INITIAL ADVICE STATEMENT

CORVUS METALLURGICAL COAL PROJECT

PREPARED BY VESSI PTY LTD

FEBRUARY 2026

ON BEHALF OF

CORVUS RESOURCES PTY LTD

CORVUS RESOURCES PTY LTD
ACN 621 807 412
... the world needs steel ...

DOCUMENT REGISTER

Version	Date	Description	Prepared By	Reviewed By
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BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by Vessi Pty Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Corvus Resources Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the use of the Client in its application to the Office of the Coordinator-General. No warranties are expressed or should be implied by any third parties. This report should not be relied upon by any third parties without the express written consent of Vessi Pty Ltd.

Executive Summary

Corvus Resources Pty Ltd (Corvus) is seeking to develop an underground longwall coal mine with supporting infrastructure (the Project) approximately 17 kilometres north of Emerald in the Bowen Basin, Queensland, Australia. The Project will extract up to 10.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of run-of-mine (ROM) coal with saleable production up to 8.3 Mtpa over a planned mine life of 25 years. Approximately 90 percent of the coal produced by the Project would be suitable for use in blast furnaces to make steel (i.e. metallurgical/coking coal).

The Project will require approvals from local, State and Commonwealth governments and is expected to facilitate significant employment and economic benefits for the local area, region, State and Australia. Corvus considers the Project meets the requirements for declaration as a 'Coordinated Project' for which an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required under section 26(1)(a) of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (SDPWO Act).

The Preferred Project Layout involves several complex components that are appropriate for a Coordinated Project declaration, including a new underground coal mine operation, a new coal processing plant (CPP) at the existing Gregory Crinum Mine, external infrastructure requirements and several interactions with the existing Gregory Crinum and Kestrel Mines.

The key features of the Project are summarised in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1
Project Summary

Component	Description
Mining Method	Underground extraction using conventional longwall methods.
Resource	The Corvus 2 and German Creek Seams within EPC 980 and EPC 1267.
Annual Production	Extraction of up to 10.5 Mtpa of ROM coal (average of 6.7 Mtpa) to produce up to 8.3 Mtpa of saleable product coal (average of 5.4 Mtpa).
Mine Life	Approximately 25 years of coal extraction.
Total Resource Recovered	Approximately 170 million tonnes of ROM coal.
Workforce	A peak construction workforce of approximately 284 personnel and an operational workforce of approximately 500 personnel.
Hours of Operation	Operated on a continuous basis, 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
Key Environmental Mitigation Measures	Several impact avoidance measures have been incorporated into the design of the Project as described throughout this Initial Advice Statement. Further management and mitigation measures would be determined through the environmental assessment and stakeholder consultation process, as required.
Capital Investment	$1,243 million*
Forecast State Royalties	$2.8 billion*

* All currency is in Australian Dollars (AUD) unless expressly noted otherwise.

Measures to avoid and minimise social and environmental impacts have been incorporated into the design of the Project, including:

- Positioning the CPP at the Gregory Crinum Mine, away from sensitive receivers. This removes the need for a CPP and rejects storage near the underground mining area (which would require approximately 300 hectares of additional surface disturbance).
- Designing the underground mining area to avoid direct subsidence on the Blair Athol Branch Railway (also referred to as the Emerald to Clermont Branch), Gregory Highway, Lilyvale Road, main channel of Theresa Creek and the Central Queensland Priority Agricultural Area.
- Positioning Pit Top surface infrastructure to minimise the disturbance of woodland vegetation, interactions with strategic cropping areas and potential amenity impacts to sensitive receivers.
- Designing and committing to the development of an approximately 27 km long overland ROM coal conveyor to limit road and rail transportation impacts and reduce overall diesel consumption.
- Positioning the ROM coal conveyor to limit potential amenity impacts on receivers along Lilyvale Road. As a result, Corvus will need to design the conveyor to account for subsidence from the proposed Kestrel West Extension Project.

This Initial Advice Statement has been prepared by Vessi Pty Ltd on behalf of Corvus in accordance with section 27AB of the SDPWO Act to support an application to the Coordinator-General to declare the Project a Coordinated Project for which an EIS is required.

This Initial Advice Statement provides an overview of the Project to inform the preparation of the Terms of Reference for an EIS for the Project.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Initial Advice Statement (IAS) has been prepared for the Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project (the Project) in accordance with section 27AB of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (SDPWO Act). Corvus Resources Pty Ltd (Corvus), a private, wholly Australian-owned company, is seeking to develop an underground longwall coal mine with supporting infrastructure (the Project) approximately 17 kilometres (km) north of Emerald in the Bowen Basin, Queensland, Australia (Figure 1).

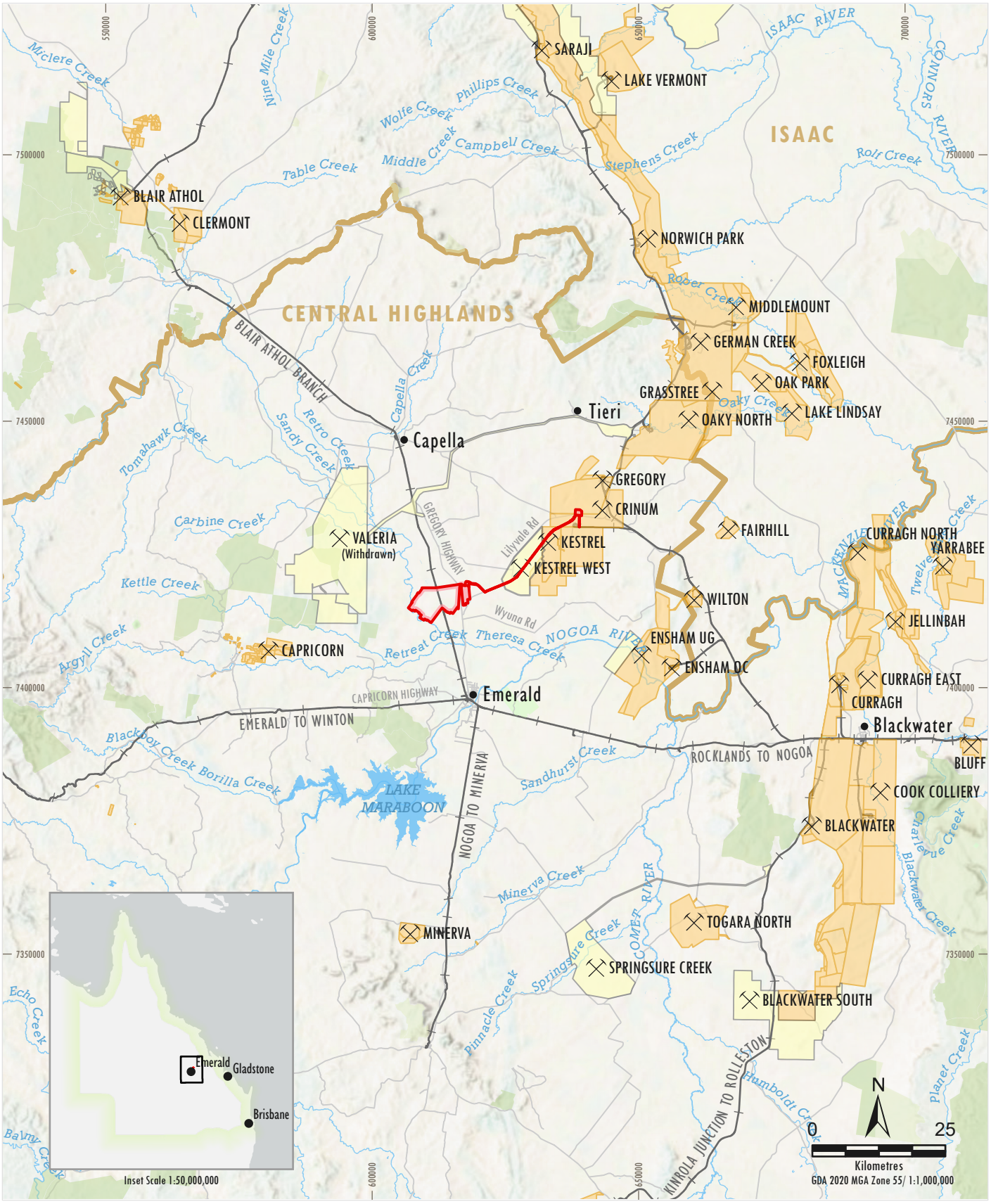
The Project will extract up to 10.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of run-of-mine (ROM) coal with saleable production of up to 8.3 Mtpa over a planned mine life of 25 years. Approximately 90 percent (%) of the coal produced by the Project would be suitable for use in blast furnaces to make steel (i.e. metallurgical/coking coal). A secondary coal product (approximately 10%) is subject to outcomes of further exploration and coal quality test work. Metallurgical coal production in Queensland has declined in recent years whilst global demand continues to increase. The Project is well positioned to satisfy the ongoing global demand for high quality metallurgical coal.

The Project will require approvals from local, State and Commonwealth governments. It is expected to facilitate significant employment and economic benefits for the local area, region, State and Australia.

Corvus is applying for the Project to be declared a Coordinated Project for which an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required under section 26(1)(a) of the SDPWO Act, as it:

- has complex approval requirements, involving local, State and Commonwealth governments;
- will require the assessment of significant environmental effects;
- has strategic significance to the locality, region and State, including for the infrastructure, economic and social benefits (including substantial coal royalties and export revenue), capital investment and the employment opportunities it may provide; and
- has significant infrastructure requirements and interactions with other existing mining operations.

The Project involves several complex components that are appropriate for a Coordinated Project declaration, including a new underground longwall coal mine, a new coal processing plant (CPP) at the existing Gregory Crinum Mine, external infrastructure requirements and several interactions with the existing Gregory Crinum and Kestrel Mines (Sections 3.1 and 3.4).



Legend

- Railway
- Corvus Project Area
- Mining Operations and Projects
- Mining Leases
- Mining Lease Applications
- Local Government Area
- National Park
- Conservation Park
- State Forest

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Locality

Figure 1

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Esri Basemap (2025), Underlying Orthophoto: CNES/Airbus, Maxar Technologies

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Corvus anticipates that the following benefits of a Coordinated Project declaration would apply to the Project:

- a coordinated evaluation process across State, Commonwealth and local government jurisdictional boundaries, enabling Corvus to address approval requirements set out in the Terms of Reference (TOR) and obtain approval conditions under various legislation, rather than pursuing approvals individually;
- a single environmental impact assessment process under the bilateral agreement between the Australian Government and the Queensland Government;
- resolution of complex issues in planning and environmental policies and legislation; and
- coordinated resolution of conflicting government priorities and State interests.

1.2 Purpose and Scope of the Initial Advice Statement

This IAS has been prepared by Vessi Pty Ltd (Vessi) on behalf of Corvus. The purpose of this IAS is to:

- support an application to the Coordinator-General for the Project to be declared a Coordinated Project for which an EIS is required;
- provide information that may assist the Coordinator-General to determine whether an EIS process is appropriate;
- assist the Coordinator-General to prepare draft TOR for the EIS; and
- enable stakeholders to determine the nature and relevance of the Project to them.

Corvus has commenced environmental studies across the Project site and surrounds. An indicative conceptual mine plan and infrastructure designs have also been prepared to allow for commencement of environmental assessments, feasibility studies and detailed designs. Corvus considers that, if declared a Coordinated Project, assessment via an EIS would be appropriate.

This IAS has been prepared in accordance with the *Application Guideline Coordinated Project Declaration Under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning, 2023). A reconciliation table of the requirements for an IAS and where they have been addressed in this document is provided in Appendix A.

2 The Proponent

2.1 Proponent and Principal EIS Consultant

Corvus is a private, wholly Australian-owned company focused on the development of high quality, metallurgical coal assets in the Bowen Basin. Corvus is led by a management team with significant experience in the development, expansion, operation and financial management of coal mines and mining companies.

The management team is supported by a range of specialist technical consultants in the fields of exploration, geology, mine planning and engineering.

Contact details for Corvus are as follows:

Corvus Resources Pty Ltd
ACN 621 807 412
62 Oak Rd, Kirrawee NSW 2232
https://corvusresources.com.au/
admin@corvusops.com.au

Corvus has engaged Vessi as its principal environmental consultant to assist in the development of the EIS.

2.2 Environmental Record of the Proponent

Corvus is a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) (Registration Number RSO003341). There are no past or present proceedings against Corvus or its Directors under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law in relation to the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The Project has several characteristics that present an opportunity to responsibly offset declining metallurgical coal production in Queensland in an environmentally sustainable manner, including:

- The resource caters to underground mining methods, which typically involve significantly less surface disturbance and associated environmental impacts than equivalent open cut operations.
- Inherently low in-situ gas content in the target coal seams provides for comparatively low Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over the life of the Project (refer Appendix B).
- The proximity to existing mines and infrastructure provides an opportunity to beneficially reuse existing mining land and infrastructure.

In addition to the above, Corvus has implemented several design measures into the Project to further reduce potential impacts on the environment. These are discussed further in Section 3. These measures will continue to be reviewed and refined as part of the Project EIS studies.

2.3 Capability to Complete an EIS

A separate financial and technical capability statement, containing commercial in confidence information, will be provided to the Office of the Coordinator-General.

Corvus has the financial and technical capability to successfully deliver an EIS and the associated technical studies. The company is led by a senior management team with significant experience in the development, expansion, operation and financial management of coal mines and mining companies both internationally and in Australia, including Queensland.

Corvus has engaged Vessi as its principal environmental consultants to assist in the development of the EIS. Vessi maintains a capable and dedicated team with extensive experience delivering EIS documentation and coordinating detailed specialist studies to satisfy Queensland and Commonwealth government requirements. Corvus has also engaged several specialist consultants to carry out baseline studies and environmental impact assessments for the EIS.

To date, Corvus has not entered into any partnerships or corporate/joint-venture arrangements in relation to the Project. Corvus is exploring several options to fund the construction and development of the Project, should it receive all necessary environmental permits and mining leases. This includes engaging with:

- prospective investors regarding future divestment opportunities and equity raises;
- potential customers in Japan and India regarding off-take agreements and minority equity agreements; and
- infrastructure and equipment providers regarding build-own-operate financing models.

Corvus has undertaken an extensive exploration program in 2023, 2024 and 2025 (Plate 1 and Plate 2) and has received financial backing for the preparation of the EIS and associated activities. The latest exploration program concluded in November 2025.

Plate 1 Exploration Drill Rig On-site

Plate 2 Seismic Survey Equipment On-site

3 Nature of the Proposal

3.1 Scope of the Project

The Project is a proposed underground longwall coal mine located approximately 17 km north of Emerald in the Bowen Basin, Queensland, Australia (Figure 1). The Project would produce a metallurgical coal suitable for use in steel-making (approximately 90%), with a secondary product subject to the outcomes of further exploration and coal quality testwork.

The underground mine is planned to use autonomous longwall technology to reduce employees' exposure to health, safety and hygiene risks at the coal face. The mine design will require new infrastructure including mine access drifts/shafts and underground roadways to access and service the underground mining areas, a CPP, train load-out facility, underground and surface conveyor systems, power transmission and distribution infrastructure (powerlines and substations) and water management systems (dams and other water management infrastructure).

The Project is expected to provide significant benefits at Federal, State and local levels. The Project would generate substantial coal royalty and export revenue for the State of Queensland, while benefits to the local area (Central Highlands Local Government Area [LGA]) would include bolstering local residential workforce numbers and providing increased demand for local businesses in line with the Queensland Government's stated intent to grow the economy in our regions (Queensland Government, 2025). Benefits at the Federal level would include additional taxation revenue (e.g. income tax, goods and services tax, etc.).

