or semi-aquatic plants	Y	Y	Seqwater rangers continue to undertake monthly lake perimeter inspections. No issues have been raised throughout the monitoring period. 2 days of weed treatments conducted during this morning period.
Six Mile Creek Downstream: Record visual observations of aquatic and semi-aquatic weed species as part of aquatic habitat monitoring	Y	Y	Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 3.5 of this report for further details
Relocation Sites: Record visual observations of aquatic and semi-aquatic weed species as part of relocation site monitoring	Y	Y	Seqwater rangers undertaking monthly visual inspections in Cooloolabin Dam. No instances of new biosecurity issues have been reported. Monitoring of Cooloolabin Dam by LMDIP ceased in January 2026. Seqwater rangers continue their monthly inspections.
LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00003 - Flora & Fauna (Terrestrial) Management Plan			
All exclusion barriers, no-go zones, excavations which could contain trapped fauna shall be inspected daily and maintained as required. Any resulting actions arising shall be raised in site register/records and through weekly inspections	Y	Y	Potential for fauna entrapment to occur in the sediment basins. These are inspected multiple times daily. Fauna spotter catcher to be called to deal with any entrapment issues.
Inspection of exclusion/buffer zones to occur during weekly inspections and any actions arising recorded in site register.	Y	Y	Being completed through the site inspection process.
Establish a series of photo monitoring points within areas of direct and indirect impact to monitor impacts associated with construction. This includes identifying sites, taking preconstruction photos and recording GPS location, photo direction (north, east, etc.) at each point. Once prior to construction, monthly throughout lowering and	Y	Y	Photo monitoring points have been established at 9 locations. These photos are being taken in the same direction with timestamp and GPS location recorded. They are being stored in an electronic filing system and being reviewed to determine if any impacts are visible. No evidence of indirect offsite impacts have been detected.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	22 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
construction, and quarterly until the lake has refilled and vegetation communities are re-established.			
LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00005 - Noise and Vibration Management Plan			
Monitoring of the meteorological conditions	Y	Y	Refer to Section 6 of this report for further details
Ongoing unattended noise monitoring at the 2 locations on Lake Macdonald Drive will be undertaken	Y	Y	Unattended noise monitoring undertaken at the two specified locations (Figure 14). Attended monitoring also ongoing. Results from both attended and unattended monitoring regularly exceeded noise objectives however the majority of exceedances are not attributed to construction activities. Exceedances of noise objectives are regularly breached on occasions when no works are happening (i.e. nights & weekends). Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 6 for more details Continue attended monitoring.
Undertake attended noise monitoring at a location to be determined following receipt of a complaint or identification of an exceedance. Precise monitoring locations must be determined in consultation with an appropriately qualified person (AQP)	Y	Y	A number of representative attended monitoring events occurred during this reporting period. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 6 and Appendix B of this report for further details. Continue representative attended monitoring.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	23 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
Unattended vibration monitoring at a location deemed suitable to monitor vibration impacts. Precise monitoring locations must be determined in consultation with an AQP	Y	Y	During the monitoring period there were no vibration monitoring exceedances recorded that were directly related to construction activities. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 6.3 of this report for further details.
Regular inspection of noise and vibration controls shall be undertaken using the Weekly Environmental Management Inspection Checklist	Y	Y	Through the environmental inspection process.
LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00006 Dust and Air Quality Management Plan			
PM ₁₀ concentrations will be continuously monitored	Y	Y	No exceedances of objective criteria to report. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 7.1 of this report for further details. Figure 18 shows PM10 results
Dust deposition gauges will be installed and monitored at four locations (DDG01 to DDG04)	Y	Y	Dust deposition gauges installed at all locations as shown in Figure 17 of this report. One exceedance of objective criteria were reported. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary -Section 7.2 - Table 18 of this report for further details.
PM ₁₀ and dust deposition monitoring at additional specific locations	Y	Y	One exceedance for the monitoring period. Figure 17 shows monitoring locations.
Visual inspection of airborne dust and dust deposition shall be undertaken as part of the weekly environmental inspection.	Y	Y	Through the environmental inspection process.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	24 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
Vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery shall be regularly inspected to ensure good working order.	Y	Y	Conducted both prior to receiving onsite and daily through plant pre-start
LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00007 - Hazardous Substances Management Plan			
Regular equipment checks by operators for evidence of leaks and fitness of hydraulic hoses and seals	Y	Y	Conducted both prior to receiving onsite and daily through a plant pre-start
Inspection of hazardous substances management and storage areas, and spill kits to be undertaken as part of a weekly environment management inspection checklist.	Y	Y	Completed through the environmental inspections. Compliant throughout this period.
Handling and storage of hazardous substances will be monitored daily, with observations documented in site diaries	Y	Y	Inspected via the daily checklist process. Compliant throughout this period.
LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00008 Waste Resource Use			
Waste management will be inspected as part of a weekly environment or HSE site inspection.	Y	Y	Through the environmental inspection process.
Keep and audit records of any regulated/trackable waste removed from the site, including name and license number of waste transporters, volume and description of waste transported, destination of waste, and license number of the waste treatment operator. Registers and manifests maintained to track waste material	Y	Y	No waste related issues to report through the monitoring period. Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 8 of this report for further details.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	25 of 77

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
Discharges from site associated with waste management shall be monitored in accordance with the requirements of the relevant EMP sub-plan (e.g. Water for release to water, noise and vibration for noise, air quality etc).	Y	Y	No discharges from waste sources have been observed throughout the monitoring period.
LMDIP-05829-GNL-ENV-MPL-00009 Weed and Pest Management Plan			
Vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery shall be inspected for cleanliness daily during pre-start	Y	Y	Daily Pre-Start check
Visual inspection of weed and pest matters (including inspection of any weed hygiene records) shall be undertaken as part of weekly environmental inspections	Y	Y	Completed through the environmental inspections. Compliant throughout this period.
Monthly audits of weed hygiene records (as part of the Monthly Environment Report) and written assurance of material received	Y	Y	Weed Hygiene records for vehicles and marine vessels when they arrive onsite are assessed/audited by JH and Seqwater
LMDIP-05806-ROD-TRR-MPL-00001 – Traffic Management Plan			
Monitoring of dust, noise and vibration levels to ensure compliance with project limits	Y	Y	Refer to Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance Summary - Section 6 and 7 of this report for further details. Continue dust, noise and vibration monitoring
Inspections of erosion control structures, sediment traps, and stormwater management systems to ensure they are functioning properly	Y	Y	Refer to LMDIP-05829-GNL-MPL-0002 – Stormwater Management Plan and LMDIP-05327-GNL-ENV-MPL-00003 – Flora and Fauna (Dewatering) Management Plan in Table 3 of this report for further details.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	26 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Monitoring obligation	Previous quarter compliance met (Y/N)	Compliance met (Y/N)	Comments / Evidence of compliance
			ESCs across the site are as per the approved ESCP performing as intended Weekly inspections of sediment and erosion controls on site conducted
Regular checks on wildlife protection measures to ensure that fauna spotters are in place and that no animals are being harmed by construction activities	Y	Y	Refer to LMDIP-05829-GNL-MPL-0003 – Flora & Fauna (Terrestrial Management Plan) in Table 3 of this report for further details. Daily and weekly inspections conducted of exclusion barriers, no-go zones and excavations Continue fauna monitoring
The project shall install traffic counters at a suitable location to demonstrate actual volumes of heavy vehicle movements.	Y	Y	Traffic counters installed and volume of heavy vehicle movements monitored. Monitoring as per Appendix A – Monitoring & Compliance summary - Section 5 of this report Continue Traffic Monitoring

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	27 of 77

6. Weather

A weather monitoring station has been established at the project site since early works began in November 2024. The following section summarises the data collected over this reporting period.

6.1. Rainfall

Rainfall observed on site was below the BOM long term average for June to August with low rainfall and June and July, with increased rainfall in August (Figure 1).

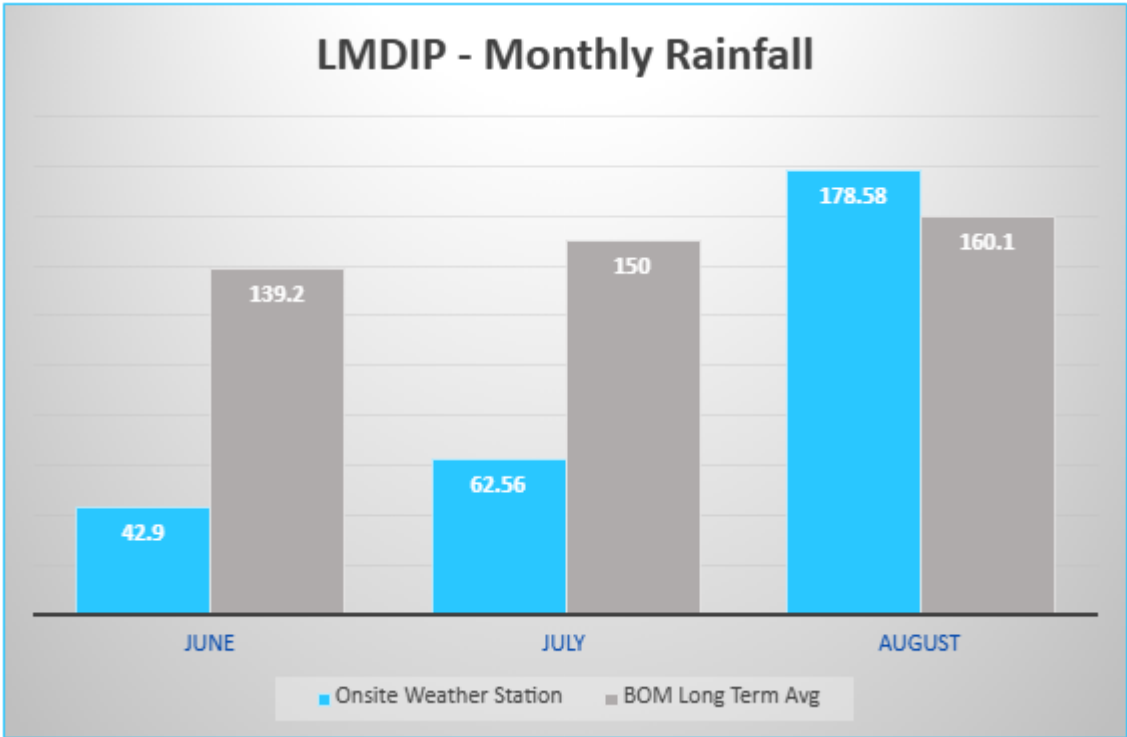


Figure 1: LMDIP Monthly Rainfall compared to the Tewanin long term average.

6.2. Temperature

Temperatures (daily maximum and minimum) recorded during the period (Table 4).

Month	June	July	August
Min	6°C	6°C	6°C
Max	24°C	25°C	24°C

Table 4: LMDIP Monthly Temperature Max and Min

A weekly temperature trace is provided in Figure 2.

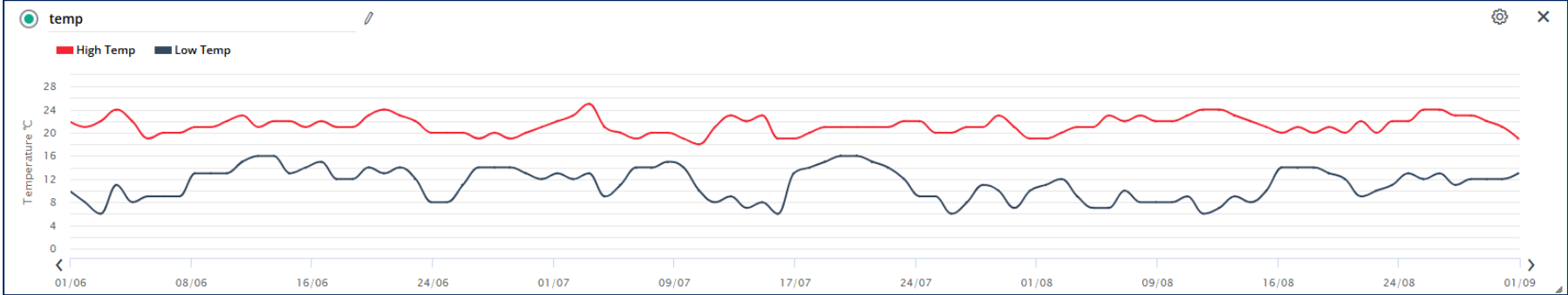


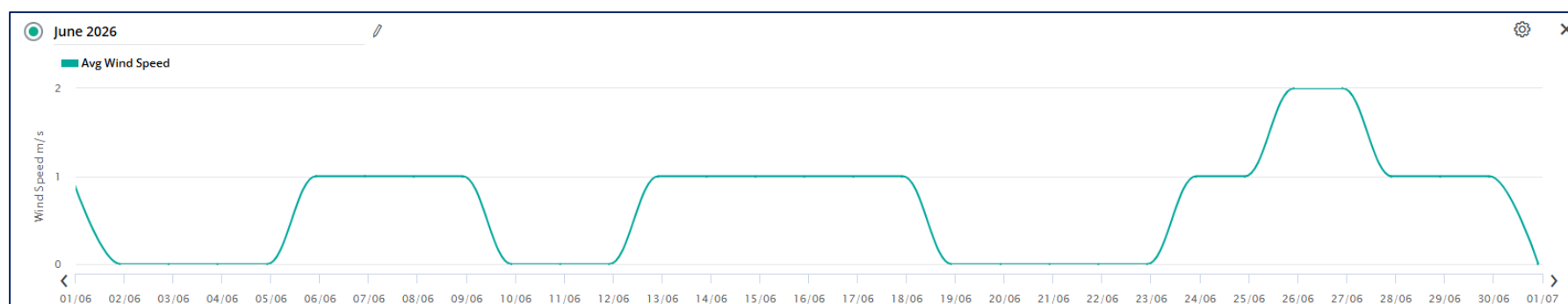
Figure 2: LMDIP Weekly Temperature Trace results