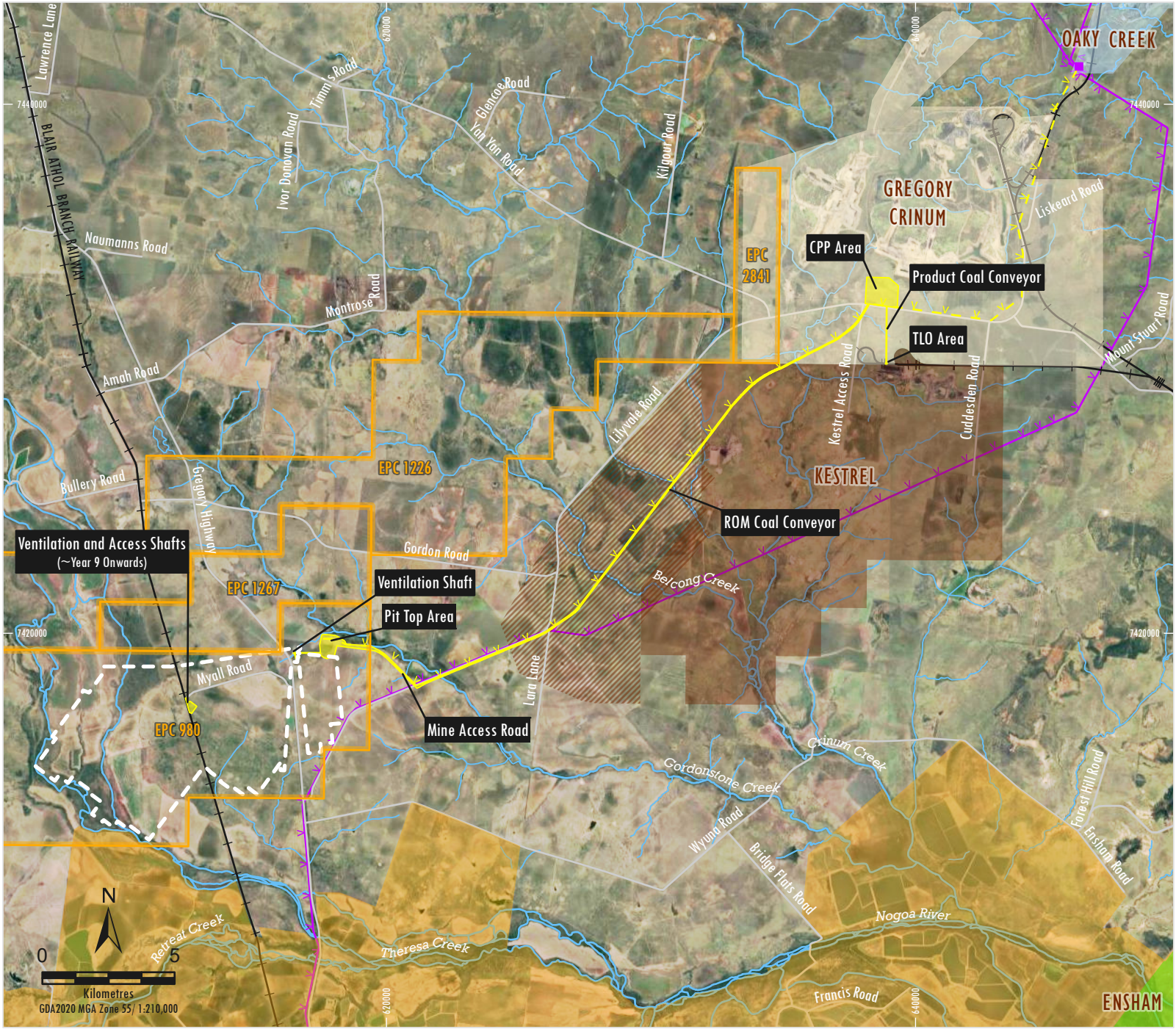
Table 1 provides a summary of activities associated with the Project.

The Preferred Project Layout is shown on Figure 2. The Preferred Project Layout is indicative only and remains subject to the outcomes of ongoing feasibility studies, environmental assessments and stakeholder engagement.

The Preferred Project Layout (Figure 2) involves construction of a new CPP facility at the Gregory Crinum Mine above old underground workings. This layout will require grant of a 'specific purpose mining lease' (surface rights only) within two existing mining leases owned by Sojitz Gregory Crinum Pty Ltd (Sojitz). Accordingly, development of this layout is subject to agreement with Sojitz or a decision by the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines under section 271AB of the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*.

Table 1
Overview of the Project

Component	Description
Mining Method	Underground extraction using conventional longwall methods.
Resource	The Corvus 2 and German Creek Seams within EPC 980 and EPC 1267.
Annual Extraction	Extraction of up to 10.5 Mtpa of ROM coal (average of 6.7 Mtpa).
Mine Life	Approximately 25 years of coal extraction.
Total Resource Recovered	Approximately 170 million tonnes of ROM coal.
ROM Coal Transportation	Transport of ROM coal from underground faces to the Pit Top Area via an underground conveyor network. A ROM coal surge stockpile at the Pit Top Area would be used prior to transporting ROM coal to the new CPP. If necessary, short-term transportation of ROM coal during initial development could be undertaken via road haulage along Lilyvale Road, prior to commissioning of the overland conveyor. Subsequently, ROM coal would be transported via the overland conveyor system.
Coal Processing	Processing of up to 10.5 Mtpa of ROM coal (average of 6.7 Mtpa) to produce up to 8.3 Mtpa of saleable product coal (average of 5.4 Mtpa). The CPP will be constructed in two modules.
Product Transport	Product coal will be transported via an overland conveyor from the CPP to a new train load-out facility on Aurizon's existing Gordonstone Balloon Loop. Product coal will then be transported via existing railway networks likely to the Port of Gladstone for export to international customers.
Management of Reject Material	Options for reject disposal include: • development of a dry reject emplacement area within the CPP Area; and/or • co-disposal of coarse and fine rejects within disturbed mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine.
General Infrastructure	Development of underground mine entries and associated surface facilities that support the underground mining activities (e.g. carpark, bathhouse, admin, etc.), provide for personnel and materials access to the underground mine and includes coal handling and sizing facilities. Development of infrastructure for power, ventilation and water management. The Pit Top Area, ventilation shafts and access shaft will be located within EPC 980. No surface infrastructure will be located within EPC 1267.
Water Management	Development of a water management strategy based on a detailed site water balance. Water management may include recycling of water on-site, storage of water on-site, licensed water extraction and/or beneficial use. Development of new water management storages, sumps, pumps, pipelines, sediment control, mine dewatering, water treatment and wastewater treatment infrastructure.
Workforce	A peak construction workforce of approximately 284 personnel and an operational workforce of approximately 500 personnel.
Hours of Operation	Operated on a continuous basis, 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
Key Environmental Mitigation Measures	Several impact avoidance measures have been incorporated into the design of the Project as described throughout this IAS. Further management and mitigation measures would be determined through the environmental assessment and stakeholder consultation process, as required.
Capital Investment	$1,243 million (AUD)



Legend

- Railway
- Regional Electricity Transmission Line
- Zone Substations
- Priority Agricultural Areas

Other Mining Operations

- Sojitz Gregory Crinum
- Oaky Creek Holdings
- Sungela
- Kestrel Coal Resources
- Kestrel West Project Area

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area
- Indicative 66kV Feeder Line

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Preferred Project Layout

Figure 2

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), Kestrel Coal Resources (June, 2024), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
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Measures to avoid and minimise social and environmental impacts have been incorporated into the preferred design of the Project, including:

- Positioning the new CPP at the Gregory Crinum Mine, away from sensitive receivers. The positioning of facilities at the Gregory Crinum Mine avoids 300 ha of additional disturbance at EPC 980.
- Designing the underground mining area to avoid direct subsidence on the Blair Athol Branch Railway (also referred to as the Emerald to Clermont Branch), Gregory Highway, Lilyvale Road, main channel of Theresa Creek and the Central Queensland Priority Agricultural Area (located south of Theresa Creek).
- Positioning Pit Top surface infrastructure to minimise the disturbance of woodland vegetation, interactions with strategic cropping areas and potential amenity impacts to sensitive receivers.
- Designing and committing to the development of an approximately 27 km long overland ROM coal conveyor to limit road and rail transportation impacts and reduce overall diesel consumption.
- Positioning the ROM coal conveyor to limit potential amenity impacts on receivers along Lilyvale Road. As a result, Corvus will need to design the conveyor to account for subsidence from the proposed Kestrel West Extension Project.

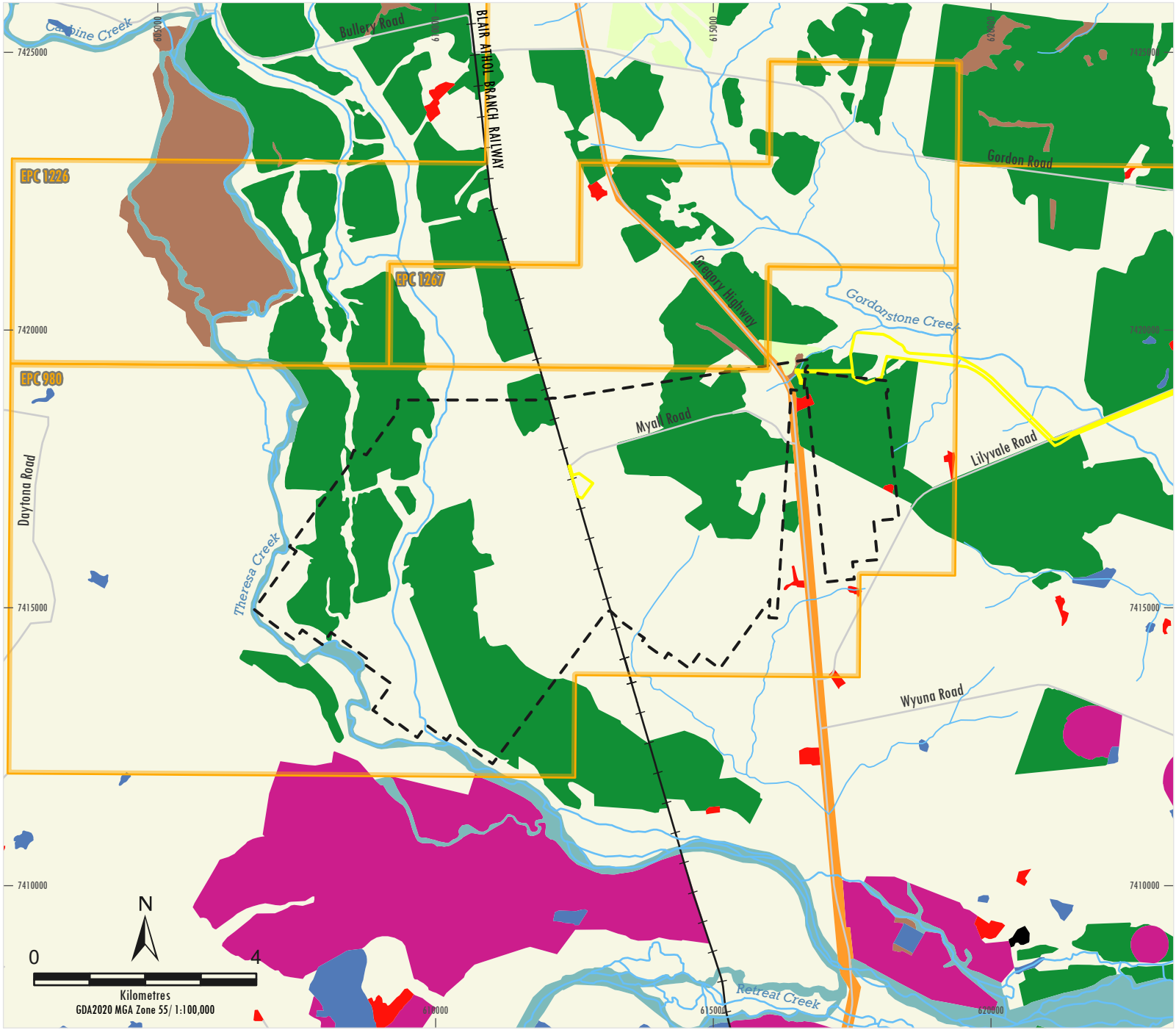
The Preferred Project Layout involves several complex components that are appropriate for a Coordinated Project declaration, including a new underground coal mine operation, a new CPP at the existing Gregory Crinum Mine, external infrastructure requirements and several interactions with the existing Gregory Crinum and Kestrel Mines (Sections 3.2 and 3.4).

Corvus has engaged extensively with Sojitz, Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd (Kestrel) and other stakeholders in relation to the Preferred Project Layout (Section 7) which forms the basis for the remainder of this IAS (Sections 3.2 to 3.10, 4, 5, 6 and 7).

3.2 Land Use

The existing land use within the underground mining area is a mix of dryland cropping and grazing of native pasture (Figure 3). Irrigated cropping areas associated with the Emerald Irrigation Area and the Nogoa Mackenzie Water Supply Scheme are located to the south of the Project. The Project Area has been largely cleared through past agricultural practices, however some tracts of remnant vegetation exist, particularly along drainage lines. Remnant vegetation is also present to the south-west and north-east of the Project along Theresa Creek and Gordonstone Creek, respectively.

The CPP Area is located in an existing mining and industrial precinct (the Lilyvale Mining Area) that provides synergies with existing infrastructure and other mining operations in the surrounds. Existing mining operations near the Project include the Kestrel and Gregory Crinum Mines.



Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Existing Land Use

Figure 3

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (2021)
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3.2.1 Mining Tenements

Details of the four Exploration Permits for Coal (EPCs) (EPC 980, EPC 1226, EPC 1267 and EPC 2841) held by Corvus are provided in Table 2. The Project underground mining area is located within EPC 980 and EPC 1267 while the Pit Top Area, ventilation shafts and access shaft are located within EPC 980. The CPP Area and parts of the overland ROM and product coal conveyors are located within tenements owned by other mining companies (Figure 4, Table 2).

Mining lease applications (including Transport Mining Leases and a Specific Purpose Mining Lease) will be lodged for the underground mining area, CPP Area, Pit Top Area and coal transport corridors. These applications may be lodged in areas where they overlap with mining tenements held by other companies (Table 2). Compensation will be required to be agreed or determined with the underlying landowners for all areas where surface rights are sought for the mining lease applications. Details of properties that intersect with the proposed Pit Top Area, CPP Area and coal transport corridors are provided in Appendix C.

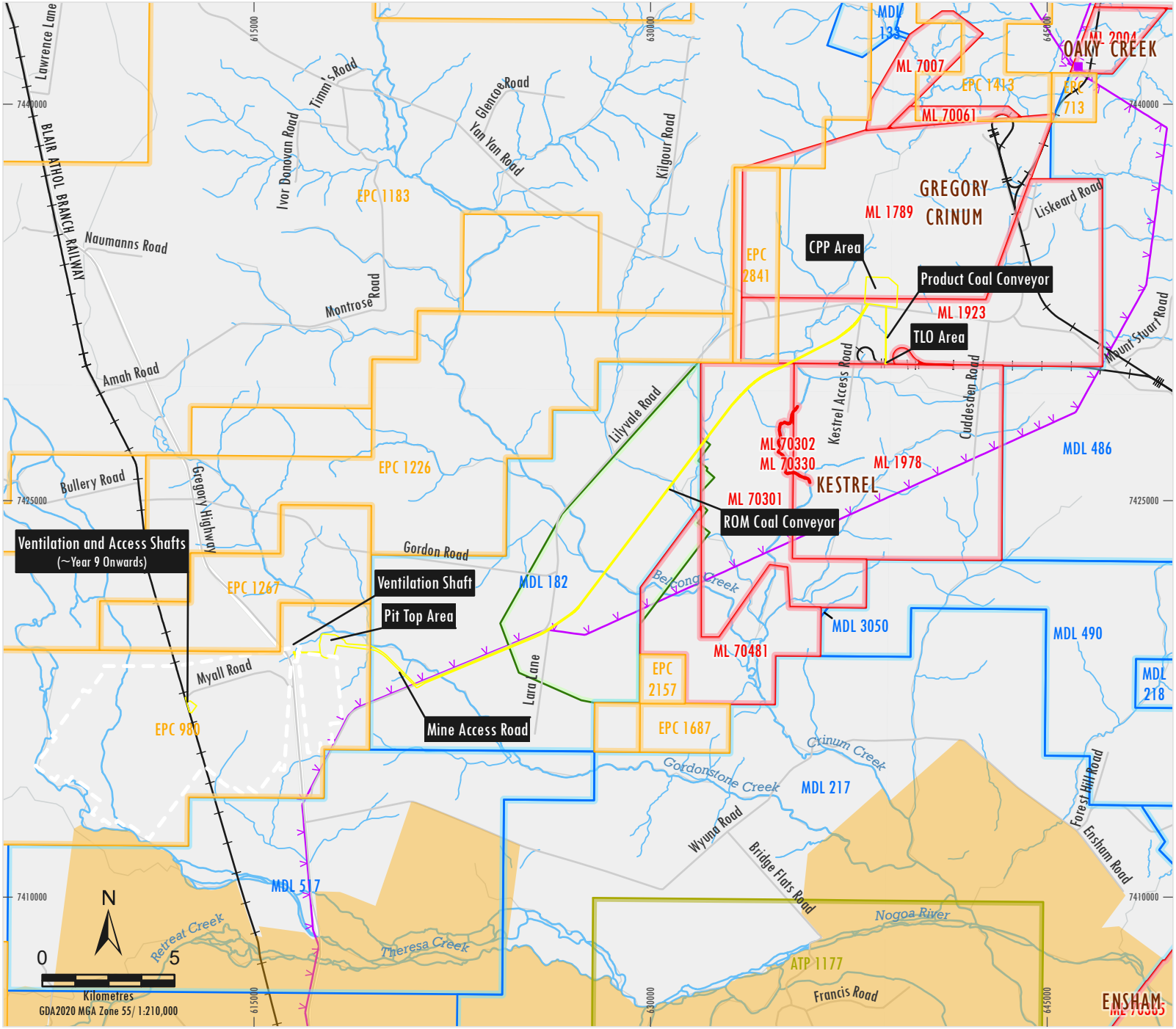
It is noted that Kestrel has proposed, and are preparing an EIS for, the Kestrel West Extension Project located in Mineral Development Licence (MDL) 182. The Kestrel West Extension Project is an extension to an existing underground mining area at Kestrel Mine. Project infrastructure would be designed to account for subsidence from the proposed Kestrel West Extension Project. Corvus has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Kestrel in relation to these matters and discussions are ongoing regarding coordination of future activities.