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	29 of 77

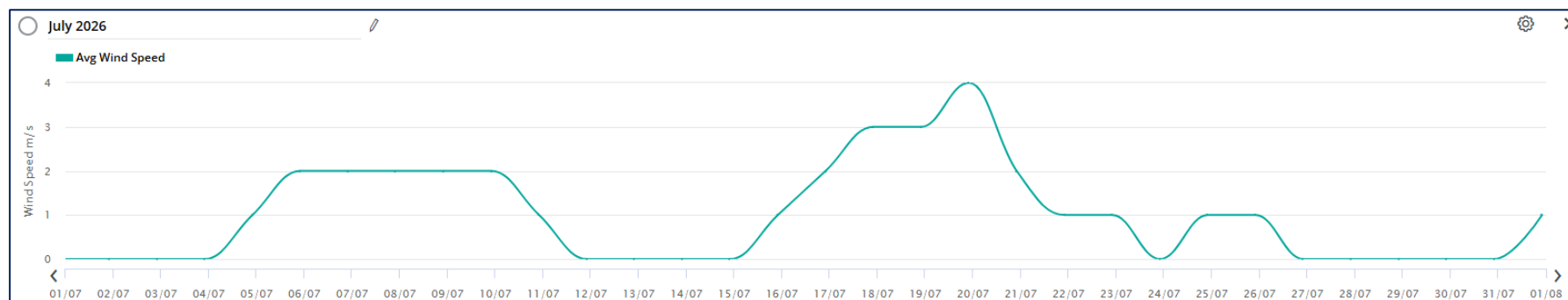
6.3. Windspeed

Windspeed and direction recorded during the period continued to be unremarkable with average daily windspeeds ranging between 0-4 m/s with predominantly calm conditions observed throughout the quarter. Brief increases in average windspeed were recorded during July, with lesser peaks observed during June and August. Refer to Figure 3 for average wind speed and Figure 4 for direction.

June



July



Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	30 of 77

August

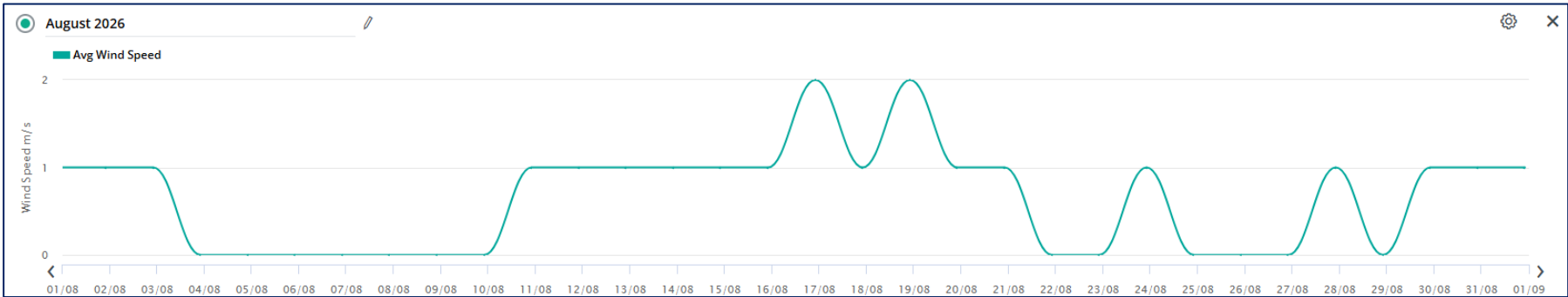


Figure 3: LMDIP Average Wind Speed

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	31 of 77

6.4. Wind Directions

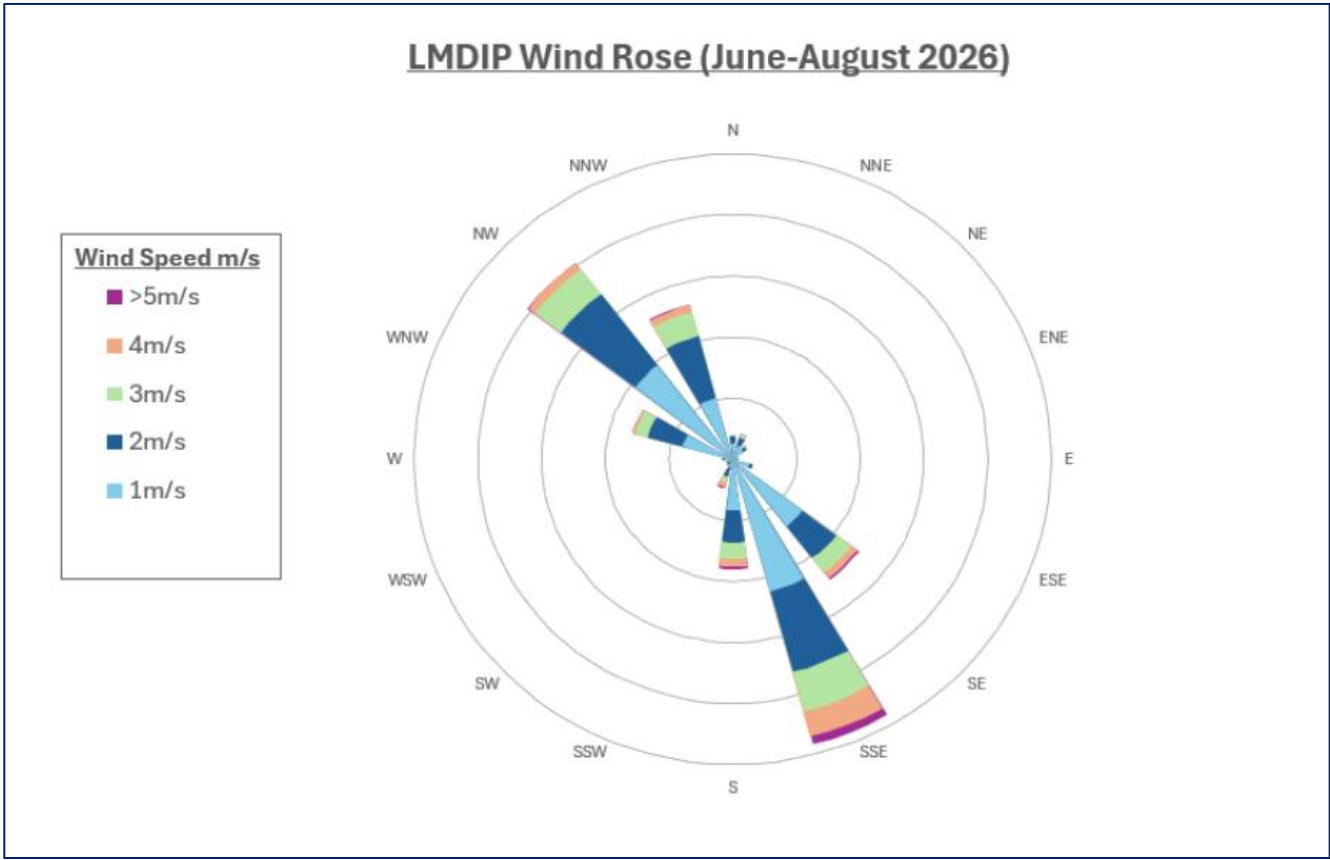


Figure 4: Wind Rose – 01/06/2026 to 31/08/2026

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	32 of 77

7. Cultural Heritage

There was no works requiring Cultural Heritage Monitoring to be conducted onsite by the Kabi Kabi Cultural First Nations people during this monitoring report period.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	33 of 77

8. Incidents

There were nine environmental incidents during the monitoring report period detailed in Table 5. This monitoring period has shown an increase in incidents which correlates with a greater increase in machinery, trucks, personnel and work activities onsite. The team continues to undertake toolbox training and talks in relation to environmental incident prevention, response and undertake field-based emergency response training.

Table 5: LMDIP Incident summary

Date	Incident	Description & Corrective Actions	Closed out (Y/N)
02/06/2026	INC-0112633 Report Only	Microbat found on piling rig - Bat was uninjured but did have some grease on its body so was taken to wildlife rescue to be cleaned and checked over. Corrective Action - Microbat was assessed and cleaned and in good health, so re- released the next early evening back onsite.	Y
09/06/26	INC-0112932	Minor diesel spill in staff office car park – unknown origin <2L Corrective Action - Sprayed with oil gone and spill cleaned up, Toolbox completed on spills and incident response procedures.	Y
02/07/2026	INC-0113509	Whilst drilling the plastic end cap of a hose fitting has cracked causing <1 L of Hydraulic oil to go to ground from a piling rig. Corrective Action- Spill was sprayed with oil gone and cleaned up.	Y
15/07/2026	INC-0113254	A split hose fitting on the drill rig has caused approximately 0.5L of Hydraulic fluid to be released. Less than 100ml of the fluid has gone to ground. Corrective Action- hose was replaced and spill was sprayed with oil gone and cleaned up.	Y

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	34 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

28/07/2026	INC-0113428 Report Only	Stakeholder Noise and emissions complaint from resident at 43 Highland Drive regarding construction activities related to Piling works. Corrective Action- Shipping containers installed on site to help to shield residential properties from noise and construction impacts. Plant and equipment checks, all new piling rigs, no emissions recorded. Continue field monitoring.	Y
05/08/2026	INC-0113507	Female Eastern Great Kangaroo was found injured onsite. RSPCA animal rescue was called and removed the animal which required euthanasia. The Kangaroo was humanely euthanized by the RSPCA rescue officer. Corrective Action – Perimeter fence inspected for any holes or entry points and confirmed no holes or damage, continue daily inspections for fauna.	Y
24/08/2026	INC-0113741	5 deceased turtles (Eastern/Common long neck turtle,) were found deceased onsite Corrective Action- Discuss incident with site wide team, fauna toolbox undertaken.	Y
27/08/2026	INC- 0113796	Approximately 5 litres of hydraulic oil was released from a mobile power pack to the ground and surrounding rock on the right-hand embankment after a threaded hydraulic fitting vibrated loose. Corrective Action- Power pack fitting repaired and re-inspected as part of plant prestart checks, spill was sprayed with oil gone and cleaned up.	Y
28/08/2026	INC-0113860	Less than half a litre of hydraulic fluid has been lost to ground when a plastic hose cap split on a piling rig, plastic cap was replaced with a steel cap. Corrective Action – Spill was sprayed with oil gone. All other caps on piling rigs were replaced with steel caps to prevent reoccurrence of similar incidents.	Y

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	35 of 77

9. Complaints

In accordance with the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, community consultation activities continued throughout the reporting period, during which two community complaints were received, seen in Table 6 below. Both complaints related to noise associated with secant piling activities, with one complainant also raising concerns regarding dust/perceived exhaust emissions from construction equipment. Each complaint was investigated and appropriate mitigation measures were implemented, including the installation of shipping containers along the site boundary to provide additional noise attenuation for directly affected residents. Inspections of plant and equipment were also undertaken, with no evidence of excessive emissions or pollution identified. The equipment in use was modern, well maintained and operating within expected environmental performance standards. Ongoing dust, noise and vibration monitoring continues across the project, supplemented by attended noise monitoring at affected properties to verify noise levels and ensure potential impacts on nearby residents are effectively monitored and managed.

Table 6: LMDIP Complaint Summary

Date	Complaint	Response and Actions Taken
28/07/2026	Noise and dust/pollution	Noise from secant piling and concerns about perceived pollution from plant and equipment. Shipping containers installed on site to help to shield residential properties from noise and construction impacts. Plant and equipment checks, all new piling rigs, no emissions recorded. Continue field monitoring.
17/08/2026	Noise	Noise from secant piling. Shipping containers installed on site to help to shield residential properties from noise and construction impacts. Respite vouchers delivered to resident and son. Continue to monitor and mitigate, where possible.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	36 of 77

10. Summary & Conclusion

Monitoring has been completed for all aspects outlined in the approved Management Plans. This monitoring was conducted continuously throughout the extended monitoring period from 1 June 2026 to 31 August 2026.

Water quality monitoring results show a continued stabilisation of exceedances across both the lake and downstream monitoring locations. None of these exceedances are directly attributed to construction-related activities, and more likely attributable to the lake lowering, seasonal variations, and the narrow nature of the thresholds. The observed continued stabilisation of nutrient exceedances, compared to the previous monitoring quarter, is likely attributed to the cooler temperatures.

Noise monitoring during the reporting period continued to show exceedances of the acoustic quality objectives, as target levels are below the recorded baseline levels. Non-construction sources including residential traffic continue to be the predominant contributor to ambient noise levels. Construction activities, particularly secant piling contributed to elevated noise levels and two community complaints. Following the installation of temporary noise barriers and ongoing community consultation, attended monitoring indicated a reduction in noise levels from secant piling at nearby sensitive receivers.

There were no recorded vibration exceedances caused by sheet piling or other construction activities during this monitoring quarter.

Dust and air quality monitoring recorded one exceedance of the dust deposition gauge (DDG) criteria during the reporting period, however there were no corresponding exceedances of the PM₁₀ criteria observed and is unlikely to be construction related.

Aquatic habitat and fauna monitoring in this reporting period indicate the fish communities have generally remained stable over time. Aquatic habitat conditions including bank stability, instream woody habitat and bed substrata, remained stable compared to the previous reporting period. No infestations of terrestrial or aquatic weeds were observed downstream. Platypus activity continued to be monitored upstream, including eDNA surveys and camera trapping, with no significant changes in distribution or abundance observed over this period.

The next monitoring compliance summary report will cover the period from 1 Sept to 31 November 2026.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	37 of 77

Appendix A - Monitoring & Compliance Summary

1. Water

1.1. Water Quantity

LMDIP regularly monitor the gauging station along Six Mile Creek at Cooran (138107B) to ensure flow regimes remain comparable to what's considered normal. This gauging station is located approximately 20km downstream from Lake Macdonald. Figure 5 shows the average monthly flows throughout the project timeline compared to the 10yr average. Environmental flows are always maintained as per the Lake Macdonald Water License.

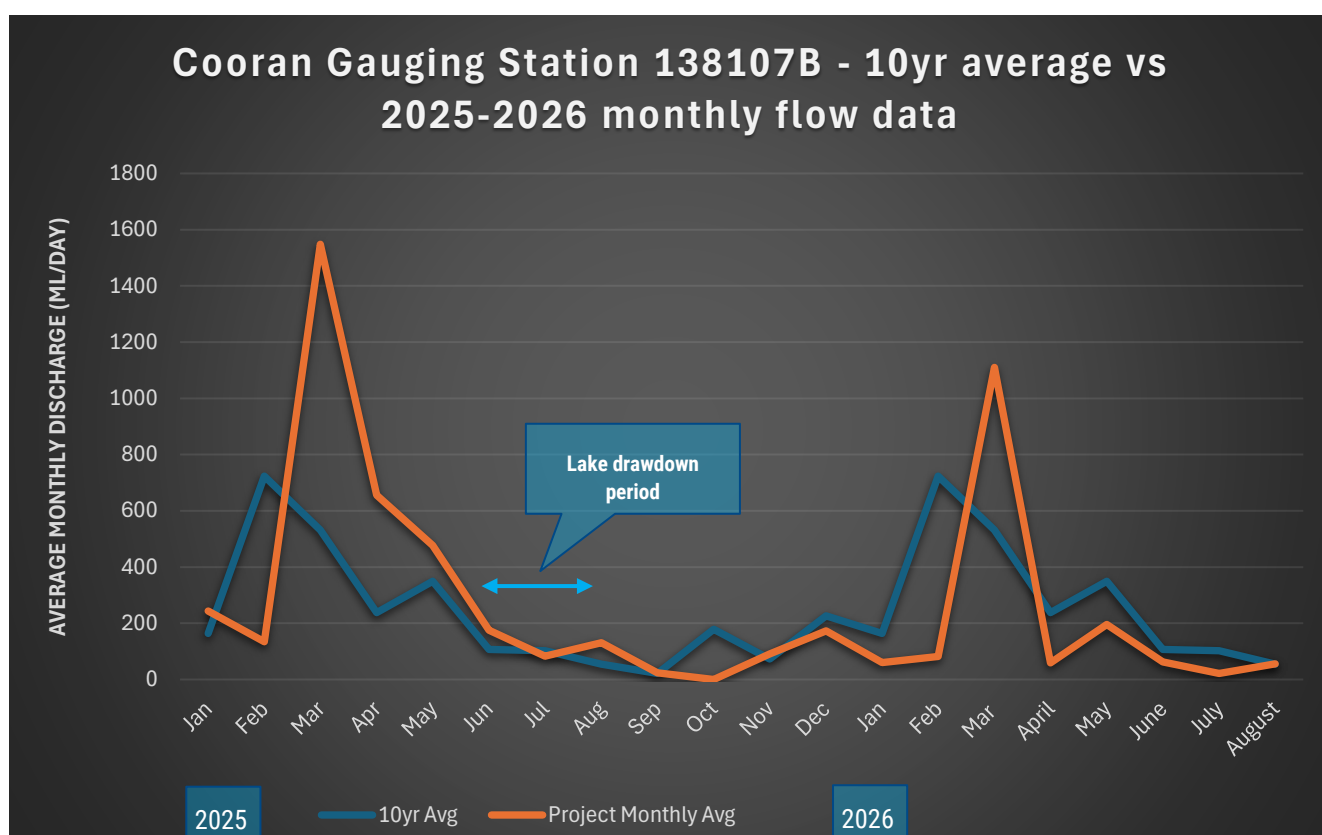


Figure 5: Comparing monthly average flows against the 10yr average – Cooran Gauging Station 138107B

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	38 of 77

Figure 6 gives an estimation of ML/day discharged downstream through the siphon system throughout the reporting period. This is based on an average of 62ML/day passing through each siphon pipe. It also assumes that the average siphon operation is for the entire day (24/h) and does not account for when siphons have been turned on and off in one day (not left on overnight).

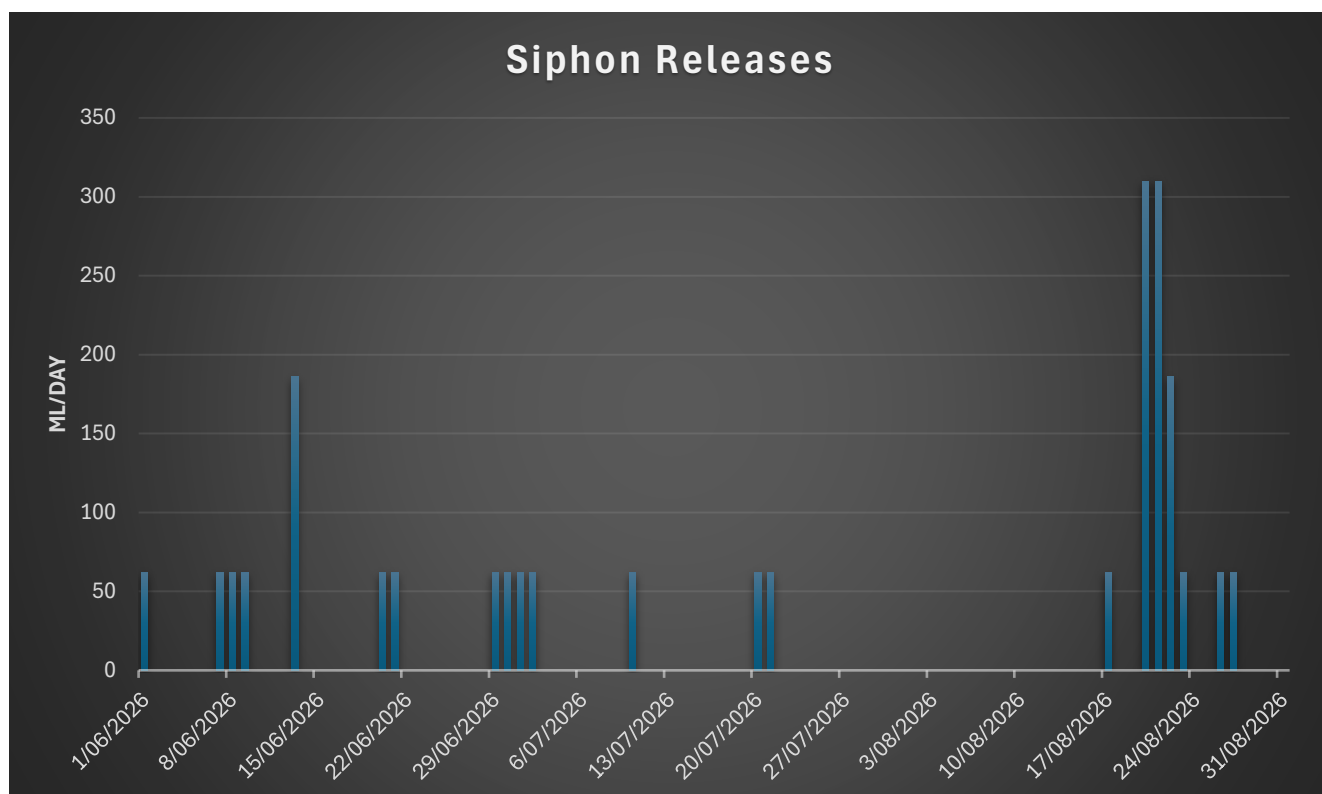


Figure 6: Siphon release to Six Mile Creek.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	39 of 77

1.2. Water Quality

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 7. Monitoring results were assessed against the nominated water quality objectives detailed in Table 7. Water quality threshold criteria have been taken from the F&FDMP.

Table 7: Water Quality Objectives (F&FDMP)

Water Quality Parameter	Unit	Investigation trigger value		Compliance target value	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Lake Macdonald (freshwater lakes/reservoirs)					
pH	log {H+}	6.1	6.9	6.1	8.0
Turbidity	NTU	-	<18.9	-	<25
Dissolved Oxygen	% saturation	<33	-	<20	-
Total suspended solids	mg/L	-	5	-	9
Total nitrogen	mg/L	-	0.059	-	0.78
Nitrate	mg/L	-	0.014	-	0.020
Nox	mg/L	-	0.011	-	0.040
Ammonia	mg/L	-	0.053	-	0.110
Total phosphorus	mg/L	-	0.034	-	0.048
Six Mile Creek (lowland freshwater)					
pH	log {H+}	5.9	7.10	5.9	8
Turbidity	NTU	-	<6.6	-	<50
Dissolved Oxygen	% saturation	<56	-	<36	-

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	40 of 77



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1.2.1. Upstream Water Monitoring

In situ water monitoring was conducted on 13 occasions across the reporting period as well as lab samples collected on 3 occasions, targeting surface sampling at locations I1 to I5 on a weekly and monthly basis at locations shown in Figure 7. This included 52 field monitoring samples and 12 lab samples. The monitor located at I1 is a real time continuous water quality metre which relays readings to a web-based platform every hour. The upstream monitor was retrieved for calibration in July and was found to require additional repairs. The monitor remained offline for the remainder of the monitoring period from 23.07. to 31.08.2026 whilst being repaired. Daily readings were collected using a field probe in lieu of a continuous monitor.

It is important to note that upstream water quality is representative of water flowing into the lake. The project has no direct impact on the upstream water quality; however indirect effects associated with drawdown of the lake may be observed. The majority of exceedances that occur in the upper reaches are likely attributed to the shallower depths and inputs from upstream sources. Table 8 shows how often the project water quality objectives were exceeded in the main body (I1 – I3) of the impoundment of the lake and Table 9 shows how often the project water quality objectives were exceeded in the upper reaches (I4-I5).

Table 8: Upstream Water Quality Summary (Sites I1-I3: Main body of the impoundment)

Parameter		DO%	NTU	pH	Temp (°C)	SPC (us/m)	Ammonia (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	TP (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)	TRH (mg/L)	Metals (mg/L)
Monitoring Results												
Average		89.85	11.35	7.23	18.64	131.94	0.03	<LOR	0.03	6.44	<LOR	0.01
Max		104.9	23.32	7.96	22.45	171.9	0.07	<LOR	0.03	12	<LOR	0.07
Min		56.8	5.12	6.81	16.27	78	<LOR	<LOR	0.02	<LOR	<LOR	<LOR
Criteria	Low	33 - 20	18.9 - 25	6.1-6.9	NA	NA	0.053 – 0.11	0.0142 – 0.02	0.034 – 0.048	5 - 9	NA	NA
	high	<20	>25	6.1.-8.0	NA	NA	>0.11	>0.02	>0.048	>9	NA	NA

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	42 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Non-conform - low trigger	Count	0	2	6		2	0	0	5	
	%	0%	5%	15%		22%	0%	0%	56%	
Non-conform - high trigger	Count	0	0	0		0	0	0	2	
	%	0%	10%	5%		0%	0%	0%	22%	

Table 9: Upstream Water Quality Summary (Sites I4 - I5: Upper reaches of the lake arms)

Parameter		DO%	NTU	pH	Temp (°C)	SPC (us/m)	Ammonia (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	TP (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)	TRH (mg/L)	Metals (mg/L)
Monitoring Results												
Average		79.55	14.95	6.97	17.2	147.55	0.13	0.15	0.02	6.44	<LOR	0.01
Max		103.8	77.24	7.56	21.47	208.9	0.22	0.61	0.04	12	<LOR	0.02
Min		56.8	1.9	5.82	13.51	95.42	0.05	<LOR	<LOR	<LOR	<LOR	<LOR
Criteria	Low	33 - 20	18.9 - 25	6.1-6.9	NA	NA	0.053 – 0.11	0.0142 – 0.02	0.034 – 0.048	5 - 9	NA	NA
	high	<20	>25	6.1-8.0	NA	NA	>0.11	>0.02	>0.048	>9	NA	NA

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	43 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Non-conform – low trigger	Count	0	4	9		0	0	1	1	
	%	0%	15%	35%		0%	0%	17%	17%	
Non-conform – high trigger	Count	0	6	0		4	2	4	1	
	%	0%	12%	4%		67%	83%	0%	17%	

The data collected indicates that:

- **Dissolved Oxygen (DO):** DO remained stable with no exceedances during the monitoring period across both sites.
- **Turbidity:** Turbidity showed a continued decrease in exceedances across the main body of the impoundment and the upper reaches of the lake compared to the previous quarter.
- **pH:** pH showed a significant decrease of all exceedances across both sites in the main body of the lake and the upper reaches of the lake.
- **Nutrients:** The main impoundment (I1-I3) showed an overall decrease in nitrate and ammonia from last quarter, with no high exceedances observed. The upper reaches (I4 and I5) remained generally consistent compared to last quarter.
- **TP-** Total Phosphate exceedances showed a significant reduction from last quarter in the main body of the impoundment (I1-I3). In the upper reaches there were zero high exceedances of TP.
- **TSS –** Total suspended solids remained generally stable in the main impoundment (I1-I3) and the upper reaches (I4 and I5).
- **SPC/EC** is being monitored at all sites. There are no specific WQ objectives for EC however all sampling events show relatively low EC levels which are well within normal ranges for freshwater systems.