The preferred CPP Area is located within two existing mining leases owned by Sojitz. Accordingly, development of the CPP in this area would require agreement with Sojitz or a decision by the Minister for Natural Resources and Mines under section 271AB of the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*. Corvus has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Sojitz in relation to these matters and discussions are ongoing (Section 7).

The existing Blackwater Rail System is located east of the Project. The EPCs held by Corvus are separated from the existing rail network to the east by mining tenements held by others (Figure 4). The Project cannot access the existing Blackwater Rail System without coal being transported across existing mining tenements held by others.

The *Mineral Resources Act 1989* provides for Ministerial approval of overlapping mining tenures without the consent of the existing tenure holder in section 248, section 271AB and section 316. Corvus has engaged with representatives of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development to confirm these sections of the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* could be applied to the Project.

A summary of proposed mining tenure for the Project, and overlapping mining tenures held by others, is provided in Table 3.



Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Kestrel Coal Resources (June, 2024) Orthophoto (Hillshade): Esri Basemap

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Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Mining and Petroleum Tenements

Figure 4

Vessi

Table 2

Nearby Tenements and Their Relationship to the Project

Tenements	Area (ha)	Holder	Relationship to the Project
EPC 980	11,638.2	Corvus Resources Pty Ltd	Most of the underground mining area for the Project is within this EPC. In addition, the surface infrastructure associated with the Pit Top Area, ventilation shafts, access shaft, and a portion of the mine access road would be within this EPC. Corvus will retain this EPC and would continue to undertake permitted exploration activities in this area.
EPC 1226	18,256.5	Corvus Resources Pty Ltd	This EPC is not directly related to the Project. Corvus will retain this EPC and would continue to undertake permitted exploration activities in this area.
EPC 1267	3,146.6	Corvus Resources Pty Ltd	A small portion of the main headings for the Project is located within the south-eastern corner of EPC 1267. The Project only involves underground activities within this EPC (i.e. no direct surface disturbance). Corvus will retain this EPC and would continue to undertake permitted exploration activities in this area.
EPC 2841	1,259.7	Corvus Resources Pty Ltd	This EPC is not directly related to the Project. Corvus will retain this EPC and would continue to undertake permitted exploration activities in this area.
MDL 182	11,622.9	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd	The mine access road and ROM coal conveyor (and associated unsealed road) would traverse this area (surface only). The Kestrel West Extension Project is primarily located within this MDL and would be traversed by the ROM coal conveyor. Project infrastructure would be designed to account for subsidence from the proposed Kestrel West Extension Project.
ML 70301	3,556.4	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd	The ROM coal conveyor (and associated unsealed road) traverses this licence area (surface only). A Project electricity transmission line (ETL) may also traverse this tenement. No further underground mining is currently proposed by Kestrel in ML 70301 in the vicinity of the proposed ROM coal conveyor.
ML 70302	76.4	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd	This ML is not directly related to the Project.
ML 70330	18.5	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd	This ML is not directly related to the Project.
ML 70481	2,462.8	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd	A Project ETL may traverse this tenement. The final alignment of the ETL(s) is subject to ongoing studies and will be presented in the EIS.
ML 1978	5,837.9	Kestrel Coal Resources Pty Ltd	A Project ETL may traverse this tenement. The final alignment of the ETL(s) is subject to ongoing studies and will be presented in the EIS.

Tenements	Area (ha)	Holder	Relationship to the Project
ML 1923	5,012.5	Sojitz Gregory Crinum Pty Ltd	A portion of the CPP Area is located within this ML. The CPP access road and ROM coal conveyor (and associated unsealed road) traverse this licence area (surface only). A Project ETL may traverse this tenement. The final alignment of the ETL(s) is subject to ongoing studies and will be presented in the EIS. This is a previous underground mining area at the Gregory Crinum Mine. The proposed CPP has been positioned above old workings to avoid impacts on any ongoing or future bord and pillar mining in this area (i.e. no coal resources will be sterilised).
ML 1789	6,523.3	Sojitz Gregory Crinum Pty Ltd	A portion of the CPP Area is located within this ML. The proposed method of reject disposal involves a dry rejects emplacement area within the CPP Area. Alternatively, rejects may be used to further rehabilitate existing disturbed mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine. This is a previous underground mining area at the Gregory Crinum Mine. It is understood that Sojitz is planning bord and pillar activities within this tenement in the future. Bord and pillar mining is non-subsiding by nature. Therefore, it is not anticipated that there would be further subsidence as a result of future mining activities in this area. Notwithstanding, where possible, Project infrastructure would be constructed above existing old workings thereby minimising interactions between underground and surface activities (i.e. no coal resources will be sterilised).
ML 70061	254.4	Sojitz Gregory Crinum Pty Ltd	This ML is not directly related to the Project.
ML 7007	829.1	Sojitz Gregory Crinum Pty Ltd	This ML is not directly related to the Project.
MDL 486	18,898.1	Red Rock Coal Holdings Pty Limited	A Project ETL and 66 kilovolt (kV) switching station may be built within this tenement. The final alignment of the ETL(s) and final location of the switching station is subject to ongoing studies and will be presented in the EIS.
MDL 517	14,459.8	Dysart Coal Pty Ltd	This MDL is not directly related to the Project.

Table 3

Project Components and Proposed Mining Tenure

Project Area	Proposed Mining Tenure	Other Mining Tenure	MR Act Provisions	Overlap Area (ha)	Summary of Interactions with Existing Tenure Holder and their Existing/Planned Mining Activities
Underground Mining Area	Mining Lease	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A
Pit Top Area	Mining Lease	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A
CPP Area	Specific Purpose Mining Lease	ML 1789 and ML 1923 (Sojitz)	Consent – subject to Section 271AB	123.6	• Area historically longwall mined as part of Crinum South (1997 – 2008) and Crinum North (2013 – 2015). • Limited bord and pillar mining being carried out, expected to be complete prior to construction of Project CPP. • Project infrastructure will be located above old and dormant underground workings. • Corvus has engaged extensively with Sojitz and entered a Memorandum of Understanding in relation to the proposed interactions on 11 April 2025 (Section 7.2).
Train Load-out Area	Specific Purpose Mining Lease or Transport Mining Lease	ML 1923 (Sojitz)	Consent – subject to Section 271AB	0.2	• Gordonstone Balloon Loop owned by Aurizon and used by Kestrel (not used by Sojitz, owner of overlapping tenement). • Early engagement with Aurizon indicates existing Gordonstone Balloon Loop has sufficient capacity for planned production from both Corvus and Kestrel (including the Kestrel West Extension Project).

Project Area	Proposed Mining Tenure	Other Mining Tenure	MR Act Provisions	Overlap Area (ha)	Summary of Interactions with Existing Tenure Holder and their Existing/Planned Mining Activities
ROM Coal Conveyor	Transport Mining Lease	MDL 182 (Kestrel)	Notification – Section 316(4)	91.3	• Project ROM coal conveyor would span longwall panels proposed as part of the Kestrel West Extension Project (EIS submission pending). • Corvus has engaged several times with Kestrel in relation to the Project and specifically the ROM coal conveyor, and entered a Memorandum of Understanding with Kestrel in relation to the Project on 24 July 2025 (Section 7.2). • Subsidence of the ROM coal conveyor would be managed by Corvus, using techniques successfully implemented elsewhere in Queensland (Section 3.7.4).
		ML 70301 (Kestrel)	Consent – subject to Section 271AB	23.1	• No mining planned within ML 70301 in the vicinity of the ROM Coal Conveyor.
		ML 1923 (Sojitz)	Consent – subject to Section 271AB	19.3	• No mining planned within ML 1923 in the vicinity of the ROM Coal Conveyor.
Product Coal Conveyor	Transport Mining Lease	ML 1923 (Sojitz)	Consent – subject to Section 271AB	4.3	• Area historically longwall mined as part of Crinum South (1997 – 2008).

3.2.2 Native Title

The Western Kangoulu People are the registered Native Title Claimants for the Project Area.

3.2.3 Land Ownership

The underground mining area and Pit Top Area are located primarily on privately-owned, freehold land (Appendix C). The majority of the ROM conveyor is located on land owned by Kestrel, with the land at the ends of the ROM conveyor owned by Sojitz and other private landholders. The CPP Area, product conveyor and train load-out facility are located on land owned by Sojitz (Appendix C). The Gregory Highway and Blair Athol Branch Railway pass through the underground mining area. However, the underground mine layout has been designed to avoid subsidence impacts to this infrastructure (Section 3.7.2).

3.3 Project Need, Justification and Alternatives Considered

3.3.1 Strategic Context and Project Benefits

The development of new coal resources is considered necessary to meet demand for high quality coal due to industrial growth, particularly in Asia. Forecasts published by Coronado Global Resources Inc. indicate global export metallurgical coal demand is forecast to grow from 388 million tonnes (Mt) in 2024 to 482 Mt by 2050, led primarily by blast furnace steel production in India. Australia is forecast to be the primary source for export metallurgical coal, with projected demand for Australian metallurgical coal expected to reach 248 Mt in 2050 (Coronado Global Resources Inc., 2025).

Coal production data published by the Queensland Government indicates that metallurgical coal production in Queensland has fallen from 160 Mt in FY2018 to 134 Mt in FY2025 (Figure 5). Total coal production has also declined within the Central Highlands Region in the past ten years (Figure 6).

The CPP Area is located in an established mining precinct, well serviced by established infrastructure and proximal to existing underground mining operations. The local and regional community is accustomed to the benefits, costs and demands associated with mining operations. Development of the Project will provide significant direct employment opportunities to the regional communities, and long-term flow-on social and economic benefits.

In summary, development of the Project would provide the following key benefits:

- help meet the increasing global demand for metallurgical coal, particularly in Asia;
- partially offset declining coal production in Queensland;
- provide continued mining employment in the Central Highlands Region and continuation of the associated social and economic benefits for the nearby regional communities; and
- provide significant royalties and export revenue to the State of Queensland and Commonwealth tax revenue.

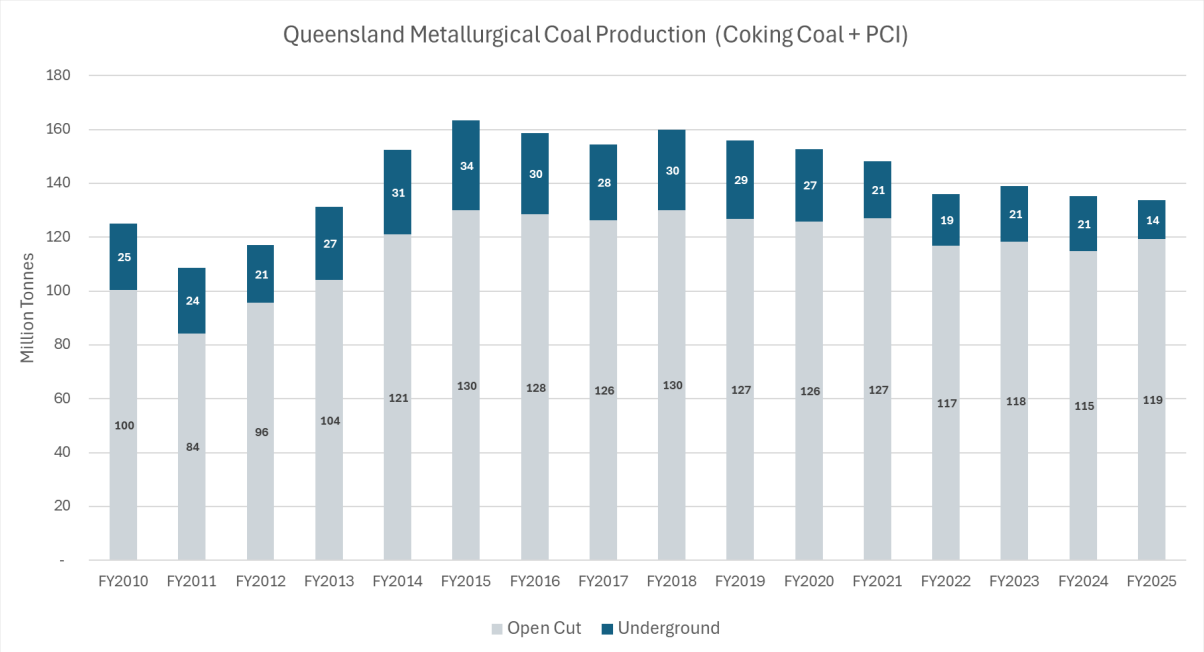


Figure 5 Queensland Metallurgical Coal Production (Department of Resources, 2025)

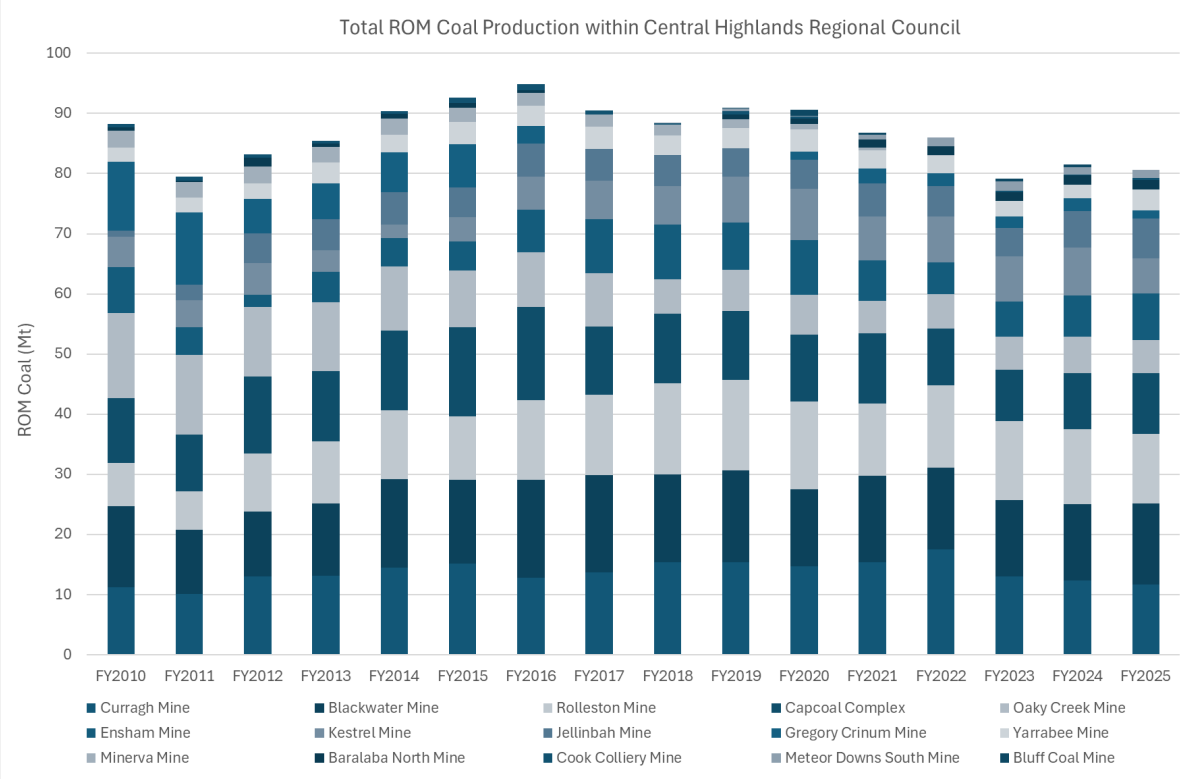


Figure 6 Coal Production in the Central Highlands Region (Department of Resources, 2025)

3.3.2 Supporting Government Policy

The Project would produce a metallurgical coal to be used in steel-making (approximately 90%), with a secondary product subject to the outcomes of further exploration and coal quality testwork.

The *Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan* (Department of Resources [DoR], June 2022) sets out a 30-year vision for Queensland's resources industry to be a resilient, responsible and sustainable resources industry that grows as it transforms. The plan states the following regarding the outlook for thermal and metallurgical coal:

> *While the global market for thermal coal is likely to decline as countries choose their own path to reduce emissions, demand from the fast-developing countries in the Indo-Pacific region could create pockets of future growth. The high quality of our thermal coal means that Queensland is well placed to respond to these opportunities.*
>
> *Demand for metallurgical coal is expected to be stronger for longer than thermal coal.*

In November 2022, the Queensland Treasury published *Queensland's coal industry and long-term global coal demand* (Queensland Treasury, 2022). This paper provides an overview of the Queensland coal industry and discusses coal production and major export markets over the long-term. The paper demonstrates that Queensland's coal industry remains well-placed over the long term due to its proximity to the fast growing Asia region and the quality of Queensland metallurgical coal.

More recently, the need for new mining developments was highlighted during the Queensland Government trade missions to North America and Asia, which sought to increase investment in the resource industry. The following statements were attributed to the Hon. Minister Dale Last (Minister for Natural Resources and Mines) and Queensland Premier David Crisafulli.

Hon. Minister Dale Last (Minister for Natural Resources and Mines, 25 February 2025):

> *Queensland has world-class coal, gas and oil reserves, and this trade delegation will deliver a clear message to global investors, government officials and industry leaders: Queensland is open for business.*
> *…*
> *The resources sector contributes more than $61 billion to our economy and supports more than 79,000 jobs, most of them in regional Queensland. We back Queensland mining families and their communities, and we want a pipeline of projects to ensure their future.*

Queensland Premier David Crisafulli (26 November 2025):

> *This historic investment sends a powerful message – Queensland is open for business and ready to partner with those who back our State.*
>
> *This deal means long-term jobs, long-term investment and long-term confidence for the communities that power Queensland's economy.*
>
> *We're delivering a better lifestyle through a stronger economy, and a fresh start for Queensland's coal sector.*

3.3.3 Pre-Feasibility Assessment

Corvus has completed a pre-feasibility assessment for the Project. The assessment is commercial in confidence and will be provided separately to the Office of the Coordinator-General.

In summary, the pre-feasibility assessment found:

- favourable financial metrics (net present value, internal rate of return and payback period), including when conservative commodity price forecasts are applied;
- coal quality analysis of the Project's metallurgical coal product indicates it is well placed to service the growing demand for ultra low ash metallurgical coal;
- timing of the Project aligns with forecast structural gaps that are expected to occur in both the metallurgical coal market supply and local employment demand; and
- with an increasing focus on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters, the Project has several characteristics that make it attractive to prospective investors and debt providers.

3.3.4 Project Alternatives

Project Location and Extent

The State of Queensland has procedures for the allocation of tenements for coal, which determines where permits and mineral development licences are granted. The location for the Project is determined by the presence of coal seams that are able to be economically mined and are within coal tenements held by Corvus.

The location of the Project is well placed within an existing mining precinct and in proximity to existing water, transport and energy infrastructure. The proximity of the Project to the existing Gregory Crinum Mine facilitates the potential use of disturbed mining areas for reject deposition (subject to agreement with Sojitz), which would avoid the need for a new above ground rejects storage in the vicinity of EPC 980.

Corvus would seek to maximise resource recovery within geological, environmental and tenement constraints. The underground mine layout has been designed to avoid subsidence of the Blair Athol Branch Railway, Gregory Highway and main channel of Theresa Creek (Section 3.7.2).

Mining Method

Corvus is committed to developing the Project solely as an underground mining operation using conventional longwall mining methods.

Bord and pillar extraction involves the extraction of coal using first workings from a network of underground roadways followed by the extraction of a portion of the remaining coal using continuous miners. This mining method was considered for the Project. However, unfavourable geotechnical conditions in the coal seam roof are unsuitable for bord and pillar mining.

Mining Lease Applications (MLA) 70405 and MLA 70442 were submitted over the Project Area in November 2009 and February 2011 by a previous proponent unrelated to Corvus. The Initial Development Plan submitted with the MLA described the proposed mine as an "*open cut (approximately 5 kilometre strike and 2 km wide) mining seams from between 95m to 110m below the natural ground surface*" followed by an "*underground longwall operation*" utilising the open cut excavation for longwall panel access. An EIS for the Teresa Coal Project later sought approval for a longwall mining operation within MLA 70405 and MLA 70442.

No open cut coal mining is proposed as part of the Project.

Mine Access, Surface Infrastructure and Coal Transport

Corvus has evaluated several surface infrastructure options for the Project. The four primary options that were evaluated are:

- The Preferred Project Layout shown on Figure 2 and discussed throughout this IAS, which involves an 'eastern' mine entry option, with a CPP located in the vicinity of the Gregory Crinum Mine.
- An 'eastern' mine entry option, with a co-located CPP and above ground rejects storage located at the Pit Top Area.
- A 'central' mine entry option positioned between the Blair Athol Branch Railway and Gregory Highway, with a co-located CPP and above ground rejects storage. This was the preferred option for the Teresa Coal Project due to its proximity to the central main headings beneath the Blair Athol Branch railway.
- A 'western' mine entry option, which included a Pit Top, CPP and above ground rejects storage located west of Theresa Creek to take advantage of the Corvus 2 Seam subcrop and favourable geotechnical conditions for drift drivage.

The Preferred Project Layout shown on Figure 2 involves additional capital expenditure associated with establishment of the mine access drifts/shafts and ROM coal transport and introduces complexity due to interactions with the existing Gregory Crinum Mine and Kestrel Mine. However, the Preferred Project Layout delivers several benefits:

- Avoids the need to cross the Gregory Highway or Theresa Creek floodplain with surface infrastructure.
- Significantly reduces the surface footprint of the Project in the vicinity of EPC 980, which reduces potential impacts on neighbouring rural properties and sensitive receivers.
- Avoids the need for a new CPP and rejects storage in the vicinity of EPC 980.
- Positions the CPP and associated infrastructure away from sensitive receivers within an area of existing mining activity.
- Provides an opportunity to dispose of rejects within disturbed mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine.

Corvus also considered a mine plan that included transporting coal from the Pit Top Area to a train load-out facility at the Blair Athol Branch railway line. This option was discounted as the existing train line does not have a sufficient gauge width to support loaded coal trains and there would be considerable capital expenditure required to upgrade the rail between the Project Area and Emerald. In addition, routing coal trains through the main regional hub of Emerald would have significant amenity impacts that are avoided by the preferred solution.

'Do Nothing' Option

Were the Project not to proceed, the following consequences are inferred:

- approximately 500 direct operational employment opportunities would be foregone and the associated flow-on effects would not be created;
- approximately 284 direct construction employment opportunities (peak) would be foregone and the associated flow-on effects would not be created;
- the opportunity to reduce the depth of the residual open cut mining voids at the Gregory Crinum Mine would not be realised;
- substantial royalties and tax contributions would not be generated;
- the potential environmental impacts of the Project would not occur; and
- the coal resource would remain available to be extracted by other means.

3.4 Project Components to be Declared Coordinated

The Project involves several complex components that are appropriate for a Coordinated Project declaration, and which will require impact assessment:

- A new underground longwall coal mine within EPC 980 and EPC 1267 proposing to extract a total of approximately 170 Mt over a 25 year mine life.
- A new CPP and associated infrastructure at the existing Gregory Crinum Mine.
- An overland ROM coal conveyor spanning the proposed Kestrel West Extension Project and previous underground mining areas at the Kestrel Mine and Gregory Crinum Mine.
- An overland product coal conveyor spanning previous underground mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine.
- A new train load-out facility on Aurizon's Gordonstone Balloon Loop.
- 'Off-lease' infrastructure (Section 3.5).
- A dry rejects emplacement area in the vicinity of the CPP Area. A potential alternative is the co-disposal of coal rejects within previously disturbed mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine.

3.5 External Infrastructure Requirements

3.5.1 Electricity Supply

Permanent electricity supply for the Project would be provided from the existing regional power network via construction of 66 kV ETLs to the Project from the Lilyvale substation and/or construction of a new substation along the existing 66 kV feeder line (Figure 2).

Corvus is currently reviewing the separate power supply requirements for the Pit Top Area and CPP Area. The final alignment of the ETL(s) will be subject to the outcomes of these studies and will be presented in the EIS. Temporary power may be supplied (e.g. by diesel generator units) until a permanent supply is available.

Where practical, the final alignment of the ETL(s) would be located within existing road or power easements.

3.5.2 Rail Transport and Port Operations

A new train load-out facility is proposed to be constructed and operated on Aurizon's existing Gordonstone Balloon Loop. This would be used for loading of coal onto trains for transport by rail to existing port terminals for export.

The Gordonstone Balloon Loop provides access to the Port of Gladstone via the Blackwater rail network. Corvus considers that sufficient rail and port capacity will be available for the Project and has commenced discussions with relevant providers in this regard.

3.5.3 Fuel Supply

All required fuels would be transported (via road) to the Project by contractors.

3.5.4 Site Access

Access to the Project surface infrastructure areas would be as follows:

- Access to the Pit Top Area would be via an access road to be constructed off Lilyvale Road.
- Access to the CPP Area would be via a new intersection off Lilyvale Road.
- Access to later (mid mine life) ventilation and mine access shaft would be via Myall Road.

3.5.5 Water Supply and Management

The main water demands for the Project would be construction activities, underground mining operations and the supply of process water for the CPP. The EIS will include a detailed site water balance which will confirm the volume of water required by the Project during construction and operation.

Subject to detailed engineering design, water would likely be supplied through a combination of the following sources:

- underground dewatering;
- water re-use and recycling;
- incidental rainfall and runoff collection;
- supplementary raw water supply from groundwater bores; and
- supplementary raw water supply from existing off-site water supply networks.

Off-lease water pipelines may be required for water supply, excess mine water discharge and/or the integration of water management systems at the Pit Top Area and CPP Area. Assessment of any external water management infrastructure (e.g. pipelines) required for the Project will be included in the EIS. Where practical, the final alignment of any off-lease water pipelines would be located within existing road or power easements.

3.5.6 Accommodation Facilities

A peak construction workforce of approximately 284 personnel and an operational workforce of approximately 500 personnel is expected to be required.

Consistent with feedback provided by the Central Highlands Regional Council (CHRC) and the objectives of the *Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017* (SSRC Act), Corvus intends to encourage its workforce to reside within the region (subject to availability of housing and capacity of existing services). This will include consideration of the availability of housing and services in Emerald, Capella and Tieri. Tieri is currently dependent on the nearby Oaky Creek Mine that is forecast to close around the time the Project would be ramping up (CHRC, 2023). If there is insufficient housing and accommodation capacity in suitable proximity to the Project, then a temporary accommodation camp may be established until such time as sufficient capacity becomes available. The need for, and locations of, any accommodation camps will be further investigated and determined during preparation of the EIS. Assessment of any accommodation camps will be included as part of the EIS.

3.6 Timeframes for the Project

Project stages include design and approvals, procurement, early works, construction and commissioning, operation, closure and decommissioning, and rehabilitation. Many stages will be active simultaneously throughout the Project life (e.g. construction activities will be undertaken concurrently with operations). Progressive rehabilitation will be undertaken in accordance with an approved Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRC Plan). Indicative project staging is provided in Table 4 and will be further detailed in the EIS.

Table 4
Indicative Project Staging

Stage	Key Activities	Start*	End*
Design and Approvals	• Initial design • Pre-feasibility assessment • Environmental impact assessment and surveys • Environmental Authority (EA) granted • PRC Plan and PRCP Schedule • EPBC Act approval granted • Mining Lease(s) granted • Transport Mining Lease(s) granted • Feasibility Study completed	2024	2027
Procurement	• Conveyor • Underground mining fleet • Longwall machinery • CPP modules • Ancillary infrastructure and services	2027	2028
Early Works	• Site preparation activities • Site establishment • Surveys	2027	2028
Construction and Commissioning	• Earthworks • Pit Top Area establishment • CPP Area establishment • Box cut development and mine access drift/shaft establishment • Private haul road construction (if required) • Conveyor construction • Ventilation shaft construction • Train load-out facility construction	2027	2030
Operation	• Underground mains headings development • Underground longwall mining • ROM coal handling, transport and processing • Maintenance • Product coal transport • Coal reject disposal • Water management	2028	2052
Closure and Decommissioning	• Infrastructure decommissioning (and where appropriate removal) • Mine decommissioning	2052	2055
Rehabilitation	• Where possible, progressively over the life of the mine (e.g. exploration sites), as per the approved PRC Plan	2028	2055

** Note the stated start and end years are estimates only and are subject to change as a result of new information and also due to processes outside of Corvus' control (e.g. government review timeframes).*

3.7 Construction and Operational Processes

3.7.1 Project Development and Construction Activities

Construction activities would generally be undertaken 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, including surface construction activities.

The initial construction and development phase of the Project will be staged over a period of approximately three and a half years from 2027 and would include the following activities.

Surface Infrastructure at the Pit Top Area

- Installation of temporary erosion and sediment controls.
- Establishment of temporary vehicle accesses.
- Establishment of administration and other infrastructure to support construction activities.
- Construction of water management infrastructure, including sumps, pumps, pipelines and water storages.
- Construction of a permanent site access road from Lilyvale Road to the Pit Top Area.
- Construction and installation of services for the Pit Top Area (e.g. power transmission and telecommunications infrastructure).
- Construction and development of overland conveyors, a ROM coal surge stockpile and coal sizing and loading facility.
- Construction of administration, meeting rooms, bathhouse, workshop, fuel storage, laydown and parking facilities and other ancillary infrastructure (e.g. equipment stores and maintenance/service facilities).

Mine Access Drift/Shaft and Underground Development

- Excavation of an entry box cut (access floor and wall above the portal), portals and mine access drifts/shafts.
- Use of excavated waste rock from the box cut and access drifts as construction fill (e.g. for hardstand areas, dam embankments and road construction).
- Installation of the underground mine's ventilation infrastructure, including a ventilation shaft south-west of the entry box cut.
- Delivery, assembly and installation of mining equipment.
- Development of underground main roadways and gateroads for longwall panels.
- Installation of underground conveying and coal sizing systems.
- Installation of surface coal handling and transport systems.

Surface Infrastructure at the CPP Area

- Installation of temporary erosion and sediment controls.
- Establishment of temporary vehicle accesses.
- Establishment of administration and other infrastructure to support construction activities.
- Construction of water management infrastructure, including sumps, pumps, pipelines and water storages.
- Construction of a permanent site access road from Lilyvale Road.
- Construction and installation of services for the CPP Area (e.g. power transmission and telecommunications infrastructure).
- Establishment of reject disposal facilities.
- Construction and development of overland conveyors and ROM and product coal stockpiles.
- Construction of a coal processing plant.
- Construction of administration, meeting rooms, bathhouse, workshop, equipment stores, fuel storage, laydown and parking, service facilities and other ancillary infrastructure.

Coal Transport Infrastructure

- If necessary, short-term transportation of ROM coal during initial development could be undertaken via road haulage along Lilyvale Road, prior to commissioning of the overland conveyor.
- Construction of a train load-out facility on Aurizon's existing Gordonstone Balloon Loop.
- Construction of overland conveyors linking the Pit Top Area to the CPP Area and the CPP Area to the train load-out facility, including two underpasses beneath Lilyvale Road.

Other Development Activities over the Life of the Project

- Construction of power transmission infrastructure including power lines and substations.
- Delivery, assembly and installation of mining equipment, including a longwall machine.
- Construction of one additional ventilation, services and access shaft.
- Progressive development and augmentation of sumps, pumps, pipelines, water storages, water treatment and other water management equipment and structures.
- Progressive development of the underground conveyor systems and services.
- Off-site maintenance, replacements and upgrades to underground roadway development machines and longwall mining machinery.

3.7.2 Underground Mining Operations

The Project would extract up to 10.5 Mtpa of ROM coal when fully operational. Underground mining activities would be undertaken 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The Project would involve extraction of coal from the Corvus 2 and German Creek Seams using conventional longwall mining methods. Longwall extraction is an underground mining method that involves the extraction of rectangular panels of coal defined by underground roadways constructed around each longwall (Figure 7). The longwall mining machine travels back and forth across the width of the coal face, progressively removing coal in slices from the panel (Plate 3). As each slice of the coal face is removed from the longwall face, the hydraulic roof supports move forward, allowing the roof and a section of the overlying strata to collapse behind the longwall machine (referred to as forming the 'goaf').