It is important to note that while the lake volume is significantly reduced from FSL, the lake is still receiving the same amount of nutrient inputs from the catchment during rainfall events. This results in a lower dilution rate across the waterbody.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	44 of 77

1.2.2. Downstream Water Monitoring

Downstream water monitoring was conducted on 52 occasions across the reporting period targeting surface sampling at locations DS01 to DS04 on a weekly, fortnightly and monthly basis at locations shown in Figure 7. Table 10 shows how often the project water quality objectives were exceeded downstream of the lake This included 52 field monitoring events and 18 lab sampling events. The real-time monitor located at DS01 provides continuous readings to a web-based platform every hour. A flood event damaged the battery in March resulting in significant down time while being repaired. The repaired unit continued to have further problems so was returned for additional repairs in May. Daily readings were collected with the field probe throughout these down-times.

Table 10: Downstream Water Quality Summary (DS01, DS02, DS03, DS04)

Parameter		DO%	NTU	pH	Temp (°C)	SPC (us/m)	Ammonia (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	TP (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)	TRH (mg/L)	Metals (mg/L)
Monitoring Results												
Average		76.51	8.83	7.01	17.39	157.87	0.1	0.13	0.02	0.83	<LOR	<LOR
Max		101.7	25.6	7.62	21.97	211.8	0.32	0.45	0.03	5	<LOR	0.2
Min		37.2	0.7	6.63	13.6	114	0.02	0.03	<LOR	<LOR	<LOR	<LOR
Criteria	Low	56	6.6	5.9-7.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	high	36	50	5.9-8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-conform – low trigger	Count	4	30	35								
	%	8%	58%	67%								
Non-conform – high trigger	Count	0	0	0								
	%	0%	0%	0%								

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	45 of 77

- **Dissolved Oxygen (DO):** DO showed a slight decrease in low-risk and high-risk exceedances of the trigger values than the last monitoring period.
- **Turbidity:** Turbidity also remained stable compared to the results from the last monitoring period with and no change to the high-risk trigger exceedances which remained at 0.
- **pH:** pH remained stable during this period with only a 2% decrease in low-risk trigger exceedances and no change in high-risk exceedances which remained at 0 compared to the previous monitoring period. With narrow low trigger thresholds in place, divergence is not indicative of poor performance or poor water quality, and no visual impacts have been noted. Natural factors such as rainfall, vegetation and aquatic matter and geological impacts can also impact pH.
- **SPC/EC** is being monitored at all sites. There is no criteria for EC so there are no exceedances to monitor against.

1.2.3. Stilling Basin

As per the F&FDMP, daily visual monitoring continues and probe samples are collected during dewatering activities at this location.

As per, Table 5-2 of the F&FDMP, routine field and laboratory monitoring ceased in June 2026. Ongoing monitoring is now limited to water quality testing as required prior to any active dewatering.

1.2.4. Nutrient Water Quality Trends Over Time

Figures 8, 9 and 10 display the historical inclusive water quality trends at all monitoring locations.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	46 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
 Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

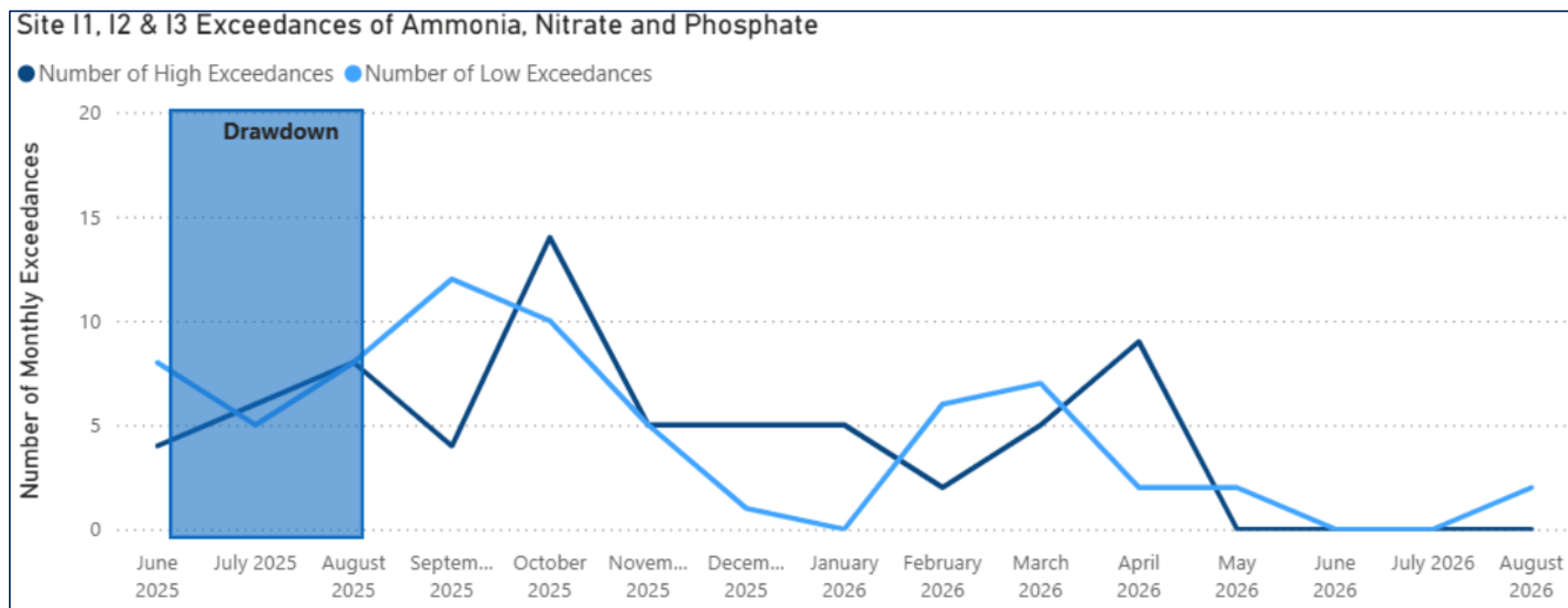


Figure 8: Number of exceedances of ammonia, nitrate and phosphate at the main body of the impoundment of Lake Macdonald (I1, I2 and I3)

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	47 of 77

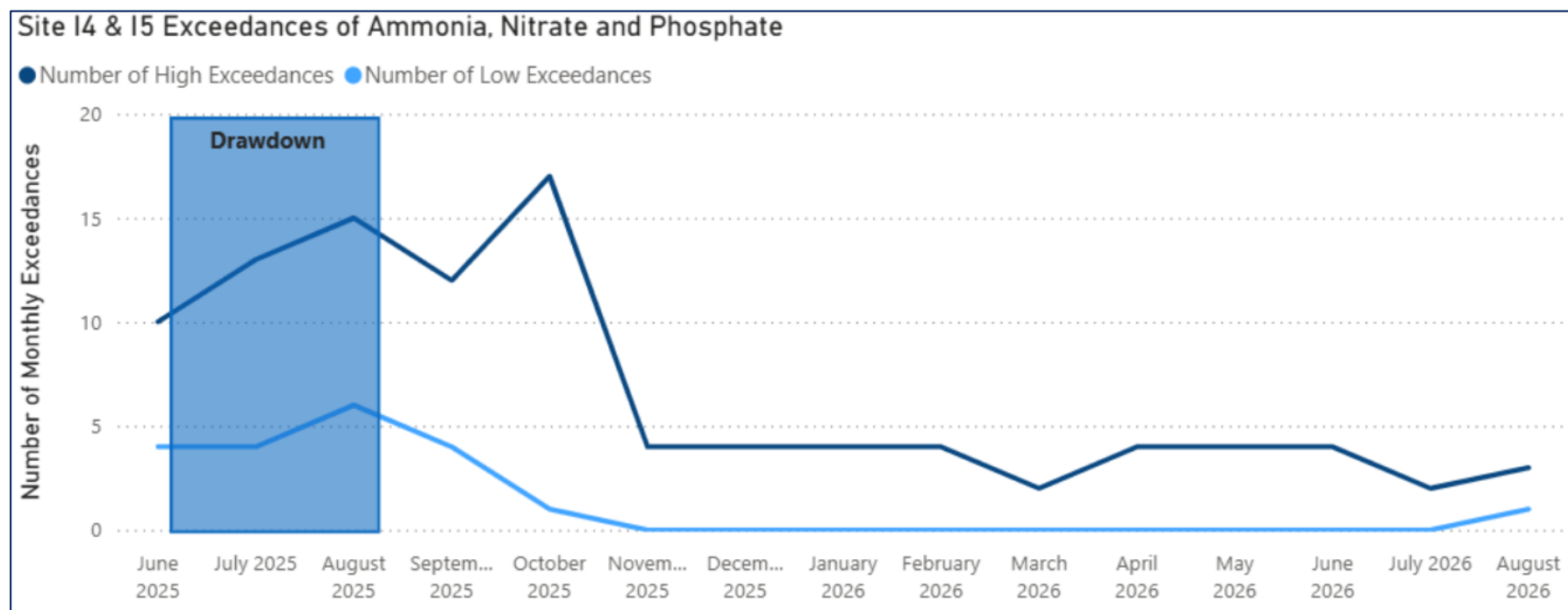


Figure 9: Number of exceedances of ammonia, nitrate and phosphate at the upper reaches of Lake Macdonald at sites I4 and I5

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	48 of 77

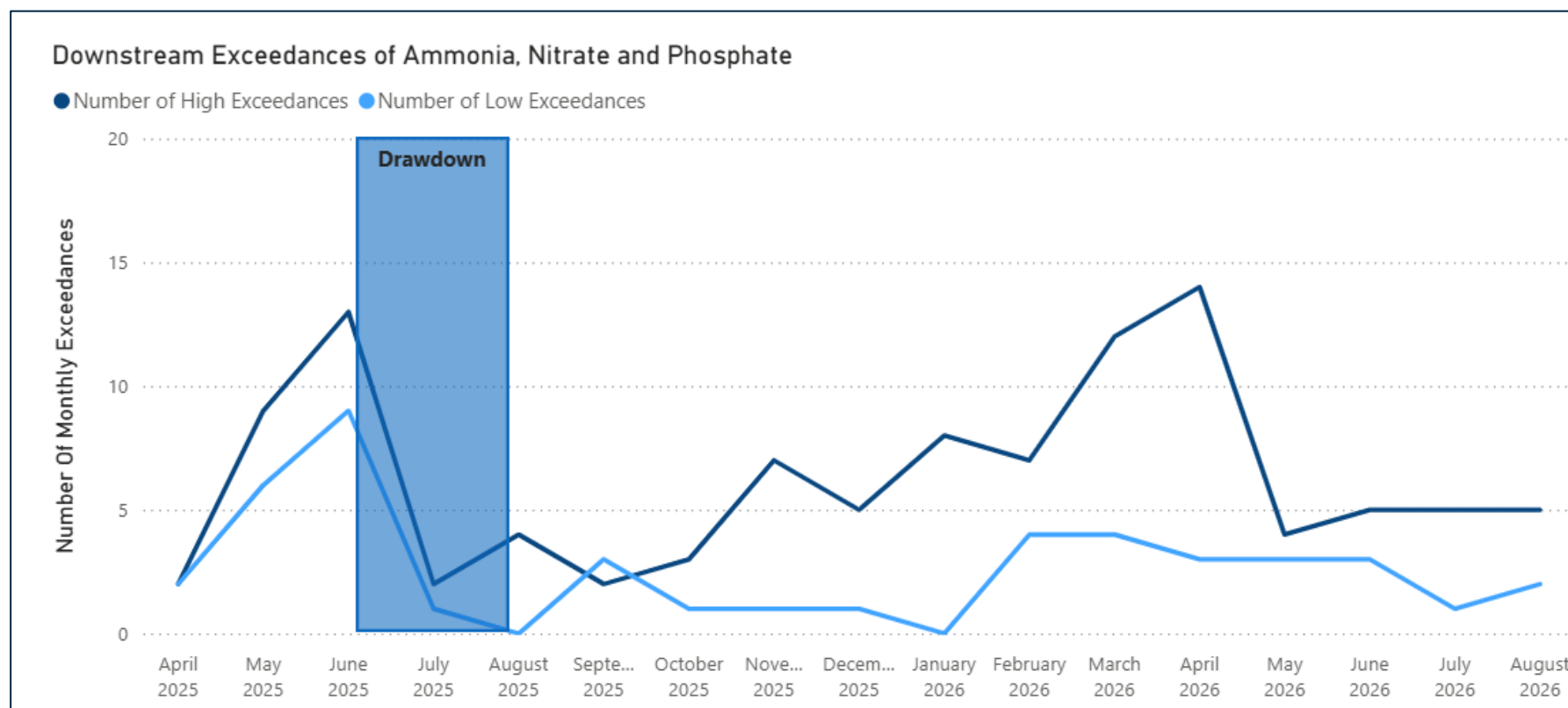


Figure 10: Number of exceedances of ammonia, nitrate and phosphate downstream at sites DS01, DS02, DS03 and DS04.