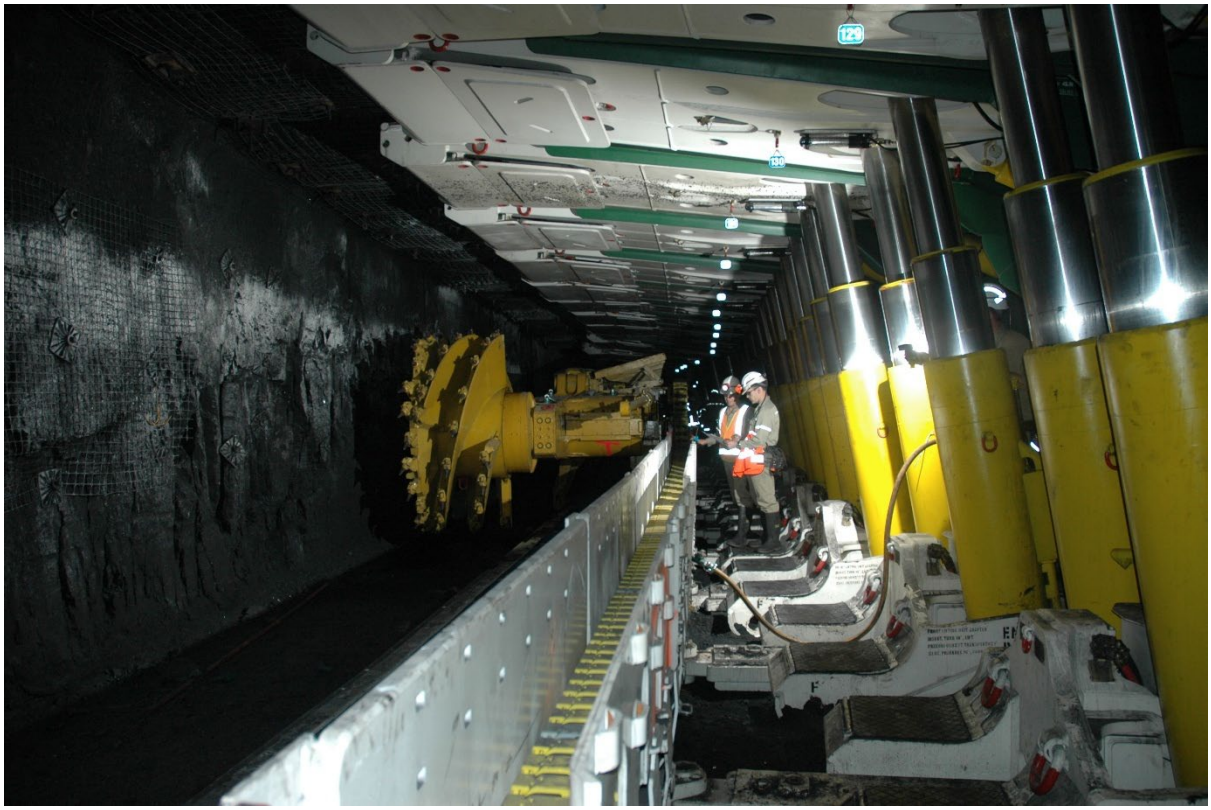
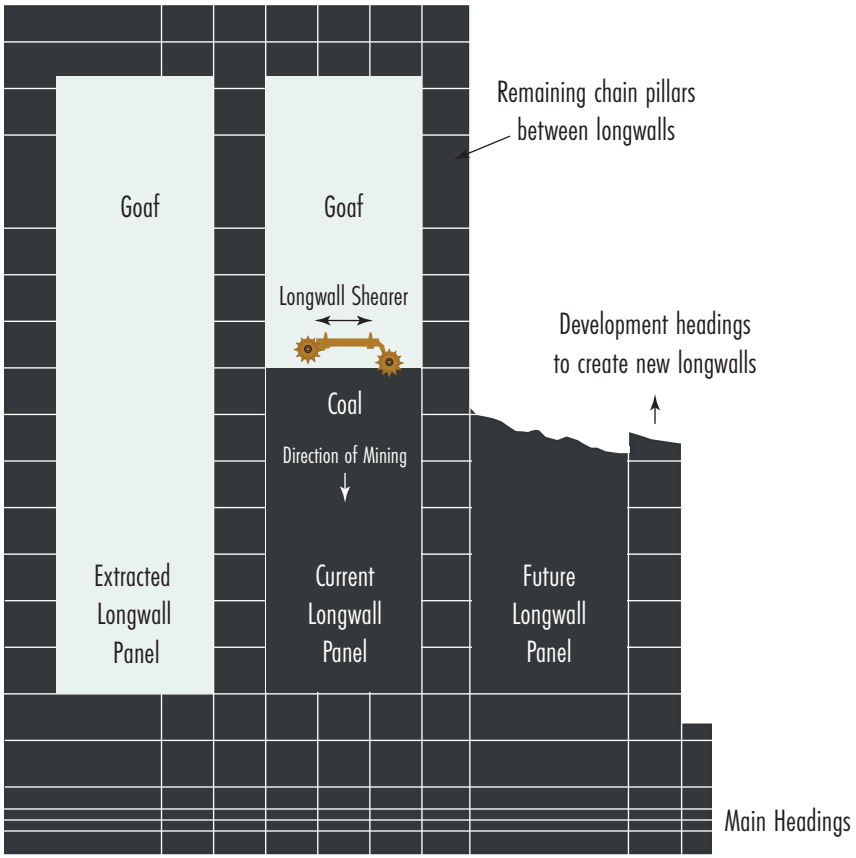
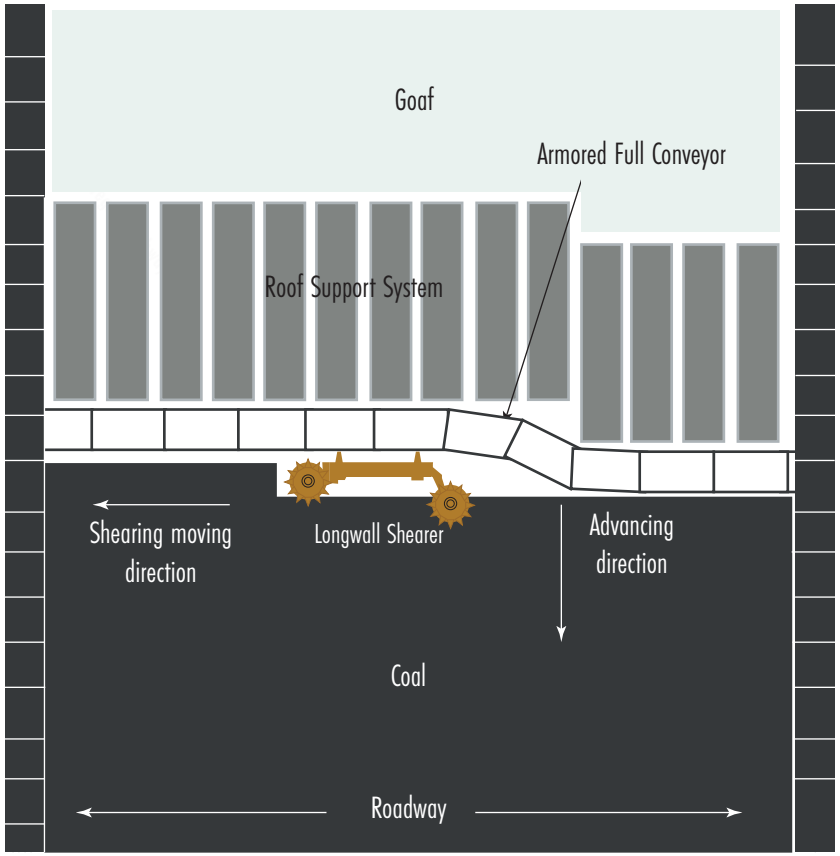


Plate 3 Example of a Longwall Machine





Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Longwall Mining Diagram - Plan View and Coal Face

Figure 7

Source: After Dai et al. (2023)

Extraction of coal by longwall mining methods results in the vertical and horizontal movement of the land surface. The land surface movements are generically referred to as subsidence effects. The type and magnitude of subsidence effects will be determined as part of the EIS (Section 6.2.2).

The underground mining area has been designed to avoid direct subsidence on the Blair Athol Branch Railway, Gregory Highway, Lilyvale Road, main channel of Theresa Creek and the Central Queensland Priority Agricultural Area (located south of Theresa Creek).

The conceptual underground mining layout for each coal seam is provided on Figure 8. The longwalls would be staggered between coal seams so that the chain pillars would not align. This would reduce total subsidence at the surface.

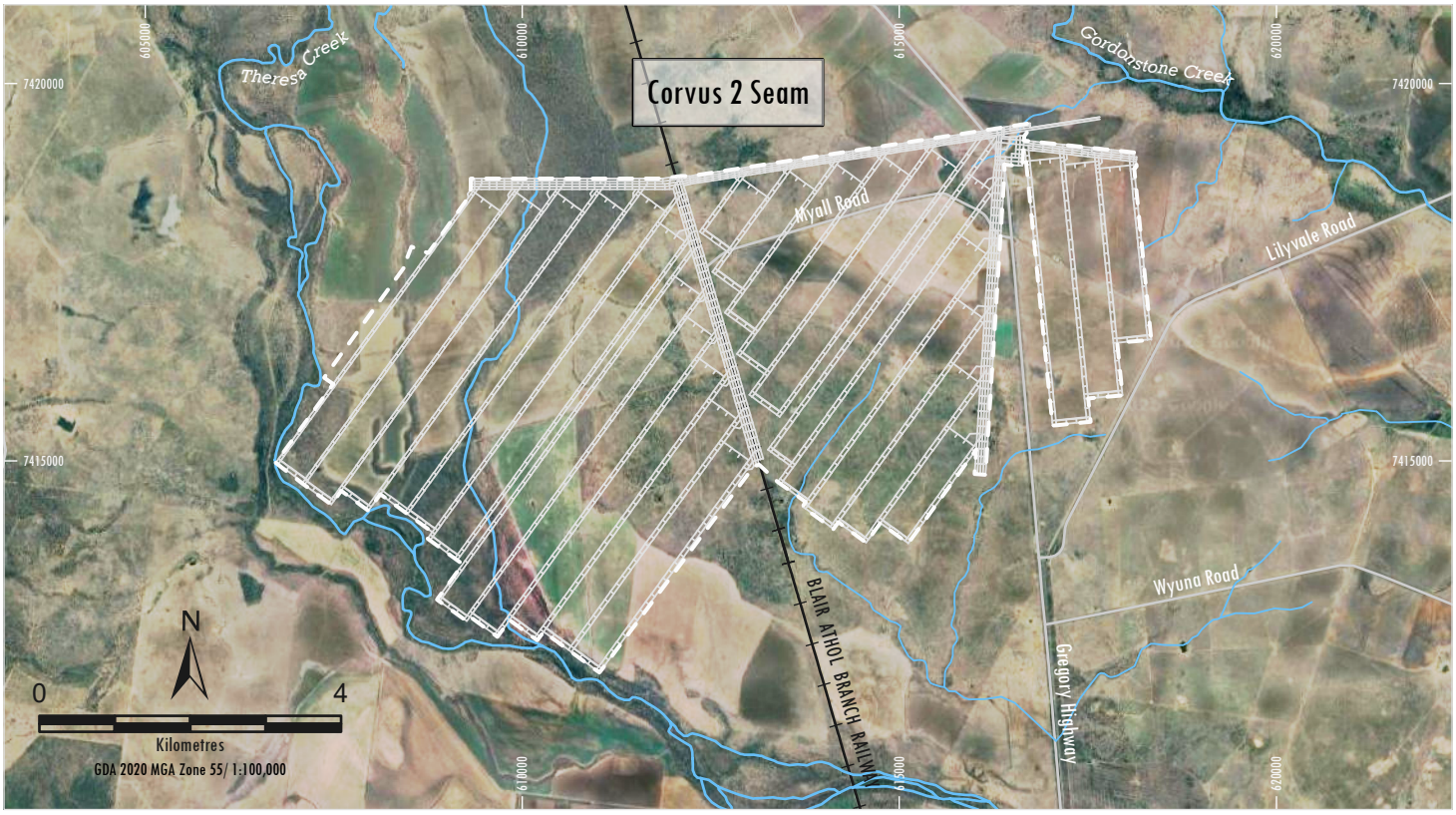
During the development of the EIS and over the life of the Project, the underground mining layout may vary from that shown on Figure 8 to account for factors that include: localised geological features; mine economics; coal market demand; detailed mine design considerations; and adaptive environmental management. The underground mining layout would be modified within the Project boundaries where required and would be documented in the relevant PRC Plan.

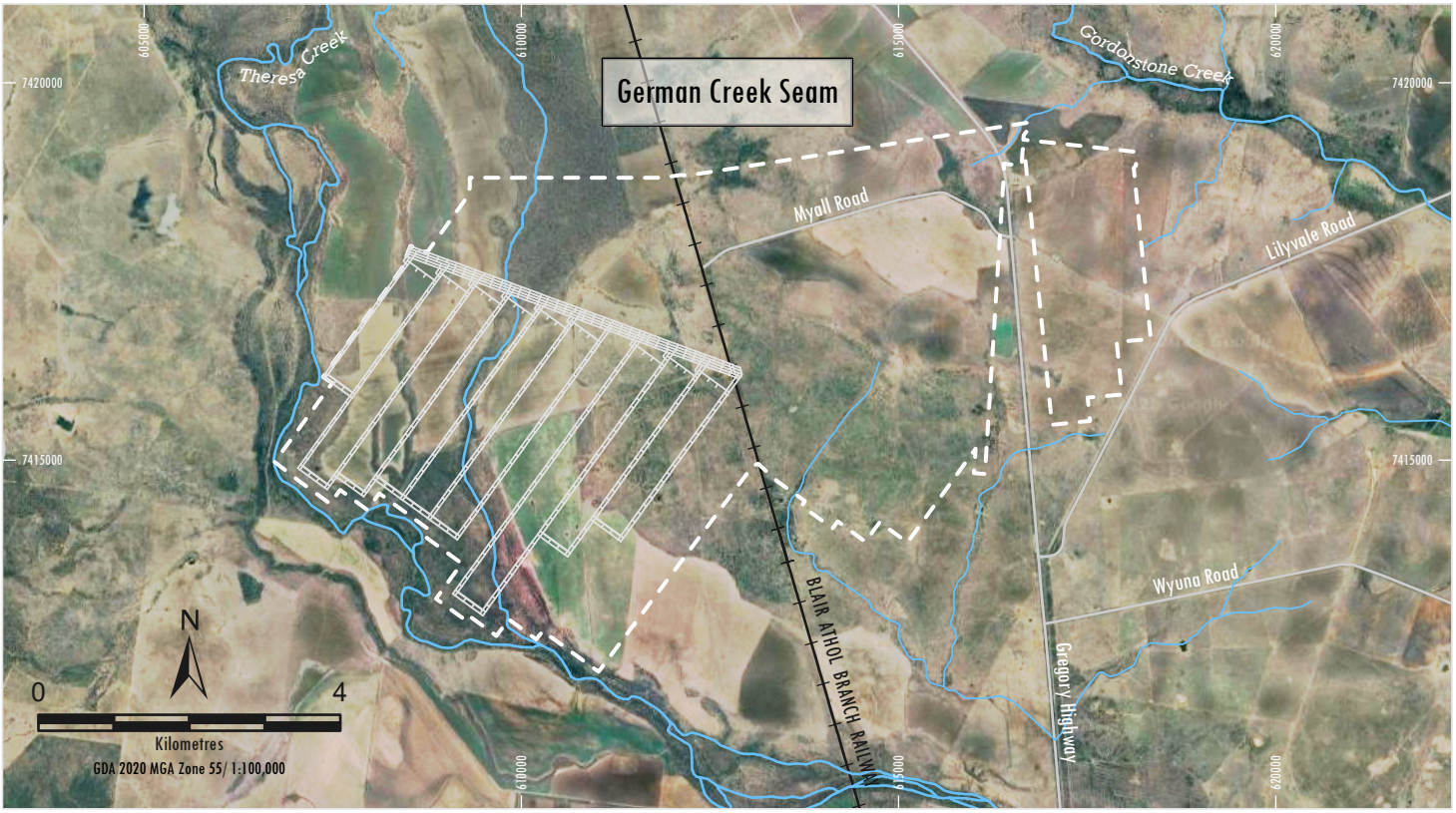
3.7.3 Mine Access and Ventilation

The mine access drifts/shafts at the Pit Top Area would be used for personnel, materials and equipment access; conveying coal from the longwall and development faces to the surface; and ventilation of the underground workings.

Two ventilation shafts would be required for the Project (Figure 2). The western ventilation shaft would be established around Year 9 of the Project and the area would also be used to establish an access shaft for personnel, materials and equipment.

The gas content of the target coal seams in the underground mining area is very low (Section 6.5.1). Accordingly, pre-drainage and/or flaring of gas is not currently proposed for the Project.





Legend

- Railway
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Underground Mine Plan

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Indicative Underground Mining Layout

Figure 8

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
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3.7.4 Coal Handling, Processing and Transport

The indicative Bulk Flow Schematic is shown in Plate 4. ROM coal from the longwall and development faces would be conveyed to the surface where it would pass through a primary crushing, cleaning and screening circuit. If necessary, the ROM coal can be diverted to a surge stockpile at the Pit Top Area (Plate 5).

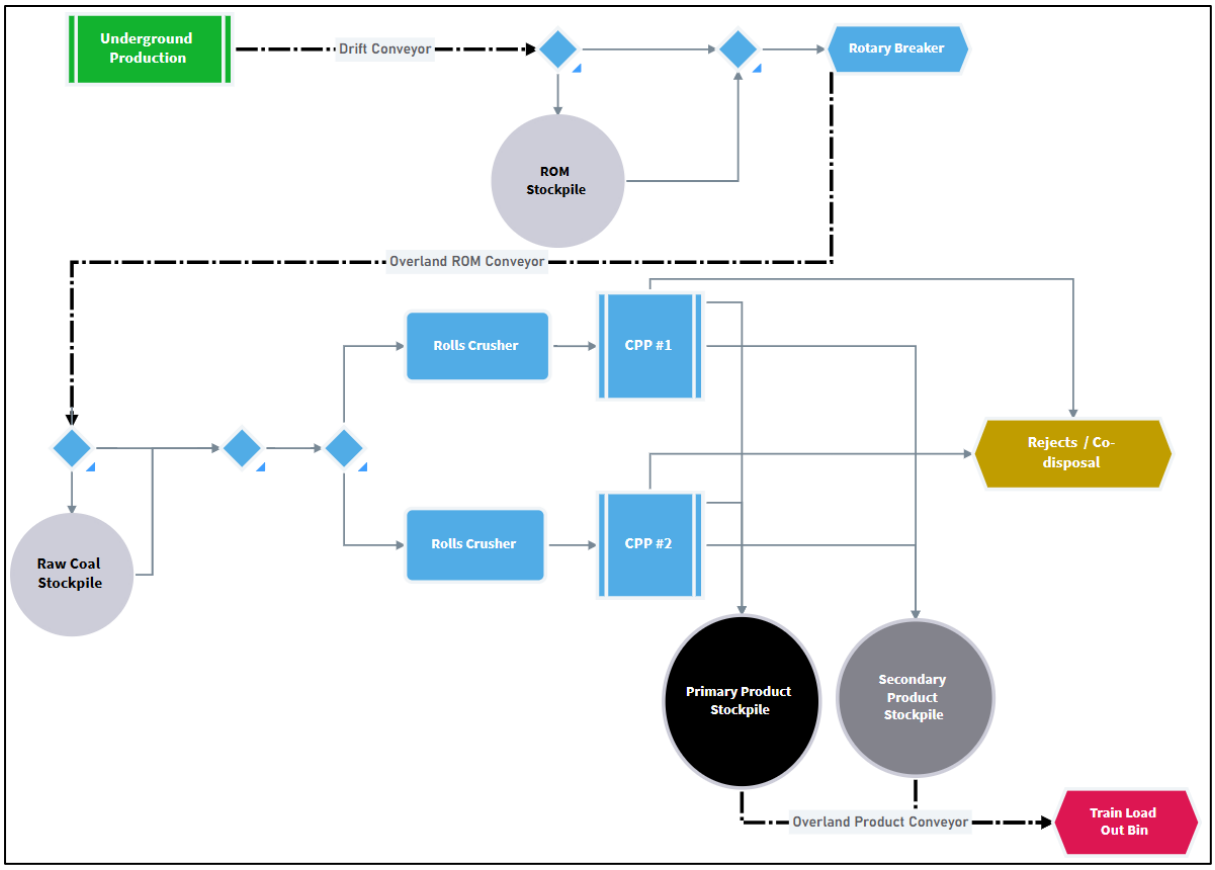


Plate 4 Bulk Flow Schematic (Source: Corvus, 2025)

Plate 5 Example of a Drift Conveyor and ROM Stockpile (Source: Nepean, 2006)

A covered, overland coal conveyor would be constructed and operated to transport sized ROM coal from the Pit Top Area to the CPP Area (Plate 6). Corvus would manage subsidence from the Kestrel West Extension Project on the Corvus ROM Coal Conveyor using linear adjustment frames, consistent with the approach that was used by Anglo American when the Grasstree Mine extracted longwall panels beneath the Lake Lindsay Overland Conveyor, near Middlemount in Central Queensland. Photos of the Lake Lindsay Overland Conveyor linear adjustment frames are provided on Plate 7 and Plate 8. The Lake Lindsay Overland Conveyor remained operational during extraction of the underlying longwall panels, which caused approximately 2 m of surface subsidence (Soar et al., 2017).

If necessary, short-term transportation of ROM coal during initial development could be undertaken via road haulage along Lilyvale Road, prior to commissioning of the overland conveyor. Haulage via existing public roads would require a Notifiable Road Use Approval from the relevant public road authority, which is CHRC for Lilyvale Road.

Plate 6 Example of an Overland Conveyor Transporting ROM Coal

Plate 7 and Plate 8 Photographs of Lake Lindsay Overland Conveyor (Source: Soar et al., 2017)

A new CPP would be constructed and operated for the Project (Plate 9) located at the existing Gregory Crinum Mine. The construction of the CPP will be staged in two modules.

Plate 9 Example of a Coal Processing Plant

The primary and secondary products are conveyed to separate stockpiles before being reclaimed and transferred to the train load-out facility located at the Gordonstone Balloon Loop. Reject material from both circuits would be pumped to disposal sites nearby (Section 3.7.5).

The CPP would be constructed at the existing Gregory Crinum Mine, which positions it away from sensitive receivers and provides an opportunity for coal rejects to be deposited within disturbed mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine.

3.7.5 Coal Reject Management

Coal reject material, including coarse and fine rejects, would be produced over the life of the Project.

Coal rejects would be placed within an above ground rejects storage within the CPP Area. This method would include dewatering of fine rejects prior to emplacement. Alternatively, the proposed location of the CPP provides an opportunity to emplace this coal reject material within disturbed mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine. Residual open cut mining voids near the proposed CPP Area (i.e. potential deposition locations) are shown on Figure 9.

Corvus is investigating the most efficient process to transport and emplace its reject material. At the conclusion of the Project, emplacement areas would be capped and rehabilitation completed.

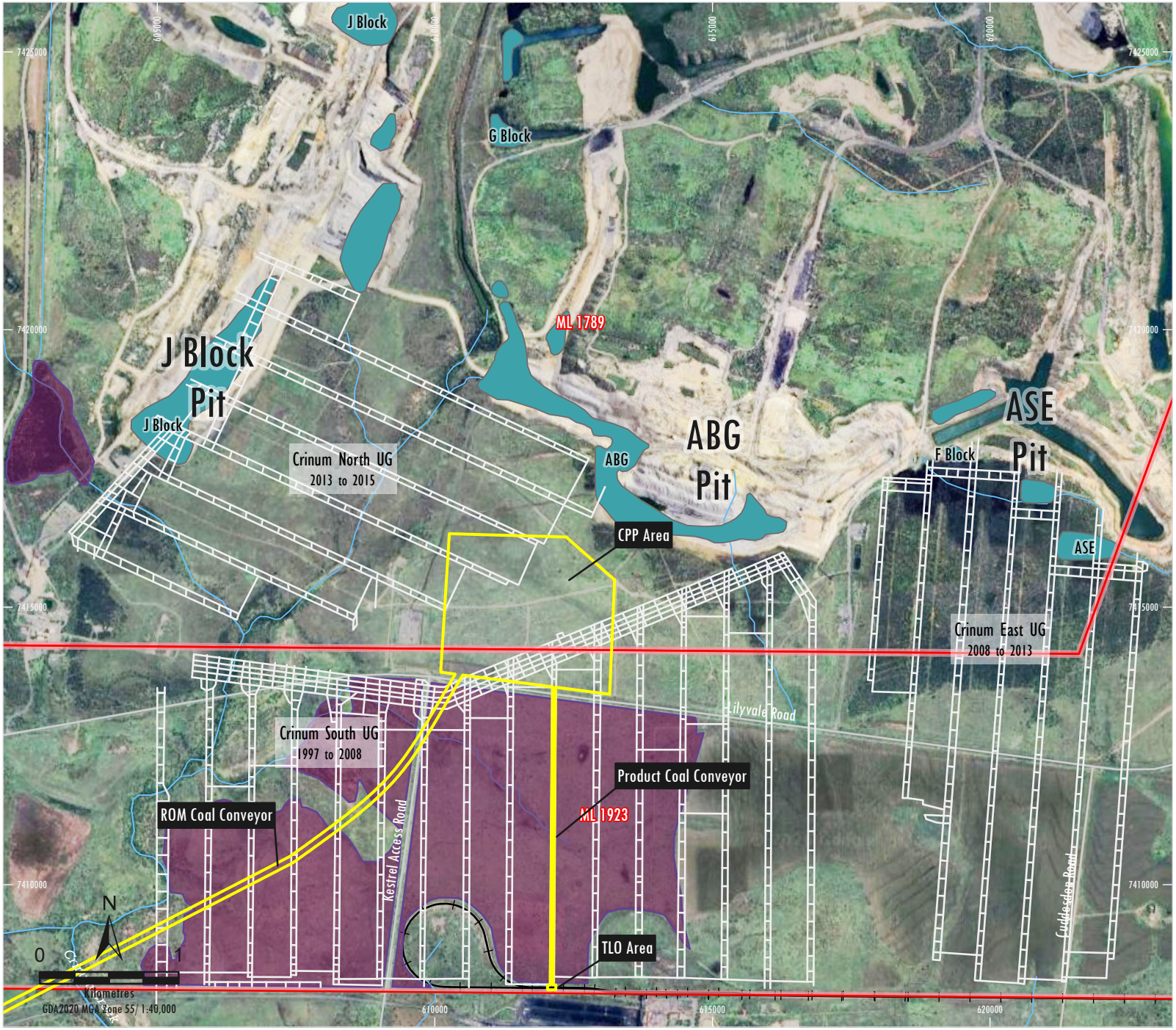
3.7.6 Rehabilitation and Closure

As an underground mine, the Project would result in minimal changes to existing landforms and no residual voids.

Rehabilitation at the Project would be undertaken in accordance with a PRC Plan. Land within the Project Area would be rehabilitated to a safe, stable and non-polluting landform, with a self-sustaining vegetation cover and agreed post-mining land use. A comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring program would be developed as part of the PRC Plan.

Post-mining land uses would be developed as part of the PRC Plan in consideration of stakeholder consultation undertaken over the life of the Project.

Following the completion of mining, Project surface infrastructure areas would be decommissioned and land returned to pre-mining uses unless a beneficial post-mining use for infrastructure is approved in a PRC Plan.



Legend

- Railway

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Indicative Surface Development Area

Sojitz Gregory Crinum

- Mining Leases (ML)
- Crinum Underground Areas (digitised from: Sojitz, 2023)
- Non-use Management Areas (NUMA) (digitised from: Sojitz, 2024)
- Biodiversity Offset Area (Category A)

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Gregory Crinum Mining Areas Proximal to CPP Area

Figure 9

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Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
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At the cessation of operations, the Project underground portals, ventilation shafts and access shaft would be sealed off permanently. The process for sealing will be detailed in a Portal and Shaft Seal Construction Procedure which will be developed prior to any sealing works occurring. Following sealing works, Corvus would obtain certification from a suitably qualified person demonstrating that the construction of the seal is safe and has been completed in accordance with the approved design.

Where necessary, surface impacts from subsidence would be progressively remediated, as required. Post-mining, subsidence monitoring would continue for an agreed period and, where necessary, any observed surface impacts would continue to be remediated by Corvus.

3.8 Workforce Requirements

A peak construction workforce of approximately 284 personnel and an operational workforce of approximately 500 personnel are expected to be required.

The Project would operate up to 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Project is expected to generate other indirect employment and business for local suppliers (e.g. materials handling and equipment manufacturing, technical services, wholesale and retail trade).

An Economic Assessment providing a detailed breakdown of the economic impacts of the Project, including indirect employment, will be provided as part of the EIS.

3.9 Economic Indicators

The estimated total capital cost for the development of the Project is approximately $1,243 million.

Upon commencement of operations, the Project will contribute to State royalty payments and Commonwealth tax revenues. Approximately $2.8 billion would be generated in royalties over the life of the Project based on adopted commodity price forecasts and planned production.

The Project would include economic benefits through ongoing annual direct and indirect output, direct employment and household income contributions.

3.10 Financing Requirements and Implications

Corvus will provide a commercial in confidence pre-feasibility assessment and financial and technical capability statement to the Office of the Coordinator-General.

The estimated total capital cost for the development of the Project is approximately $1,243 million. The estimated upfront capital required to fund the Project until commencement of longwall operations is approximately $957 million.
Corvus is exploring several options to fund the construction and development of the Project, should it receive all necessary environmental permits and mining leases. This includes engaging with:

- prospective investors regarding future divestment opportunities and equity raises;
- potential customers in Japan and India regarding off-take agreements and minority equity agreements; and
- infrastructure and equipment providers regarding build-own-operate financing models.

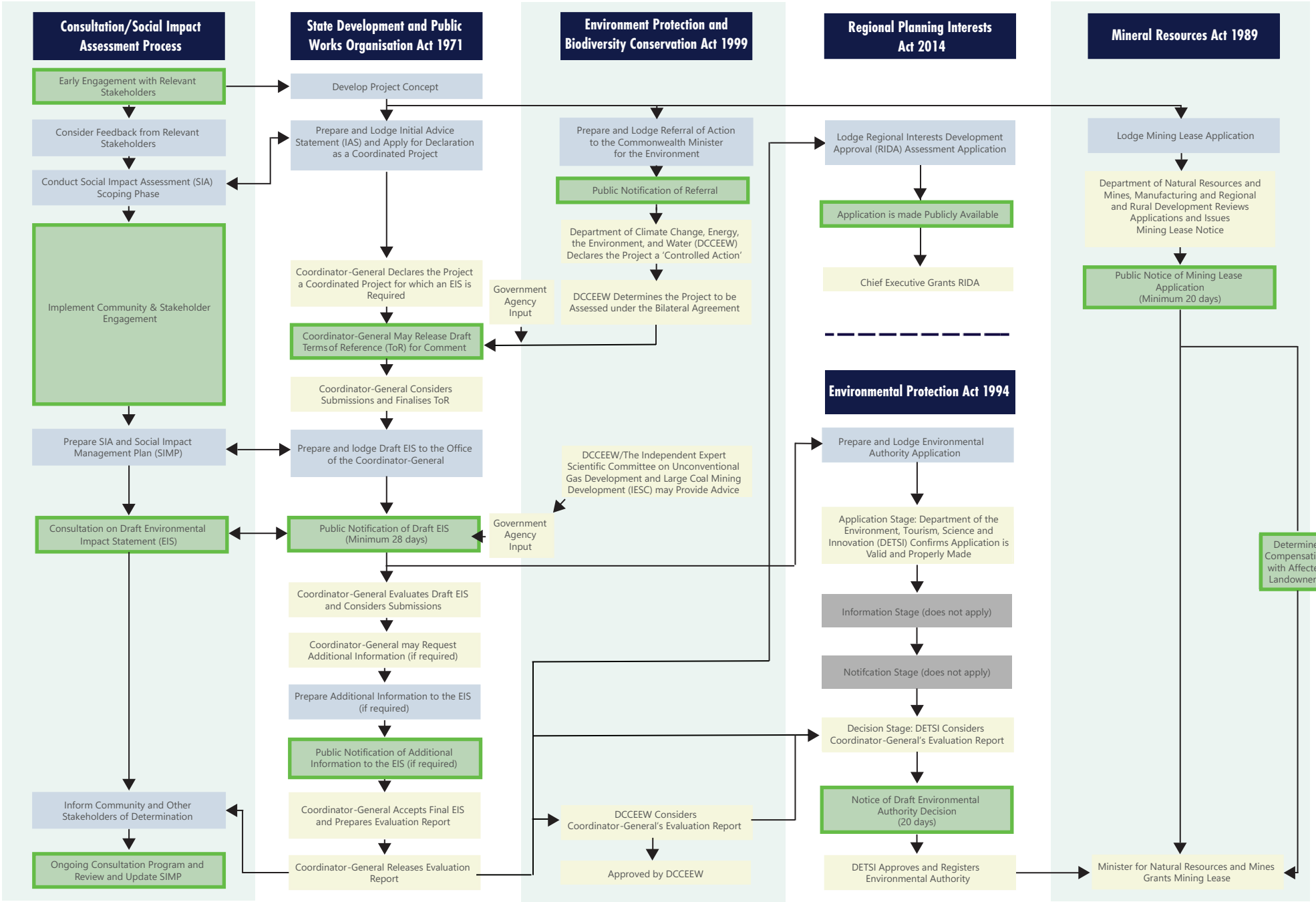
4 Approvals Required for the Project

This section identifies the key approvals and associated legislation that are applicable to the Project.