The data graphed above in Figures 8, 9 and 10 indicate the trends of nutrients from the start of project activities until the end of this reporting period. Figure 9 highlights a continued stabilisation of exceedances in the upper reaches, while Figure 8 also shows a similar trend in the main impoundment (I1, I2 and I3) of Lake MacDonald. This trend could be attributed to the lower weather temperatures (refer to Table 4) experienced during the winter months, which can reduce nutrient and algal activity. There is a slight increase in nutrient exceedances observed in the month of August in both the main impoundment (I1-I3) and the upper reaches (I4 and I5) of Lake Macdonald. Downstream sites also show nutrient exceedances, primarily with nitrates, however they continue to be consistent with both previous months and historical data. Figure 10 shows a continuance of the stabilisation.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	49 of 77

2. SQP Habitat Monitoring

There is a total of six habitat monitoring sites. These include, three downstream sites located within Six Mile Creek (SMCDS01, SMCDS02 and SMCDS04), two upstream control sites (SMCUS01 and CU02) and a single lake site – see Figure 11. Within each site data is collected along a 200m long section of creek. The F&FDMP lists habitat triggers relevant to each of the habitat monitoring elements and have also been included below in Table 11. An analysis of the habitat monitoring data against the habitat trigger values found that no trigger values were exceeded during this quarterly monitoring period.

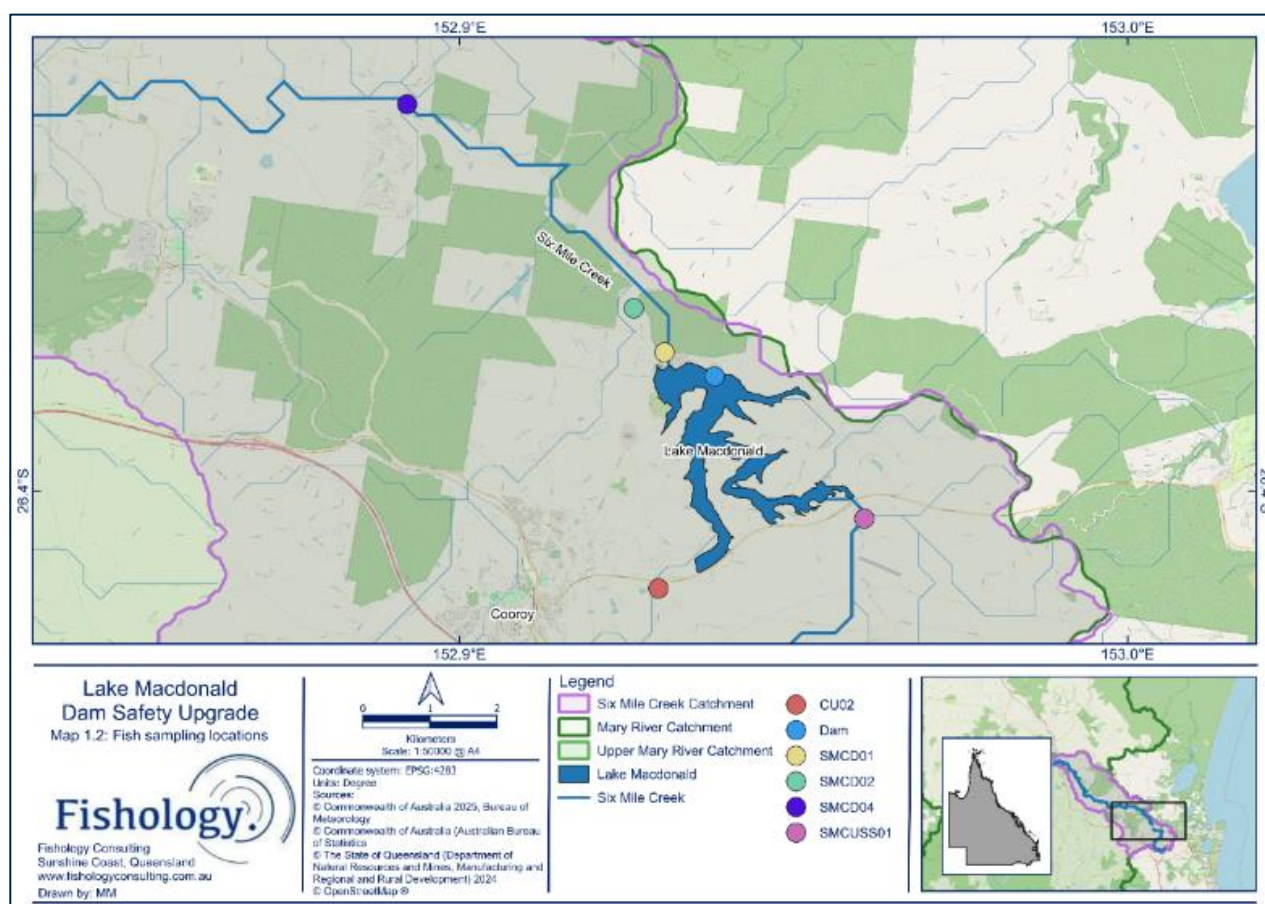


Figure 11: SQP Quarterly Habitat survey sites

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	50 of 77

Table 11: Habitat Triggers

Monitoring Component	Trigger	Rationale for Trigger
Photo point monitoring	No trigger	Photos taken to aid interpretation of other indicators and as a permanent record of site conditions
Bank height (m)	Bank height must be >5% of water height.	Bank height is approaching bank full capacity.
Velocity (m/s)	At least one velocity reading (i.e. surface or bed at either mid-channel, left bank or right bank) at each site is <0.3 m/s or be comparable with baseline data recorded during similar sized events. Re-assess following <i>baseline phase</i> .	Based on prolonged swimming speed water velocity thresholds for native fish known from Six Mile Creek (Kapitzke, 2018)
Cross-sectional depth profile	Mean and maximum water depths at each site to be within baseline range, pending rainfall influences. Mean and maximum bank depths at each site to be within baseline range (top of bank to bed level)	Deep pools likely key habitat for Mary River cod, and important refugia for aquatic fauna during low flow periods.
Water Quality measured in situ	As per low and high triggers	Water quality conditions are maintained in baseline condition
Bed substrate composition (percent of size classes)	Percent cover of each substrate size class no more than 25% beyond baseline range	When substrate composition is >50% different from the baseline range it suggests a notable change in substrate composition.
Aquatic plant (percent cover)	Percent cover of aquatic plants no less than 25% of baseline minimum	Where aquatic plant cover is 25% lower than minimum baseline value, it suggests a notable decrease in aquatic plant cover.
Riffles (percent cover)	Percent cover of riffles no more/less than 25% of baseline range	When riffle extent is >50% different from baseline range it suggests a notable change in riffle extent
Bank erosion	No observed increase in erosion from baseline	Any observed area of new bank erosion requires investigation
Bed erosion	No observed increase in erosion from baseline	Any observed area of new bed erosion requires investigation
Percentage of large wood debris	Presence/cover of LWD within site reduces by >10%	This trigger indicates if the release has potential to change distribution and configuration of instream habitat features

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	51 of 77

Table 12: Mean water quality results from each habitat site

Location	Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	Temperature (°C)	DO (% saturation)	DO (mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	pH
SMCD01 - Six Mile Creek						
April	85.0	26.2	69.1	5.60	3.8	7.14
SMCD02 - Six Mile Creek						
April	93.3	24.7	51.5	4.15	4.7	6.97
SMCD04 – Six Mile Creek						
April	110	22.9	52.3	4.04	6.2	6.91
SMCUS01 - Six Mile Creek upstream of Lake Macdonald (control)						
April	76.6	23.2	62.8	5.59	-	6.70
CU02 – Cooroy Creek upstream of Lake Macdonald (control)						
April	81.6	22.7	42.1	3.54	3.8	6.33

Table 12 shows the water quality results collected by the SQP which indicated the following trends:

- Recorded conductivity (µS/cm) was low within all sites. This is likely to be a regional influence on water quality and is not concerning.
- Dissolved oxygen (% saturation) concentrations were moderately low within sites SMCD02, SMCD04 and CU02.
- Turbidity levels were within acceptable ranges within all sites. A probe failure occurred within SMCUS01 and no reading was recorded

3. Flora and Fauna (Aquatic)

Ongoing aquatic fauna and habitat assessments, water quality monitoring, platypus eDNA sampling and camera trapping, and fish community and condition monitoring were undertaken throughout the monitoring period by the Project SQP. The activities completed are summarised in Table 13.

Table 13: Aquatic Fauna and Salvage Program of Works Summary

Timing	Activity	F&FDMP Requirement	Duration
August	Habitat site assessments upstream control sites (SMCUS01 and CU02) downstream Six Mile Creek sites (SMCD01, SMCD02, SMCD04) and lake site	Section 6.3 (Table 6.1)	Quarterly
August	Download of platypus camera traps	Section 5.5.3	Quarterly
June-July	Camera trap analysis from last quarter	Section 5 Table 5.2	Quarterly

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	52 of 77

Timing	Activity	F&DMP Requirement	Duration
August	eDNA platypus sampling	Section 5	Quarterly
August	Fish condition within lake	Section 5 - Table 5.2	Quarterly

3.1. Fish Community Monitoring

During the current monitoring event a total of 3,509 fish representing 10 fish species were recorded (caught and observed) (Table 14). This fish catch data is represented by eight native fish species, a single pest fish species (Mosquito fish, *Gambusia holbrooki*) and two native fish species that are described as translocated outside their natural range. These included the Southern saratoga (*Scleropages leichardti*) and barred grunter (*Amniataba percoides*).

All fish captured during the survey are considered common in southeastern QLD (Pursey *et al.* 2004) and no threatened or listed fish species were captured. During the survey incidental catches of 25 Kreft River turtles occurred within the small mesh fyke nets, (Table 14).

3.1.1 Small Bodied Fish Communities

Small-bodied fish species are a group of smaller fish that obtain maximum sized of under approximately 80mm in size. A total of 2,302 small-bodied fish species representing four species were captured during the monitoring event (Table 14). Fly specked hardyhead (*Craterochalus stercusmuscarum fulvus*) western carp gudgeon (*Hypseleotris klunzingeri*) were the most abundant representing 78% of all small-bodied fish captured. Glassfish (*Ambassis agassizii*) were also common, while crimson spotted rainbowfish (*Melanotaenia duboulayi*) were rare.

3.1.2 Large Bodied Fish Communities

A total A total of 1,037 large-bodied fish species representing six species were recorded during the monitoring event (Table 14). Large- bodied fish species captured included bony bream (*Nematalosa erebi*), banded grunter (*Amniataba percoides*), Eel-tailed catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*), long finned eels (*Anguilla reinhardtii*), Australian bass (*Percales novemaculeata*) and Southern saratoga (*Scleropages leichardti*).

As per previous surveys and reporting, large-bodied fish communities were dominated by bony bream. During this event bony bream accounting for 89% of all large-bodied fish captured.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	53 of 77

Table 14: Fish community results from the current event

FAMILY		Proportion of group (%)	Total
Fish species	Common name		
<i>Small-bodied fish species</i>			
AMBASSIDAE			
<i>Ambassis agassizii</i>	Olive perchlet (Glassfish)	21.3	490
ATHERINIDAE			
<i>Craterochalus stercusmuscarum</i>	Flyspecked hardyhead	34.5	794
ELETRONIDAE			
<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	Carp gudgeon	43.6	1004
MELANOTAENIIDAE			
<i>Melanotaenia duboulayi</i>	Eastern rainbowfish	0.6	14
Group total			2302
<i>Large-bodied fish species</i>			
ANGUILLIDAE			
<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	Long finned eel	2.9	30
CLUPEIDAE			
<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>	Bony bream	89.1	924
OSTEOGLOSSIDAE			
<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>	Southern Saratoga	0.6	6
PERCICHTHYIDAE			
<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i>	Australian Bass	1.5	16
PLOTOSIDAE			
<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	Eel-tailed catfish	1.3	13
TERAPONTIDAE			
<i>Amniataba percoides</i>	Banded grunter	4.6	48
Group total			1037
<i>Turtles</i>			
CHELIDAE			
<i>Emydura macquarii krefftii</i>	Krefft's short-necked turtle		25
Total fish catch			3,339
Small-bodied fish			2,302
Large-bodied fish			1,037
Turtle catch			25

3.1.3 Fish Communities Over Time

A summary of fish communities recorded over time is presented in Table 15. The catch data from each survey has also been standardised and converted to catch per unit effort (CPUE) for boat electrofishing effort. A total of 17 fish species has been recorded Lake Macdonald during all survey and fish salvage events. These have included 13 native fish species, two translocated native fish species and two pest fish species. During all five monitoring events a total of 62,182 fish have been recorded (both caught and observed).

As per previous monitoring and reporting both the flathead gudgeons and rainbowfish populations have declined since the lake drawdown. Lake habitats have changed from a macrophyte (combomba) dominated lake to the present, where aquatic plants are nearly absent. This would have implications for fish species such as rainbowfish that rely mostly on aquatic plants to for egg laying and reproduction (Goman and Bray, 2022).