The proposed assessment pathway for the Project is shown on Figure 10.

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the statutory approvals required for the Project, as well as the relevant legislation, administering authority, approval trigger, approval and relevance to the Project. Table 5 also specifies which approvals will be coordinated during the EIS process and which will be dealt with outside of the Part 4 processes of the SDPWO Act. These approvals may be refined through the environmental impact assessment and mine planning processes.

If declared a Coordinated Project, an EIS will be prepared under Part 4 of the SDPWO Act. Project components will be evaluated through the EIS such that the Coordinator-General can consider the Project as a whole and recommend approval conditions accordingly.



Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Figure 10 - Coordinated Project Assessment Pathway

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Table 5

Principal Statutory Approvals Required for the Project

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
Commonwealth					
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)	EPBC Act referral and approval	Referral to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment is required if the Project may have a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) to determine if the Project is a 'controlled action' requiring approval under the EPBC Act.	The Project was referred to the Commonwealth Minister under the EPBC Act in April 2025. The Project was determined to be a Controlled Action on 10 June 2025 (EPBC 2025/10181). Therefore, approval from the Minister will be required and it is expected that it will be assessed through a Bilateral Agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland under section 45 of the EPBC Act.	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)	Yes
EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy (2012)	Environmental offsets	Where impacts on MNES cannot be mitigated or avoided.	The EIS will determine whether the Project will have residual impacts on MNES.	DCCEEW	Yes
Native Title Act 1993 (NT Act)	Right to Negotiate	Acts or dealings in relation to land and waters that affect native title need to comply with the NT Act to be validly done. A registered native title claim gives a native title party certain procedural rights with applicants regarding the grant of mining authorities for the areas covered by the claim.	Native Title investigations will be carried out as part of the mining lease application process.	National Native Title Tribunal	No
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act)	Registration on National Greenhouse and Energy Register	Mandatory reporting framework for GHG emissions and production and consumption of energy when threshold values are exceeded by a corporation of single facility.	Corvus will be required to report all GHG emissions from the Project to the Clean Energy Regulator in accordance with the NGER Act.	Clean Energy Regulator	Yes

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
State					
State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (SDPWO Act)	Coordinated Project Declaration	In accordance with section 27(2)(b), the Coordinator-General may declare that a Project is a Coordinated Project if it has: • complex approval requirements, imposed by a local government, the State or the Commonwealth; • significant environmental effects; • strategic significance to the locality, region or State, including any infrastructure, economic and social benefits, capital investment or employment opportunities it may provide; or • significant infrastructure requirements.	The IAS forms part of the application for the declaration of the Project as a Coordinated Project. The Coordinator-General will consider the application and determine whether the Project meets the requirements for declaration as a Coordinated Project. If declared a Coordinated Project, it is anticipated that it will be declared on the basis that an EIS is required for the Project which will be prepared in accordance with Part 4 of the SDPWO Act, allowing the Coordinator-General to coordinate the process.	Office of the Coordinator-General Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP)	Yes
SDPWO Act	Prescribed Project Declaration	A Prescribed Project is, among other things, one that the Minister (the Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning or Deputy Premier) considers to be of major economic or social significance to the State and provides a prescribed process for timely decision-making.	The Coordinator-General may also, or separately, declare the Project to be a Prescribed Project. This allows the Coordinator-General to issue 'progression notices' (requiring other arms of Government to take steps in a prescribed timeframe) and to step in and make decisions on behalf of other Government agencies.	DSDIP	Yes

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act)	Environmental Authority (EA)	A site-specific EA is required (section 124 of the EP Act) for the Project. The EA will authorise activities under the EP Act which includes the Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs). ERAs are listed in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* (EP Regulation). Some activities relevant to the Project may be carried out under the existing Gregory Crinum Mine EA (EPML00945013), such as reject deposition within disturbed mining areas.	ERAs would be conducted as part of the Project, including: • mining black coal; • Regulated Dams; • Environmental Offsets; • ERA 8 - Chemical Storage; • ERA 31 - Mineral Processing; • ERA 60 - Waste Disposal; and • ERA 63 - Sewage Treatment.	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI)	Yes
EP Act	Notification of land – for notifiable activities	A proponent must notify DETSI of any activities listed in Schedule 3 of the EP Act that have the potential to cause land contamination. Notification is required one week prior to activities occurring.	Notifiable activities on-site are likely to include: • abrasive blasting (during drift development); • chemical storage (>10 tonnes); • mine wastes; and • petroleum product or oil storage.	DETSI	No
EP Act	Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRC Plan) and PRCP Schedule	The PRC Plan and its supporting PRCP Schedule must be prepared, submitted and approved before carrying out any activities under the EA. The PRC Plan and supporting PRCP Schedule are to: • plan where and how activities will be carried out on land to maximise the progressive rehabilitation of the land to a stable condition; and • provide for the condition to which the land must be rehabilitated to prior to the surrender of the EA.	A PRC Plan (including the PRCP Schedule) is required to be developed for the Project. Corvus will prepare and submit a PRC Plan and accompanying PRCP Schedule as part of the EIS. As an underground mine, the Project would involve limited surface disturbance relative to an equivalent open cut mining operation. The majority of Project surface disturbance is associated with long-term infrastructure (>20 years) and therefore opportunities for progressive rehabilitation are limited.	DETSI	Yes

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
EP Act	Registration as a Suitable Operator	Applicant must be registered as a suitable operator under section 318F of the EP Act prior to issue of the EA.	Corvus Resources Pty Ltd is registered as a suitable operator under section 318F of the EP Act.	DETSI	No
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (ACH Act)	Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP)	Where an EIS is required, a CHMP must be in place and approved under Division 2 of Part 7 of the ACH Act as a pre-requisite to the grant of any lease, licence, permit, approval or other authority required under any Act for the Project.	The Western Kangoulu People are the registered Native Title Claimants for the Project Area, which is covered under a regional native title claim lodged in 2013 (QC2013/002). A proponent must give notice of its intention to develop a CHMP to prescribed parties, including the Aboriginal parties for the area. Where the proponent cannot reach agreement with the Aboriginal parties on the terms of a CHMP, the matter can be referred to the Land Court. An Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) or right to agreement that makes provision for Aboriginal cultural heritage is an alternative to a CHMP in these circumstances.	Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	No
Mineral Resources Act 1986 (MR Act)	Mining Lease	Coal mining and production and associated activities including processing must be conducted within a mining lease.	Mining and associated activities to be conducted as part of the Project, within EPC 980 and EPC 1267 will require a mining lease. A mining lease will also be required for the CPP Area located within the existing mining leases for Gregory Crinum Mine.	Department of Resources (DoR)	No
MR Act	Transport Mining Lease	A Transport Mining Lease is required for the transportation of something through, over or under the land by a pipeline, aerial ropeway, conveyor apparatus, transmission line or similar method of transport, or road, and the applicant does not hold an exploration permit, mineral development licence or mining lease for the land.	The Project will require Transport Mining Leases for the transportation of ROM Coal from the Pit Top Area to the CPP Area, and from the CPP Area to the train load-out facility, which is currently proposed to be via a conveyor system.	DoR	No

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (RPI Act)	Regional Interests Development Approval	Conducting a resource activity within an area of regional interest.	Areas of regional interest are located within the Project Area (e.g. Strategic Cropping Land [SCL]). If the resource activity is to occur within an area of regional interest, and an exemption (e.g. land-owner agreement) does not apply, a Regional Interest Development Approval (RIDA) will be required.	DSDIP	Yes
Environmental Offsets Act 2014	Biodiversity Offsets	A significant residual impact on a prescribed environmental matter.	Where an activity has a significant residual impact on a prescribed environmental matter, an environmental offset may be required, to counterbalance this impact. The *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* establishes the framework for delivery of environmental offsets at the State level, without limiting the functions or powers under the SDPWO Act. Any applicable offsets will be conditioned as part of the EA and the EPBC Act approval.	DETSI and DCCEEW	Yes
Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act) and *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*	Species Management Program	Clearing of breeding habitat.	A Species Management Program will need to be prepared in accordance with section 335 of the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* for approval by DETSI prior to tampering with an animal breeding place.	DETSI	No

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
NC Act and *Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020*	Vegetation clearing permits	A 'Protected plant clearing permit' is required if: • the area is within a 'high risk area'; or • a proponent is aware of any Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened (EVNT) species within the area to be cleared. Whether an area is 'high risk' is determined by the 'protected plans flora survey trigger map' which allocates certain areas where EVNT species are known or likely to exist. Targeted threatened flora surveys are being undertaken for the EIS to determine whether any EVNT species occur within the Project Area.	The Project may be required to obtain a clearing permit to authorise the clearing of EVNT species under the NC Act. Flora survey trigger maps for clearing protected plants obtained for the land underlying the Project indicated that EPC 1267 contains high risk areas. As a result, Corvus may be required to apply for a clearing permit or obtain an exempt clearing notification. The flora survey trigger map must be reviewed every 12 months and can be amended by DETSI at any time to add or remove a high risk area. It is possible that the flora survey trigger map could be amended to add or remove a high risk area affecting the Project Area, however this is unlikely.	DETSI	Yes
Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017 (SSRC Act)	Social Impact Assessment (SIA)	Proponents of large resource projects are required to prepare an SIA for the project, to employ people from nearby regional communities and not to discriminate against residents from nearby regional communities when employing for the projects.	As a large resource project, a SIA will be required. Corvus has indicated its preference is to establish a local residential workforce with an intention to hire locally wherever possible.	Office of the Coordinator-General	Yes

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
Water Act 2000, MR Act and Water Plan (Fitzroy Basin) 2011	Water allocation or water licence - use and take of surface water or groundwater	In terms of water required for the Project development or operation, section 101 of the *Water Act 2000* provides that, subject to any alteration or limitation prescribed under a moratorium notice, water plan or a regulation under section 1046 of the *Water Act 2000*, a person may: • take overland flow water for any purpose; or • take or interfere with underground water for any purpose. Additionally, under section 334ZP of the MR Act, the holder of a mining lease may take or interfere with underground water in the area of the mining lease if the taking or interference happens during the course of, or results from, the carrying out of an authorised activity for the mining lease (associated water).	The Project may involve taking of, or interfering with, overland flow water and associated water. The Project is subject to the *Water Plan (Fitzroy Basin) 2011* and is within the Nogoa River Catchment and Highlands Groundwater Management Area (GMA). The *Water Plan (Fitzroy Basin) 2011* regulates interfering with, and taking of, overland flow water and groundwater from within the Fitzroy Water Plan Area, and states that: • the volume of overland flow water necessary to satisfy the requirements of an EA may be taken without a water licence; and • a person may only take or interfere with groundwater in a GMA (such as Highlands) under a water permit, water licence or water allocation etc. Taking or interfering with associated water (e.g. to dewater the underground mine) will be estimated, assessed and provided as part of the EIS and will be authorised once the mining lease and EA are granted. If associated water is taken under the general authorisation under section 334ZP of the MR Act, Corvus is required to measure and report on the volume of associated water taken. The *Water Plan (Fitzroy Basin) 2011* is currently under review (due to expire in June 2028) and consideration of any updates or future plans superseding this plan would be undertaken as required during the EIS assessment process for the Project.	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD) and Department of Local Government, Water and Volunteers (DLGWV)	Yes

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
Water Act 2000	Riverine protection permit or EA	A 'Riverine protection permit' may be required for activities that involve excavation, placing fill or destroying vegetation in a watercourse, lake or spring.	This requirement will be satisfied via authorisation under an EA for the Project.	DLGWV	Yes
Water Act 2000	Underground water impact report	Chapter 3 of the *Water Act 2000* provides a regulatory framework to: • require resource tenure holders to monitor and assess the impact of the exercise of underground water rights on water bores and to enter into make good agreements with the owners of the bores; • require the preparation of underground water impact reports that establish underground water obligations, including obligations to monitor and manage impacts on aquifers and springs; • manage the cumulative impacts of the exercise of 2 or more resource tenure holders' underground water rights on underground water; and • give the chief executive and the office functions and powers for managing underground water.	Corvus will comply with its obligations under Chapter 3 of the *Water Act 2000*. This will include the preparation of an underground water impact report in accordance with the requirements of section 376 of the *Water Act 2000*. It is not anticipated that any cumulative management areas (CMAs) will need to be declared as there is no underground mining proposed by Corvus in the areas with proposed overlapping resource tenure (i.e. where the proposed TML and SPML overlap with the existing Kestrel and Gregory Crinum mining leases). As described further in Section 6.4.1, Corvus has undertaken desktop review of groundwater bore databases, registered bore logs and completed a contemporary bore census to obtain all necessary and available information on water bores.	DETSI (in relation to Chapter 3 of the *Water Act 2000*)	Yes
EP Regulation (section 41AA)	Release of particular contaminants to Great Barrier Reef catchment waters and other waters	Under the EP Regulation, the administrative authority must refuse to grant the application if the authority considers that the residual impact will not be adequately counterbalanced by offset measures for the Project.	The EIS will include a site water balance to determine if the controlled release of water is required. If required, the controlled release of mine affected water would be undertaken in accordance with the conditions of an EA.	DETSI	Yes

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 (section 255)	Approval to interfere with a railway	Required if the Project would interfere with a railway. In this context, 'interfere' means: • carry out works in or on a railway corridor; or • otherwise interfere with the railway or its operation.	The Project would involve the construction of a new train load-out facility that would utilise the existing Gordonstone Balloon Loop of the Burngrove to Gregory Railway. Construction of the new train load-out facility would involve works within the existing railway corridor.	Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Yes
Transport Infrastructure Act 1994	Upgrades to existing transport corridors	Required if the Project is proposing any upgrades to existing transport corridors.	Construction works for the Project may require approval for road works / road access works in a State controlled road.	DTMR	Yes
Fisheries Act 1994	Approval for waterway barrier works	Constructing or raising waterway barrier works within fish habitats; or building works in fish habitat areas. An approval is not required for waterway barrier works within waterways inside the mining tenure due to an exemption of mining activities from the *Fisheries Act 1994*.	The Project will not require an approval for waterway barrier works as no works within fish habitat areas are proposed to be undertaken outside of the mining tenure.	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)	No
Local Government					
Planning Regulation 2017	Development Application	Development approvals pursuant to the *Planning Regulation 2017*, the CHRC planning scheme may be required for operational works (such as excavation and filling, clearing of native vegetation and works that allow taking or interfering with water), material change of use, building works and reconfiguring a lot.	Development approvals may be required for project components located outside a mining lease.	CHRC	Yes

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014 (Chapter 3 Part 3)	Notifiable Road Use Approval	Required if the Project proposes to use a public road for a 'notifiable road use', being: • use of a public road, within an authorised area for a resource authority, for transport relating to a seismic survey or drilling activity; or • use of a public road at more than the relevant haulage threshold rates, being 50,000 tonnes per year on a State-controlled road or 10,000 tonnes per year on another public road, if the haulage relates to transporting minerals that were mined, released by mining or processed on land in an authorised area for a resource authority under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989*.	A Notifiable Road Use Approval will be required for any road haulage of product coal during the development phase of the underground mining area. The relevant public road authority is: • for a State-controlled road – DTMR (e.g. Gregory Highway); and • for another road – the relevant local government with control of the relevant road (e.g. Lilyvale Road).	CHRC and DTMR	No
Other					
MR Act and *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014*	Overlapping tenements	The interaction between overlapping areas of Mining Leases and petroleum tenements is governed by Chapter 4 of the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014*.	There are no overlapping areas of the mining leases proposed by Corvus and existing petroleum tenements.	DNRMMRRD	No

Legislation/ Policy	Approval	Approval Trigger	Relevance to Project	Administering Authority	Within EIS Scope
MR Act and *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014*	Restricted land consent	Where restricted lands, including land within 50 m laterally of prescribed distances of artesian wells, bores, dams, stockyards or water storages and 200 m laterally of permanent buildings used as a residence or for business, are identified as included within the boundaries of a proposed mining lease, consent will be required from: • any owners of the restricted land for the purposes of the MR Act and the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014* to the inclusion of the restricted land areas in the surface area of the mining lease; and • relevant owners and occupiers of the restricted land areas outside the mining lease boundaries for the Project, before Corvus can enter the area of the restricted land to carry out activities.	If restricted land is identified it will be relevant to the undertaking of the Project, and consent of any relevant landowners will be requested.	Queensland Treasury, DNRMMRRD	No
MR Act	Land access – compensation agreements	A mining lease cannot be granted unless: • compensation has been determined (whether by agreement or by determination of the Land Court) between Corvus and each person who is the owner of land the surface of which is the subject of the application and of any surface access to the application; and • the conditions of the agreement or determination have been or are being complied with by Corvus.	Compensation will be required to be agreed or determined with the underlying landowners for all areas where surface area rights are sought for the mining leases.	Queensland Treasury, DNRMMRRD	No

5 Location of Key Project Elements

Details of the local and regional natural environment are included in the below and subsequent sections of this IAS, particularly where the existing environment is described in Section 6.2.1 (Land Use and Built Environment), Section 6.3.1 (Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology), Section 6.4.1 (Water), Section 6.5.1 (Air, Noise, Visual Amenity and Greenhouse Gas) and Section 6.6.1 (Traffic and Transport).