The current monitoring event recorded the lowest relative abundance of fish (as indicated from electrofishing catch per unit effort) that has been recorded within the dam. This includes a significant reduction in fish abundance from all previous surveys (Table 3.3; Figure 3.2).

Changes in fish abundance were mostly driven by reduced catches of bony bream. The current survey recorded an 82% decrease in bony bream compared with the previous survey (Table 15). Electrofishing surveys have recorded variable abundance of this species over time, with the previous August survey also recording low abundance.

The recorded variability and low abundance of bony bream may be related to several factors, including:

- Bony bream are a short-lived species, and populations can experience highly variable recruitment and abundance.
- Survey conditions during the current survey included strong southerly winds. These conditions may have caused schools of bony bream to occupy deeper areas of the dam beyond the effective range of boat electrofishing.
- Fish communities may have adjusted to the reduced dam levels and associated conditions, resulting in a reduction in biomass.

The results of this quarterly survey indicate that fish communities, other than bony bream, have remained relatively stable over time. Further routine monitoring will be undertaken to continue assessing fish populations and relative abundance.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	55 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Table 15: Fish Communities Over Time

Fish species	Baseline Dec-24	Survey 1 Aug-25	Survey 2 Nov-25	Survey 3 Jan-26	Survey 4 Apr-26	Survey 5 Aug-26	Total
Small-bodied fish species							
Carp gudgeon	976	3,616	1,360	1,633	655	1004	9,244
Crimson spotted rainbowfish	51	0	5	7	2	14	79
Flathead gudgeon	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Flyspecked hardyhead	2,732	4,106	2,326	1,163	905	794	12,026
Glassfish	2,660	600	1,276	629	67	490	5,722
Purple spotted gudgeon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Large Bodied fish							
Australian bass	3	15	13	30	15	16	92
Banded grunter (T)	223	257	42	122	28	48	720
Boney bream	3,886	453	10,509	12,211	5,234	924	33,217
Eel-tailed catfish	57	26	8	24	12	13	140
Long finned eel	104	26	31	36	32	30	259
Lungfish	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mary River cod	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Southern saratoga (T)	14	2	3	12	4	6	41
Spangled perch	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Pest fish species							
Mosquitofish	786	0	23	7	1	0	817
Platy	71	0	0	0	0	0	71
Total catch (EF and fyke)	11,572	9,101	15,598	15,875	6,955	3,339	61,453
Fish per 100 EF seconds (CPUE)	84	67	134	196	74	37	99
Large bodied fish catch	4288	779	10,608	12,436	5,325	1,037	34,473
Small bodied fish catch	6427	8,322	4,967	3,432	1,629	2,302	27,079
Recorded native diversity	12	9	11	9	8	9	13

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	56 of 77

3.2. Fish Condition

Length and weight data for four large bodied species as well as the Fulton's condition factor (K) are presented within Table 16. The results include the baseline data (from December 2024) and the results of each subsequent monitoring event, providing a comparison of fish condition and health over time.

The fish condition data scores and length weight analysis showed the following trends:

- The condition of Australian bass has remained relatively stable over time with a lower condition score recorded during the previous January 2026 survey. Visual observations indicate that the bass in the lake are healthy and in good condition.
- The size frequency of Australian bass has been consistent over time (mean size varying between 375mm to 427mm). These fish have a relatively restricted size range within Lake Macdonald, as they have not been stocked for a long period of time. Stocking of this species is required as bass cannot reproduce within the lake, due to life history requirements that include migration to the upper parts of the estuary for spawning.
- A relatively small sample sizes of saratoga has been recorded over time, therefore some caution is required in interpreting the data from this species. The condition of saratoga has generally remained stable. Most of the saratoga captured within the dam have been larger fish over 500mm.
- The size frequency of bony bream captured during this survey was comparable to previous surveys with a mean size of 135mm. Bony bream were in good condition with the highest condition score recorded to date.
- The condition of banded grunter has remained relatively stable over time with a slight decrease in condition compared to the previous two events. The size frequency of grunter has remained stable.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	57 of 77

Table 16: Mean, standard error (S.E.), minimum (min.) and maximum (max) length, weight and condition of fish captured from Lake Macdonald. Weight data on bony bream focussed on larger fish >100mm.

Species	Sample size	Length (mm)		Weight (g)		Fulton's condition factor (K)
		Mean (±S.E.)	Min. - Max.	Mean (±S.E.)	Min. - Max.	
Baseline data (December 24)						
Australian bass	35	375 (±5)	300-460	1,039 (± 41)	735-1112	1.91 (±0.14)
Saratoga	9	625 (±24)	400-725	2645 (±363)	1040-4648	0.98 (±0.1)
Bony bream	339	137 (±3)	32-390	72 (±7)	0.5-1055	1.67 (±0.33)
Banded grunter	79	115 (±2)	16-166	33 (±2)	8-100	1.96 (±0.31)
Survey 2 (November 2025)						
Australian bass	12	427(±11)	352-494	1590 (±146)	770-2760	1.98 (±0.15)
Saratoga	19	634 (±15)	504-740	2820 (±285)	1210-4020	1.06 (±0.23)
Bony bream	266	107 (±3)	28-305	31 (±4)	0.5-440	1.59 (0.32)
Banded grunter	31	117 (±4)	71-151	31 (±3)	8-60	1.75 (±0.26)
Survey 3 (January 2026)						
Australian bass	25	400 (±5)	345-445	1200 (±48)	728-1705	1.48 (±0.02)
Saratoga	3	541 (±81)	419-696	1800 (±902)	657-3582	2.03 (±1.1)
Bony bream	197	98 (±3)	45-292	26 (±4)	3-354	1.74 (0.02)
Banded grunter	15	106 (±5)	72-140	25 (±3)	6.5-51	1.94 (±0.05)
Survey 4 (April 2026)						
Australian bass	13	402 (±7)	347-391	1230 (±70)	672-1065	1.81 (±0.05)
Saratoga	2	538 (±20)	519-558	1681 (±191)	1490-1872	1.07 (±0.01)
Bony bream	228	105 (±3)	47-310	36 (±5)	2-444	1.75 (±0.05)
Banded grunter	23	97 (±7)	43-158	24 (±4)	3-79	2.14 (±.05)
Survey 5 (August 2026)						
Australian bass	39	396 (±20)	140-473	1291 (±136)	53-1960	1.88 (±0.05)
Saratoga	6	518 (±67)	321-650	1847 (±135)	248-3240	1.00 (±0.12)
Bony bream	958	135 (±3)	43-325	62 (±6)	6-614	1.84 (±0.03)
Banded grunter	14	98 (±11)	58-160	30 (±8)	8-67	1.83 (±0.04)

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	58 of 77



Figure 12: Australian Bass from the latest field survey

3.3. Turtle monitoring

Biannual turtle monitoring of turtle condition in the lake using length and weight measurements compared with baseline and evaluation survey data.

No scheduled turtle monitoring was required during this reporting period. Turtle monitoring will be undertaken between September 2026 and April 2027, in accordance with the F&FDMP. However, 25 Krefft's short-necked turtles were incidentally captured during fish community monitoring in August 2026

3.4. Platypus monitoring

The F&FDMP sets out the project requirements to undertake platypus surveys during the construction phase of the project.

The baseline platypus surveys determined the known and likely locations of platypus burrows and platypus activity within the lake and tributaries. The baseline surveys were undertaken to assist with management of this species, during the dewatering and construction phases of the project.

It is noted that during this quarterly report both of camera trap data and the eDNA data is from the previous quarter. The reporting of these items is delayed allowing sufficient time to analyse the data from these investigations. Accordingly, this report presents the key findings of the platypus survey conducted during the fourth quarter of the construction period extending between 1st of March 2026 and the 31st of May 2026.

3.4.1 eDNA Results and Discussion

A total of 66 samples at the 22 sites were sampled for platypus DNA. Out of the 66 samples analysed for the presence of platypus DNA, five (5) samples returned a positive result (2-3 positive qPCRs), and an additional 11 samples returned an equivocal result (1 positive qPCR). No platypus DNA was detected in the remaining 50 samples.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	59 of 77

At the site level, sites were classified as positive for platypus if, across the 3 replicate samples, they had at least 2 positive qPCR's (out of 9), equivocal if they had 1 positive qPCR and negative if there were no positive qPCRs. Seven sites were considered positive for platypus and four sites equivocal.

There appears to be no significant change to the distribution of the detections, which again were mostly clustered in two upstream tributaries of Lake Macdonald with no detections in the lake zone. Results for this period are similar to previous results with platypus occurrence contracted to the more upstream sites surveyed.

3.4.2 Active Platypus Burrow Searches

No active platypus or burrow searches were conducted for this quarterly period as there were no significant changes in the eDNA results during this monitoring period. This will be undertaken during the next monitoring period if there are detected changes in activity or presence following camera trap and eDNA analysis.

3.4.3 Camera trapping

The results presented within this section of the report summarise the results from the fourth quarterly monitoring period extending from the 1st of March 2026 and the 31st of May. It is noted that previously the camera trap data was not being collected as the same time period as the eDNA (due to the time required to analyse the camera trap data). To make both of the monitoring directly comparable to each other the data from the previous quarterly event (Q4) is being presented together.

The camera trap data during this monitoring period included:

- A review of 22 time lapse videos (100% of the total video captured).
- 18,925 motion trigger images (94% of the motion trigger images captured).

These were analysed with a total of 10 platypus were recorded during this period across all cameras. Given the number of minutes of analysed time lapse footage the average number of platypus observations per hour of analysed footage is for:

- Six Mile Creek – no platypus detected on timelapse, all were by motion detection.
- Cooroy Creek – 0.3 platypus per hour

There have been no significant flow events (i.e. above bank) during the monitoring period. However, small baseflows have been observed in both Six Mile and Cooroy Creek during periodic camera trap inspections.

Over the period of deployment, three camera traps across both systems detected platypus activity, with the most detections in Cooroy Creek. Overall, the number of platypus detections remained similar to the last period. This is despite a significant number of faults or lost cameras during the period.

Total detections for Cooroy Creek during the period was seven, which is an increase over the last period (three). A total of three detections were made in Six Mile Creek over the same period, this is similar to the last period (four). Notwithstanding the above, the monitoring results obtained by the cameras suggest platypus activity in both systems is still occurring within similar locations as has been recorded to date.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	60 of 77

Indicative images of platypus detections has been provided at Figure 13.



Figure 13: Platypus detected on Camera 5 in Cooroy Creek

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	61 of 77

3.5. Aquatic plant cover

During the current monitoring period aquatic plants were not recorded within any of the riverine sites. This is consistent with the baseline data and data collected during initial project surveys (FRC environmental, 2018), that also found low occurrence of submerged aquatic macrophytes were found within the riverine survey sites.

Prior to lake drawdown Cabomba was highly abundant within Lake Macdonald. Cabomba is a category three restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Monitoring events conducted within the dam have found that Cobomba beds have mostly disappeared from the main basin and the middle arms of the dam after dam lowering. Although some beds of Cabomba have been observed in the upper tributaries of the dam (in Six Mile Creek and Cooroy Creek)

Over the previous summer period the dam edges were rapidly colonised by native aquatic plants and terrestrial grasses. The native emergent plants were observed included *Persicaria spp*, clubrush (*Schoenoplectus mucronata*), *Cyperacia spp*, frogsmouth (*Philydrum lanuginosum*), and water primrose (*Ludwidia peploides*). During the last six months there has been some dieback of this plant coverage, particularly the terrestrial grass. This may have been due to the recent high-water levels or possibly seasonal dieback.

Mat rush (*Lomandra sp.*) was common within all creek habitat sites ranging from 13% bank coverage to 53% coverage. No change to the abundance of this plant was observed during monitoring. The mat rush is common emergent terrestrial riparian plant that form a valuable component of the riparian zones of many rivers, stabilising soils and banks and preventing erosion.

No obvious infestation of terrestrial or aquatic weeds were observed with any of the downstream monitoring sites in Six-Mile Creek.

3.6. Riffle habitats

A small riffle habitat is present within SMCD02 under the bridge. This habitat is not natural but occurs as a result of bed scour material added to the site during bridge construction. Small riffle habitats occur within both the upstream sites, SMCUS01 and CU02. The percent of these habitats varies with the different flows experienced in these sites.

3.7. Bank erosion

Bank erosion was observed during the baseline survey within two of the survey sites including SMCD01 and SMCD02. These locations continue to be closely monitoring during each monitoring event. As per previous reporting, erosion these locations have worsened slightly (some slumping and undercutting has been observed) but overall remain stable due to complex root masses holding the bank together. During this monitoring period no new areas of erosion were observed within any of the monitoring sites.

3.8. Instream woody habitat

To document instream wood habitat (IWH) the volume (m³) the length (m), diameter (m) and complexity of individual timber pieces were recorded. The results from the baseline and lake drawdown wood calculations found that sites located within Six Mile Creek below lake Macdonald had the greatest timber loadings (SMCD04, SMCD02 and SMCD01), while less timber was found above the dam in the control sites (SMCUS01 and CU02). The latest monitoring event documented no obvious changes to IWD habitats within the monitoring sites. As per previous events timber loads within the creek appear stable and highly imbedded within bed and banks of the creek.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	62 of 77

3.9. Bed substrata

Bed sediments were dominated by silt, sand, and gravel. Some coarser rock types were also found within SMCD01, SMCUS01 and CU02. No change was observed during the current monitoring period.

4. Flora & Fauna (terrestrial)

No vegetation clearing was completed in this monitoring period. No interactions with rare or threatened species were noted and no animal breeding places were tampered with or disturbed during this reporting period also.

Two days of weed treatment was undertaken by the project ecologist. No EVNT or Category 1 weeds were observed during these surveys.

There was one incident with terrestrial fauna throughout the reporting period. A young female Eastern Great Kangaroo was found injured onsite. RSPCA animal rescue was called and had to humanely euthanize the animal.

5. Traffic

5.1. Traffic count data

A traffic counter is set up on Lake Macdonald Drive, directly adjacent to the project site. The counter is designed to record class 3 and above vehicles only and does not include light/short vehicles or light/short vehicles towing boats, trailers or caravans, which are considered class 1 & 2 vehicles. The Austroads vehicle classification scheme categorises vehicles based on their axle count, length and configuration.

Traffic count data for the monitoring period recorded along Lake Macdonald Drive shows that a total of 13,477 class 3 and above vehicles travelled over the counter, with 3030 being directly attributed to the LMDIP project. This accounted to 22.48% of all recorded vehicles for the monitoring period.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	63 of 77

6. Noise & Vibration

6.1. Noise

6.1.1. Noise Objectives

The Project acoustic quality objectives are shown in Table 17 below and are derived directly from the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 (Environmental Protection Act Qld 1994). As per the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019, noise data has been measured and assessed against the $LA_{eq,adj,1hr}$ objectives of:

It is important to note that the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 acoustic quality objectives are not representative of the surrounding environment and do not take into consideration any existing noise, such as traffic. The project daytime baseline of 55dB(A) was measured in 15-minute intervals in 2018 and is therefore a better metric to compare against rather than the objectives outlined in Table 17.

Table 17: Acoustic Quality Objectives

Sensitive Receptors	Time of Day	Acoustic Quality Objective (dB(A))			Environmental Value
		$LA_{eq,adj,1hr}$	$LA_{10,adj,1hr}$	$LA_1,adj,1hr$	
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

Note** LA_{eq} stands for A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level. It represents the constant noise level that would produce the same total sound energy as the fluctuation noise levels measured over a specified time period. In simpler terms, LA_{eq} provides an average noise level expressed in decibels (dB) that accounts for varying noise intensity over times.

6.1.2. Noise Monitoring Locations

During this reporting period, noise and vibration monitoring was conducted during standard construction hours (6:30am-6:30pm Mon-Sat).

Attended noise monitoring was also conducted throughout this reporting period to supplement the noise logger data and assess the construction noise influence in greater detail. Attended monitoring is measured in 15-minute intervals at representative sensitive receiver locations adjacent to the Project. A total of twenty attended noise monitoring events were conducted during this reporting period, as described in Appendix B.

The noise and vibration monitoring locations are shown in Figure 14 below.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	64 of 77



Figure 14: Noise and Vibration Monitoring Location

6.2. Noise Monitoring Results

Data collected from the project noise loggers (Figure 14), during the standard construction works continues to show slight exceedances of the acoustic quality objectives throughout the construction workdays (Mon-Sat 6:30am-6:30pm) as well as Sundays when no construction activities were occurring (Figure 15). In addition, the recorded noise levels were similar between workdays (average LA_{eq} 57.73 dBA) and non-workdays (average LA_{eq} 53.31 dBA) demonstrating that construction activities had limited influence on overall ambient noise levels at the monitoring locations minimal construction impact (Refer to Figures 15 and 16).

Site activities that occurred during this monitoring period included; sheet piling, secant piling on the working platform as well general earthworks and the set up and operation of the mobile batch plant and bentonite batch plant, as outlined in Table 2. Attended monitoring was conducted across the monitoring period which indicated that non-construction traffic accounted for approximately 60% of the noise recorded during the attended monitoring at locations adjacent to Lake Macdonald Drive, seen in Appendix B.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	65 of 77

Sheet piling using both the vibration and impact hammers occurred in the first half of the monitoring period. This activity did increase the LA_{eq} when piling was occurring, however this activity was typically short in duration, usually occurring for short intervals of 1-3 minutes at a time followed by 10-30 minutes of respite. Project-related truck movements occasionally resulted in elevated noise levels during attended noise monitoring however their contribution was less frequent than non-construction traffic, which incurred similar noise emissions from passing cars, particularly larger 4wd's or vehicles with trailers that were travelling at or above the 60km/h speed limit.

Secant piling activities generated higher noise levels than anticipated during the reporting period, resulting in two community noise complaints. Attended noise monitoring was subsequently undertaken at the complainants' property boundaries. The monitoring confirmed that secant piling was the dominant construction noise source, particularly during the shaking and emptying of the drill bucket, which generated high short-duration noise events. Secant piling activities accounted for approximately 90% of the construction-related noise observed during attended monitoring.

To minimise the impacts of construction noise from secant piling, shipping containers were installed as a temporary noise barrier between the works area and nearby receivers during August 2026. Subsequent monitoring indicated a reduction in noise levels of approximately 5dBA at the closest sensitive receiver following the installation of the barriers. Whilst piling in this area has now concluded a decision has been made to leave the containers in place as they offer a significant noise barrier for all facets of the job.

Overall, attended monitoring indicated that construction generated noise levels generally reduced with increasing distance from the activity area. Construction noise was primarily associated with sheet piling and secant piling, particularly impact hammer piling and the shaking and emptying of secant piling drill buckets, while existing residential traffic remained a dominant contributor to the ambient noise environment at many monitoring locations.

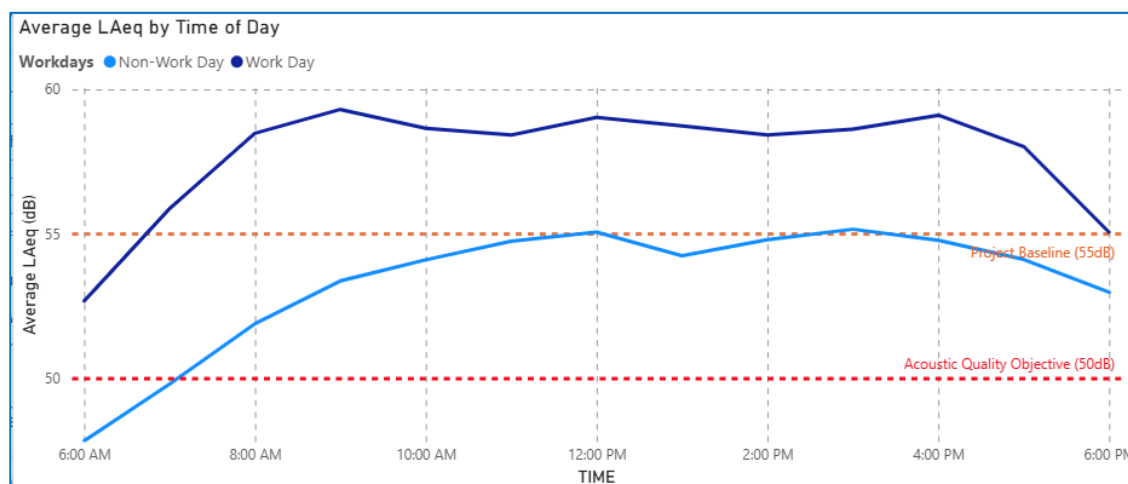


Figure 15: Average hourly LAeq by time of day during work hours (6:30am-6:30pm), during standard work-days (Monday to Saturday) and non-work days (Sunday).

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	66 of 77

Work Day		Non-Work Day		Average LAeq	
Average LAeq		Average LAeq		Monday	Tuesday
57.73		53.31		58.45	58.62
				Wednesday	Thursday
				58.57	58.56
				Friday	Saturday
				58.56	53.61
				Sunday	
				53.31	
Work Day	Min LAeq	Work Day	Max LAeq		
	46.10		74.30		
Non-Work Day	Min LAeq	Non-Work Day	Max LAeq		
	44.10		64.90		

Figure 16: Average LAeq - 1hr between the hours 6:30am-6:30pm during standard work days (Monday to Saturday) and non-work days (Sunday).

6.3. Vibration

Vibration monitoring occurred at one location during this reporting period (Refer to Figure 14).

Location 1: The vibration monitor was located on a nearby residential property on Lake Macdonald Drive. Monitoring occurred from the 1st of June until the 16th of June 2026.

Vibration is measured in terms of millimetres per second or mm/s. For human comfort a target of 2mm/s is set and for structural damage of structures or dwellings 5mm/s is the target.

High-impact vibration activities occurred until the 14th of June which included sheet piling using a vibration hammer and then an impact hammer when the piles reached refusal.

There were no vibration exceedances caused by sheet piling or other construction activities during this monitoring quarter.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	67 of 77

7. Dust and Air Quality

Air quality has been monitored throughout the period via dust deposition gauges and a real-time PM₁₀ monitor at the locations shown in Figure 17. No exceedances were observed for this quarterly reporting period.

There was one perceived dust/air pollution complaint which was part of a noise complaint recorded on the 28th of July. However, there was no exceedances recorded by the PM10 monitor or the dust deposition gauges. Plant and equipment were all checked and air quality is continuing to be monitored.



Figure 17: Air Quality Monitoring Locations (including PM10 Monitor)

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	68 of 77

7.1. PM₁₀ Monitoring

PM₁₀ monitoring was undertaken using a Cube360 real-time analyser. A data gap observed on the 23rd of June 2026, was due to a flat battery, which was promptly replaced. The data collected as seen in Figure 18, demonstrates no exceedances in this reporting period with all data captured well below the 50µg/m³ 24-hour criteria. An isolated elevated PM10 reading was observed during the monitoring period. The spike occurred at 7am when there was minimal construction work occurring and is likely attributable to condensation forming on the instrument’s sensor, which elevated the calculated 24-hour average PM10 reading.

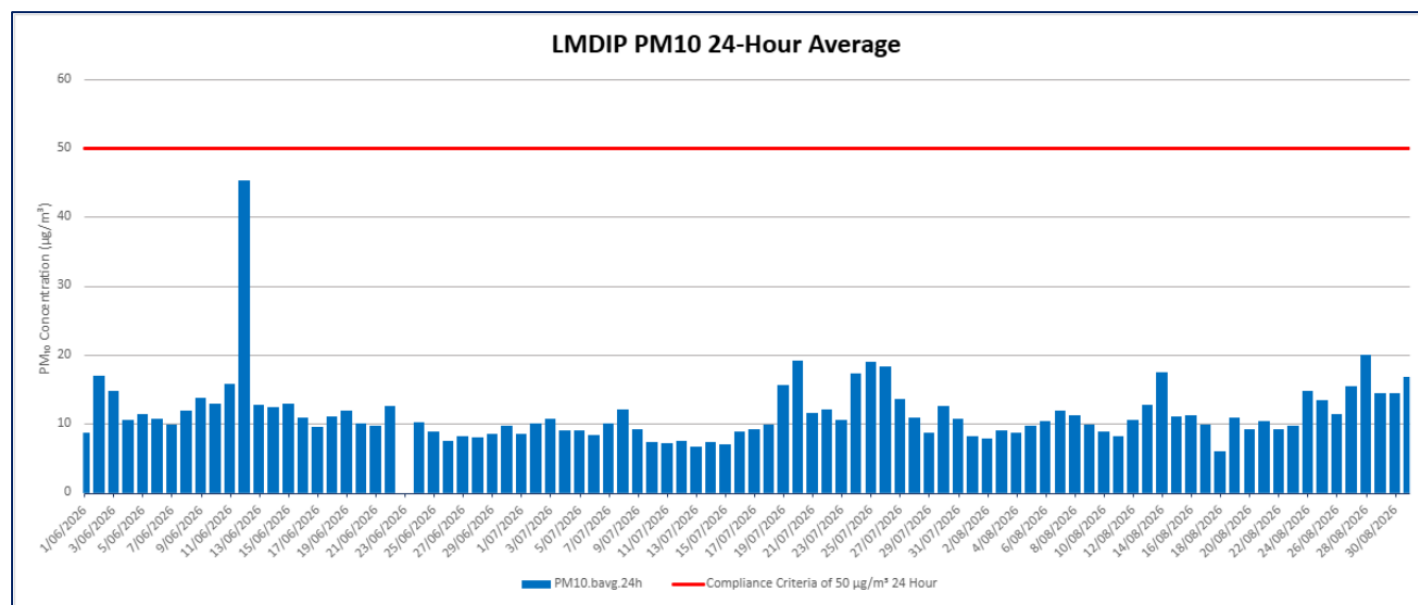


Figure 18: LMDIP PM10 24-Hour Average

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	69 of 77

7.2. Dust Deposition Gauge

Table 18 presents the dust deposition gauge (DDG) results for the monitoring period. One exceedance of the target criteria of 120mg/m²/day were recorded during August.

The exceedance occurred between the 6th of August and the 2nd of September at DDG2, with a monthly average of 156.7 mg/m²/day. This exceedance did not correspond with the compliant PM₁₀ data recorded by the dust cube.

Observations in the vicinity of DDG4 identified potential natural deposition sources from surrounding vegetation. There was one complaint concerning air quality received on 28/07/2026, however it was related to exhaust fumes, rather than dust.

Table 18: Dust Deposition Gauge Results

Month / Year	Gauge ID	Insoluble solids (mg/m ² /day)
June 2026 (02/06/2026 – 08/07/2026)	DDG1	<0.1
	DDG2	46.7
	DDG3	3.3
	DDG4	40.0
July 2026 (08/07/2026 – 06/08/2026)	DDG1	<0.1
	DDG2	10.0
	DDG3	3.3
	DDG4	60.0
August 2026 (06/08/2026 – 02/09/2026)	DDG1	43.3
	DDG2	156.7
	DDG3	6.7
	DDG4	113.3

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	70 of 77

8. Waste Resource Use

The majority of construction waste generated on-site is managed by a waste subcontractor who comingle and sort waste at an offsite facility. Steel offcuts and any waste from the sheet piles are also separated and recycled offsite by a subcontractor waste supplier. A summary of waste quantities and materials and outcomes are listed below in Table 22.

In summary, 16.5 tonnes of waste was generated by the project during this monitoring period.

- For the monitoring period an average of 91.54% of waste was diverted from landfill.
- 33.24 tonnes of steel waste recycled during the monitoring period.

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	71 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

Table 19: Construction and Demolition Waste Summary Report

Reporting period from 21st to 20th of each month	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Annual 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	3.26	0.37	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00					5.67
Plasterboard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Metals - ferrous and non-ferrous	0.86	0.00	0.25	0.12	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00					1.43
Organics - including soils, fines and green waste	0.00	1.44	0.29	1.01	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00					4.17
Timber - including offcuts, pallets, formwork	0.86	0.82	4.92	1.62	2.02	2.66	1.36	2.07					16.31
Cardboard and Paper	1.43	0.21	0.52	0.24	1.04	0.54	1.68	0.40					6.06
Plastics (Recyclable)	0.11	0.30	0.11	0.13	0.61	1.03	0.47	0.13					2.89
Glass	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Waste To Landfill (tonnes) - Based on Material Received from Project													
General Waste (Landfill) - May include soft plastics, polystyrene, packaging, textiles and general wastes.	0.35	0.61	0.71	0.33	0.42	0.68	0.32	0.21					3.63
Summary of Reportable Waste From Project													
Total Waste Received from Project (tonnes)	3.60	6.64	7.17	3.46	5.51	7.17	3.82	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.16
Total Waste Diverted from Landfill (tonnes)	3.25	6.03	6.46	3.13	5.09	6.48	3.50	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.53
Total Waste to Landfill (tonnes)	0.35	0.61	0.71	0.33	0.42	0.68	0.32	0.21					3.63
Total Waste Received from Project (cubic metre)	15.5	30.6	24.0	12.0	24.0	36.0	12.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	178.10
Density (tonnes/cubic metre)	0.232	0.217	0.299	0.288	0.230	0.199	0.318	0.117					0.23
Total Waste Diverted from Landfill (Percentage)	90.23%	90.81%	90.07%	90.55%	92.46%	90.46%	91.70%	92.48%					90.97%

Appendix B - Attended Noise Monitoring Results

Date	Location	Noise Events	Main Noise Sources	% of time active	LAeq (15 minutes)	Comments	No. of Vehicles (Residential Traffic)
4/06/2026 8:56am	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Sheet Piling – Impact Hammer (50m)	Piling – Impact Hammer	100%	67.9	Sheet piling using an impact hammer was intermittently monitored, with noise levels ranging from 65-75dBA. Noise was the highest at the commencement of each pile before quietening as	

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	72 of 77

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Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

						the pile was driven further in. Respite periods of approximately 10-30 minutes were provided between short piling intervals.	
5/06/2026 8:47am	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Lake Macdonald Drive Residential Traffic (5m), Truck and dog haulage (5-10m)	Truck and dog haulage	25%	62.2	Truck and dog haulage, residential traffic and intermittent impact hammer piling was observed during monitoring. Truck movements were loudest when accelerating out of the site entrance.	Non-project vehicles: LV x 18, Truck x 1 Project Vehicles 4 x truck & dogs
			Truck flap slamming shut	15%			
			Residential Traffic	60%			
			Rock Drop	5%			
22/06/2026 12:26pm	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Working Platform – Concrete Boom Pump (80m), Drilling 80m	Boom Pump	60%	54.4	Monitoring was undertaken during the concrete boom pump and drilling works. Noise levels remained relatively low, with the boom pump audible but not a dominant noise source. Vehicle movements were excluded where possible to focus on construction-related noise emissions	Project Vehicles: 4 X LV
			Horn Beep	2%			
			Squeaker	5%			
			Construction related banging	15%			
			Drilling	30%			
			LMD Traffic	10%			
2/07/2026 12:08pm	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Secant Piling (100m)	Secant piling drill	80%	49.1	The drilling activity of secant piling was only audible when there was no road traffic. The emptying of the drill was the loudest part of the activity as sometimes it required shaking to empty the contents. Noise generated by vehicles was not included in the attended monitoring to isolate the noise generated by secant piling.	
			Emptying of drilling into truck (banging)	40%			
			Reverse Beeper	5%			
			Plane	5%			
17/07/2026 12:27pm	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Secant piling (50m) Trucks on moving site (200m) Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (5m)	Secant Piling	80%	60.1	Monitoring was undertaken during secant piling works. Drilling activities were consistently audible, with the highest noise levels occurring when the drill bucket was shaken to empty spoil. Passing	
			Drilling	70%			
			Lifting of secant Piles	10%			
			Shaking of secant piling bucket	20%			

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	73 of 77

			Wind rustling trees	NA		residential traffic was excluded from the assessment where practicable	
21/07/2026	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Secant piling (50m), Lake Macdonald Drive traffic (5m)	Moving secant pile in and out of hole	40%	68.5	Monitoring was undertaken during secant piling works adjacent to Lake Macdonald Drive. Drilling was the dominant construction noise source, while bucket/drill emptying was the loudest noise source. Passing residential traffic produced similar or higher noise levels at times	Project Vehicles: 1 x truck and dog, 4 x LV Non-project vehicles: 27 x LV
			Drilling (secant piling)	70%			
			Shaking the drill bucket to empty it	20%			
			Truck And dog outbound	1%			
			LMD Traffic	60%			
21/07/2026 15:20pm	Corner of 419 and 415 LMD	Secant piling (60m), Crane and Franner (60m), LMD Traffic	Squeaker	2%	65.2	Monitoring was undertaken during secant piling works. Drilling was audible throughout the monitoring period, with short-duration peaks associated with bucket emptying and lid closure. Residential traffic generally remained the dominant noise source	Project Vehicles: 5 x LV Non-project Vehicles: 35 x LV
			Shaking of piling drill	20%			
			Secant bucket lid closing	5%			
			Piling rig arm moving	30%			
			Drilling (secant piling)	70%			
			LMD Traffic	60%			
29/07/2026	43 Highland Drive – Lake Macdonald Drive Side	Piling rig 1 (40m), Piling rig 2 (60m), Piling rig 3 (150m) LMD Traffic (3m)	Secant piling – shaking/emptying bucket (rig 1)	30%	71.7	Monitoring was conducted in response to a community complaint at the property boundary approximately 40m from the nearest secant piling rig. Piling activities were continuous throughout the monitoring period, with the highest noise levels generated by drill bucket shaking and emptying (79-85dBA). Drilling remained continuous at lower levels (66-68dBA), while traffic on Lake Macdonald Drive was a significant contributor to the overall noise environment.	Project Vehicles: 2 x truck and dog Non-Project Vehicles: 19 x LV
			Secant piling – shaking/emptying bucket (rig 3)	10%			
			Truck and dog in/outbound	5%			
			Crane moving across rocks on LHE	10%			
			LMD Traffic	40%			
29/07/2026 7:51am	48 Highland Drive	Secant piling rig (300m)	Secant piling – shaking/emptying of bucket	30%	47	No Lake Macdonald Drive traffic was audible from Highland Drive. Noise generated from the working platform was significantly lower than on LMD. The	Non-project Vehicles: 1 x LV
			Secant piling – drilling	100%			

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	74 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project

Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

		Working Platform (400m) Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (270m)	Secant piling – loud drop/bang	2%		shaking (emptying of the bucket) was the loudest noise source.	
			Secant piling – drill rig arm moving up/down	10%			
			Crane moving	5%			
			Highland Drive Traffic	1%			
29/07/2026 15:59pm	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Secant piling (50m), Working platform (200m), Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (6m)	Squeaking against soil while drilling	20%	63.4	3 Secant piling rigs operating on the working platform, two on the left hand and 1 on the right hand. Noise produced by secant piling was continuous. The noisiest activities included the shaking of the bucket to empty it, and squeaking caused by the drilling	Non-Project Vehicles: 25 x LV
			Secant piling – drilling	90%			
			Moving drill rig arm	30%			
			Bucket shaking/emptying	40%			
			Bucket dropping/banging noise	10%			
			LMD Traffic	60%			
31/07/2026 10:03am	36 Highland Drive	Secant piling rigs (300-500m), Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (250m)	Crane construction noise	90%	44.4	Secant piling was audible when shaking the drill and raising/lowering the rig. Noise was slightly audible over the background noise but was overall quiet	
			Drilling arm moving	40%			
			Bucket shaking	20%			
31/07/2026 10:24am	415 Lake Macdonald Drive	Piling rigs (40-100m) Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (10m)	Bucket emptying/shaking	30%	62	Secant piling was continuous throughout the monitoring period and was the dominant noise source. Noise from the drill bucket being shaken/emptied (52.6-73dBA) was generally comparable to Lake Macdonald Traffic noise (56-75dBA), drill rig movement was also audible	Project Vehicles: 2 x Flatbed Non-project Vehicles: 27 x LV
			Rig moving drill up and down	60%			
			Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic	50%			
3/08/2026 12:54pm	60 Highland Drive	Working Platform (300m)	Bucket shaking	40%	44.1	Bucket shaking was the dominant noise source, although it was intermittent and generally comparable to background levels. Lid closing generated short duration noise events of 47-57 dBA.	
			Bucket arm moving up/down	50%			
			Lid Closing	5%			
3/08/2026 13:17pm	43 Highland	Working Platform (300m)	Reverse beeper	1%	47	Secant piling, particularly the shaking of the bucket was audible, however it was intermittent	
			Bucket shaking/emptying	40%			

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	75 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project

Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

	Drive – Highland Drive Side		Piling rig arm moving	50%		and often at a similar noise level to background/residential	
			Crane moving on platform	20%			
			Highland Drive Traffic	5%			
3/08/2026 13:38pm	43 Highland Drive – Lake Macdonald Side	Drill rig 1 (50m) Drill rig 2 (100m) Drill rig 3 (200m) Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (5m)	DR1 – Drill shaking	40%	69.5	Piling was audible throughout the monitoring period. Shaking the drill/bucket was the loudest part of the activity. Noise was continuous for the entire 15 minute period.	Non-project vehicles: LV x 21
			DR2 – Drill Shaking	40%			
			DR3 – Drill Shaking	40%			
			DR2 – Drilling	70%			
			DR3 – Drill lid closing	10%			
			LMD Traffic	50%			
17/08/2026 11:39am	418 Lake Macdonald Drive	Working Platform (50m) Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (5m)	LMD Traffic	25%	66.6	Piling was audible throughout the monitoring period, with the drill rig and bucket generating the highest noise levels. Monitoring was undertaken in response to a community complaint. Traffic remained a dominant noise source	
			Bucket emptying/shaking	20%			
			Bucket arm moving up/down	10%			
			Crane and rig movement	5%			
			General site activities	15%			
25/08/2026 11:44am	60 Highland Drive	Working Platform (300m), Drill rig (secant piling (300m) Dog barking (40m)	Bucket shaking	30%	47.3	Audible activities of the secant piling included the up/down movements of the rig arm and shaking of the bucket/drill to empty it. Bird, dog and vehicle noises were audible during the monitoring and were at similar dBA level to the secant piling noise	Non-project Vehicles: LV x 1
			Rig arm moving up/down	40%			
			No piling occurring	20%			
			Dog barking	30%			
			Bird Calls	20%			
			Car leaving driveway	5%			
25/08/2026 12:05pm	419 Lake Macdonald Drive	Working platform (50m) Secant drill rig (70m) Lake Macdonald Drive traffic (10-20m)	Shaking bucket	40%	59.2	The dominant noise sources were secant piling activities, particularly bucket/drill shaking, and traffic on Lake Macdonald Drive. Shipping containers were installed, between the works to provide a noise barrier for nearby receivers. as a noise barrier between the works to provide a noise barrier for nearby receivers	Project Vehicles: 2 x LV Non-project Vehicles: 20 x LV
			Secant piling	70%			
			Piling arm up/down	40%			
			Rig idling	20%			
			LMD Traffic	60%			
25/08/2026			Secant piling- drilling	80%	66.7		

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	76 of 77

Lake Macdonald Dam Improvement Project
Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General

12:38pm	43 Highland Drive – Lake Macdonald Drive side	Working platform (40m)	Secant Piling – shaking bucket/drill	50%		Secant piling activities, including drilling and bucket shaking occurred during the monitoring period. Traffic on Lake Macdonald Drive remained a notable noise contributor. Shipping containers were installed, with a reduction in LAeq of approximately 5dBA was noted.	Non-project Vehicles: LV x 24
		Closest drill rig (40-50m) Lake Macdonald Drive Traffic (5m)	LMD Traffic	40%			

Version No:	Version Date:	Document title	Seqwater Document Number	Page:
1	31/08/2026	Quarterly Compliance and Monitoring Summary Report for the Coordinator-General	LMDIP-10000-GNL-ENV-REP-00005	77 of 77

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