5.1 Local Context

5.1.1 Properties and Land Tenure

The Project is wholly located within the Central Highlands LGA. On the local scale, the Project is primarily located on land within the rural locality of Gordonstone, with some supporting infrastructure located within the rural localities of Crinum and Lilyvale.

The Western Kangoulu People are the registered Native Title Claimants for the Project Area, which is covered under a regional native title claim lodged in 2013 (QC2013/002).

Figure 11 shows the rural properties within and immediately surrounding the Project.

A schedule of land summarising land tenure and reserves within the Project underground mining area and surface development areas is provided in Appendix C.

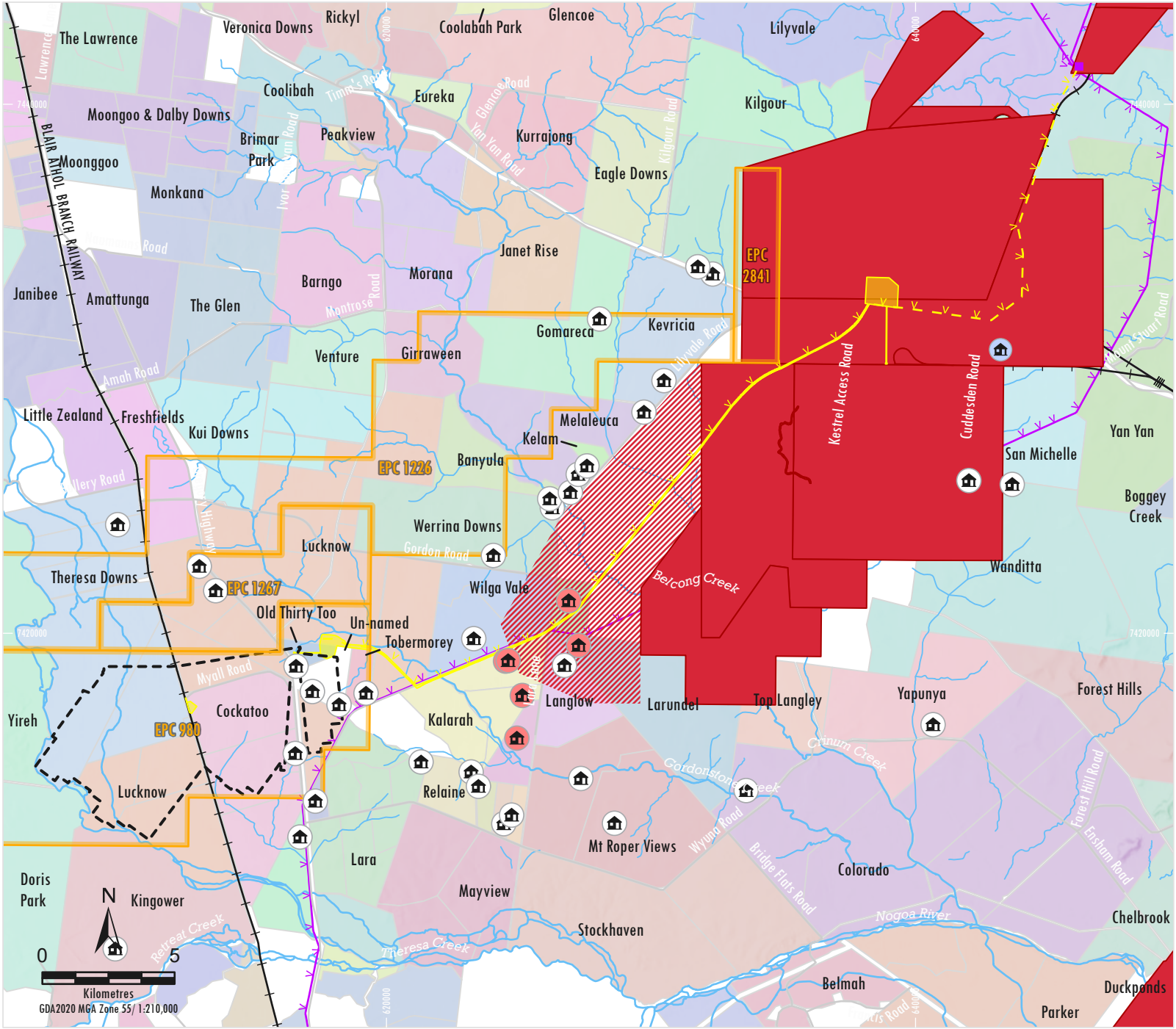
5.1.2 Surrounding Infrastructure and Mining Operations

As the Project is located in an existing mining and industrial precinct, the Project may have potential interactions/synergies with existing infrastructure and other mining operations in the surrounds.

Key existing infrastructure that overlaps with the Project Area includes:

- Gregory Highway.
- Blair Athol Branch Railway of the Central West Rail System.
- Local roads (Myall Road, Lilyvale Road, Lara Lane, Kestrel Access Road).

Existing mining operations immediately adjacent the Project include Kestrel Mine (including the proposed Kestrel West Extension Project) and Gregory Crinum Mine. Other mining operations in the vicinity include Ensham Mine, Oaky Creek Mine, Curragh Mine and Fairhill Mine further to the east (north-east of Nogoa River) and Capricorn Mine to the west (north of Argyle Creek).



*Sensitive Receptors within approximately 5km of the Project. These have been identified through a combination of desktop review, consultation and in-person verification (where possible). The location of all Sensitive Receptors will be confirmed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Rural Properties

Figure 11

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), Kestrel Coal Resources (June, 2024), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
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5.2 Regional Context

5.2.1 Towns

The Project is located approximately 17 km to the north of the key rural township and locality of Emerald, within the Central Highlands LGA. The majority of the existing health, education and accommodation infrastructure within the region are located within Emerald (Figure 1).

The Project is also located approximately 30 km, 40 km and 80 km from Capella, Tieri and Blackwater, respectively (Figure 1).

5.2.2 Transport and Access

The major road transport access route in the vicinity of the Project is the Gregory Highway, which runs generally north-south through the Project Area (Figure 2). More regionally, the Capricorn Highway runs east-west through Emerald.

There are three regional rail systems in the vicinity of the Project:

- Central West Rail System, including the Blair Athol Branch that bisects the Project Area and the Emerald to Winton Branch to the south-west of the Project.
- Blackwater Rail System, including Burngrove to Gregory Branch and Rocklands to Nogoa Branch.
- Goonyella Rail System to the north.

5.2.3 State Land

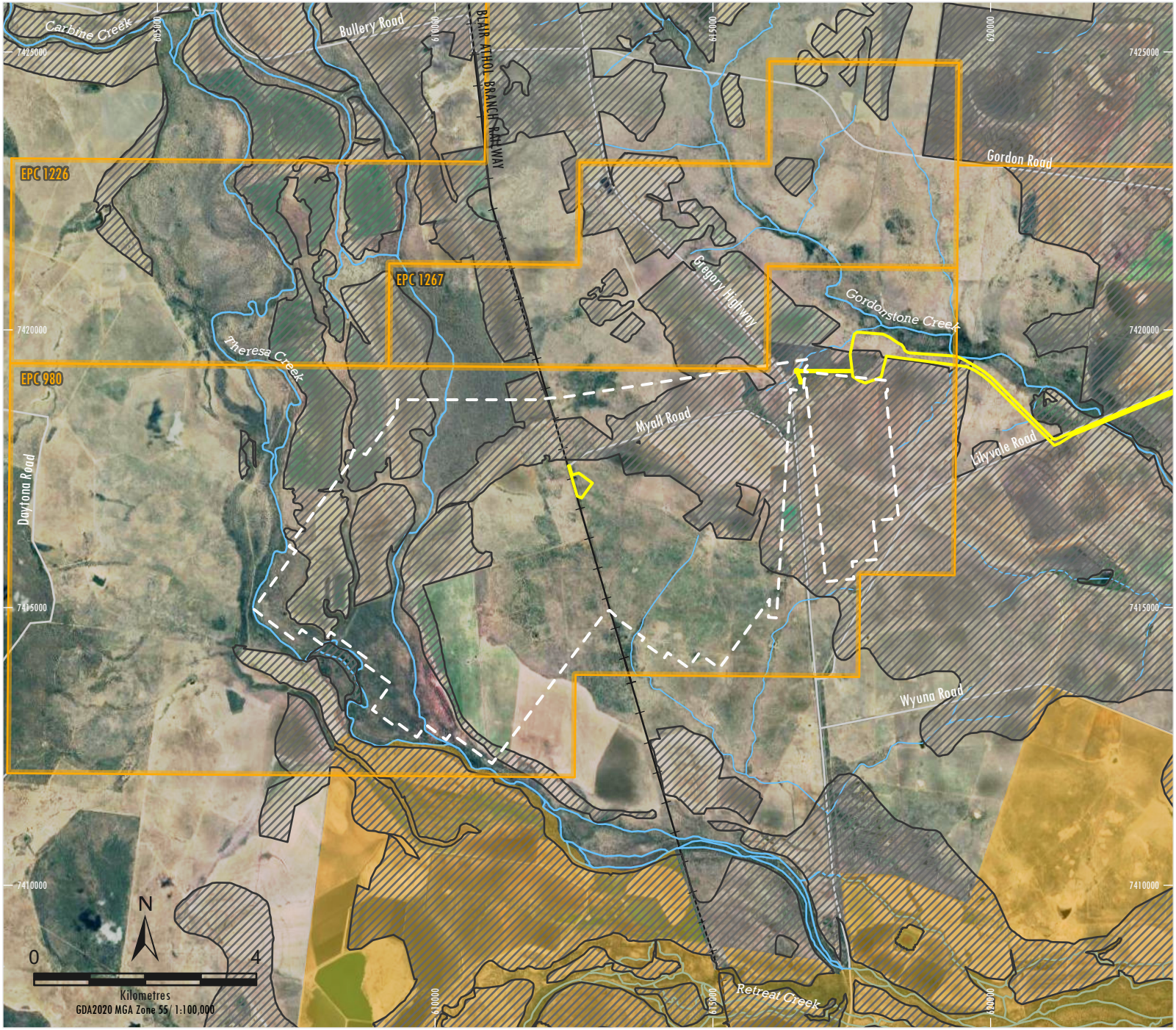
State land exists in the vicinity of the Project (e.g. Gregory Highway and Blair Athol Branch Railway). The Project underground mining layout has been designed to avoid subsidence impacts on these surface features.

Some external infrastructure requirements, such as water pipelines, are yet to be finalised and may therefore traverse State land.

5.2.4 Agricultural Areas

The Central Queensland Priority Agricultural Area is located south of Theresa Creek and would not be impacted by the Project (Figure 12).

Strategic Cropping Land (SCL), an area of regional interest under the RPI Act, is mapped within the Project Area (Figure 12). Corvus will comply with the relevant provisions of the RPI Act associated with carrying out a resource activity within an area of regional interest. As areas of regional interest are located within the Project Area, it is anticipated that a RIDA will be required. The application for the RIDA would be made following the outcomes of the SDPWO Act process.



Legend

- Railway

Areas of Regional Interest

- Priority Agricultural Areas
- Strategic Cropping Land

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Areas of Regional Interest

Figure 12

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Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
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The CHRC *Planning Scheme 2016 – Strategic Framework Map 3.0 Natural Resources and Landscapes Region* indicates that the Project would intersect land classified as Important Agricultural Areas and Class A and Class B Agricultural Land. Class A Crop Land is land that is suitable for a wide range of current and potential crops with nil to moderate limitations to production. Class B Limited Crop Land is suitable for a narrow range of crops. Class B land is suitable for sown pastures and may be suitable for a wider range of crops with changes to knowledge, economics or technology.

5.2.5 Nature Conservation Areas

There are no nature conservation areas in the Project Area. The nearest conservation area is the Caroa Island Paddock Nature Refuge, which is located approximately 4 km north-west (upstream) of the Project. Belmah Conservation Park is also located approximately 15 km south-east of the Project.

6 Environmental Considerations

A preliminary assessment of potential impacts of the Preferred Project Layout is provided in the following subsections. A detailed environmental assessment will be included in the EIS for the Project.

Following detailed assessment of the Project, environmental management and mitigation measures would be further developed in consultation with stakeholders and described in the EIS.

6.1 Climate

The climate of the Project locality is typical of a sub-tropical (moderately dry) zone. An automatic weather station at Emerald Airport (station ID: 035264) has been operated by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) since January 1981 and monitors average temperatures, rainfall, wind speed and direction, and cloud cover / height measurements.

Mean monthly temperatures and rainfall data for the station are presented in Figure 13. Average temperatures of the locality range from 10 degrees Celsius (°C) to 35°C, with occasional and seasonal heavy rains during the wet season. The mean annual rainfall is 557.6 millimetres (mm) with approximately 75% of the annual total occurring between October and March.

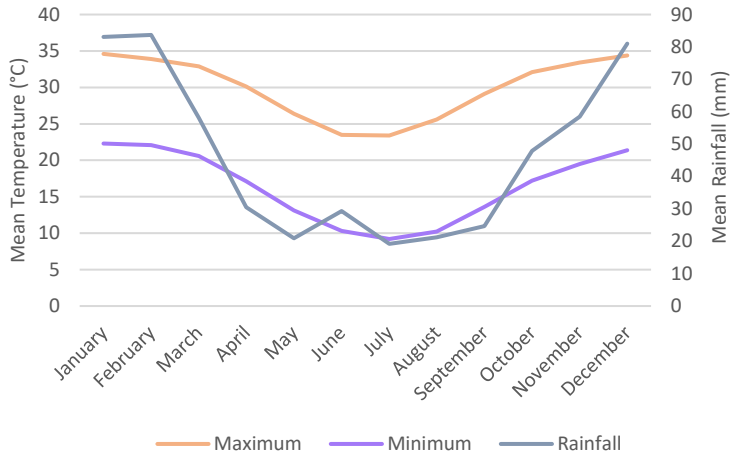


Figure 13 Mean Monthly Temperature and Rainfall

6.2 Land Use and Built Environment

6.2.1 Existing Environment

Land Resources

The Project underground mining area has been largely cleared through past agricultural practices, however some tracts of remnant vegetation exist, particularly along drainage lines. Remnant vegetation is also present to the south-west and north-east of the Project along Theresa Creek and Gordonstone Creek, respectively.

The existing land use within the Project Area is a mix of dryland cropping (Plate 10) and grazing of native pasture (Plate 11). Irrigated cropping areas associated with the Emerald Irrigation Area and the Nogoa Mackenzie Water Supply Scheme are located to the south of the Project.

Plate 10 Dryland Cropping

Plate 11 Native Pasture Grazing

The RPI Act identifies 'areas of regional interest', including Priority Agricultural Areas and Strategic Cropping Areas (SCAs). Priority Agricultural Areas are defined in the RPI Act as an area which includes:

- one or more areas used for a priority agricultural land use identified in a regional plan or the *Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014* (RPI Regulation); and
- inclusion on a map in a regional plan or the RPI Regulation.

SCA consists of the areas shown on the strategic cropping land (SCL) trigger map as SCL. SCL is land that is, or is likely to be, highly suitable for cropping because of a combination of the land's soil, climate and landscape features. Regionally mapped SCL is present within the underground mining area and surface development areas. Field verification of the regionally mapped SCL within the Project Area will be conducted during preparation of the EIS to determine whether the land meets the criteria for SCL. If it is determined to be SCL, Corvus will comply with the relevant provisions of the RPI Act associated with carrying out a resource activity within an area of regional interest.

The Central Queensland Priority Agricultural Area is located to the south of the Project (outside the underground mining area) (Figure 12).

Geology and Soils

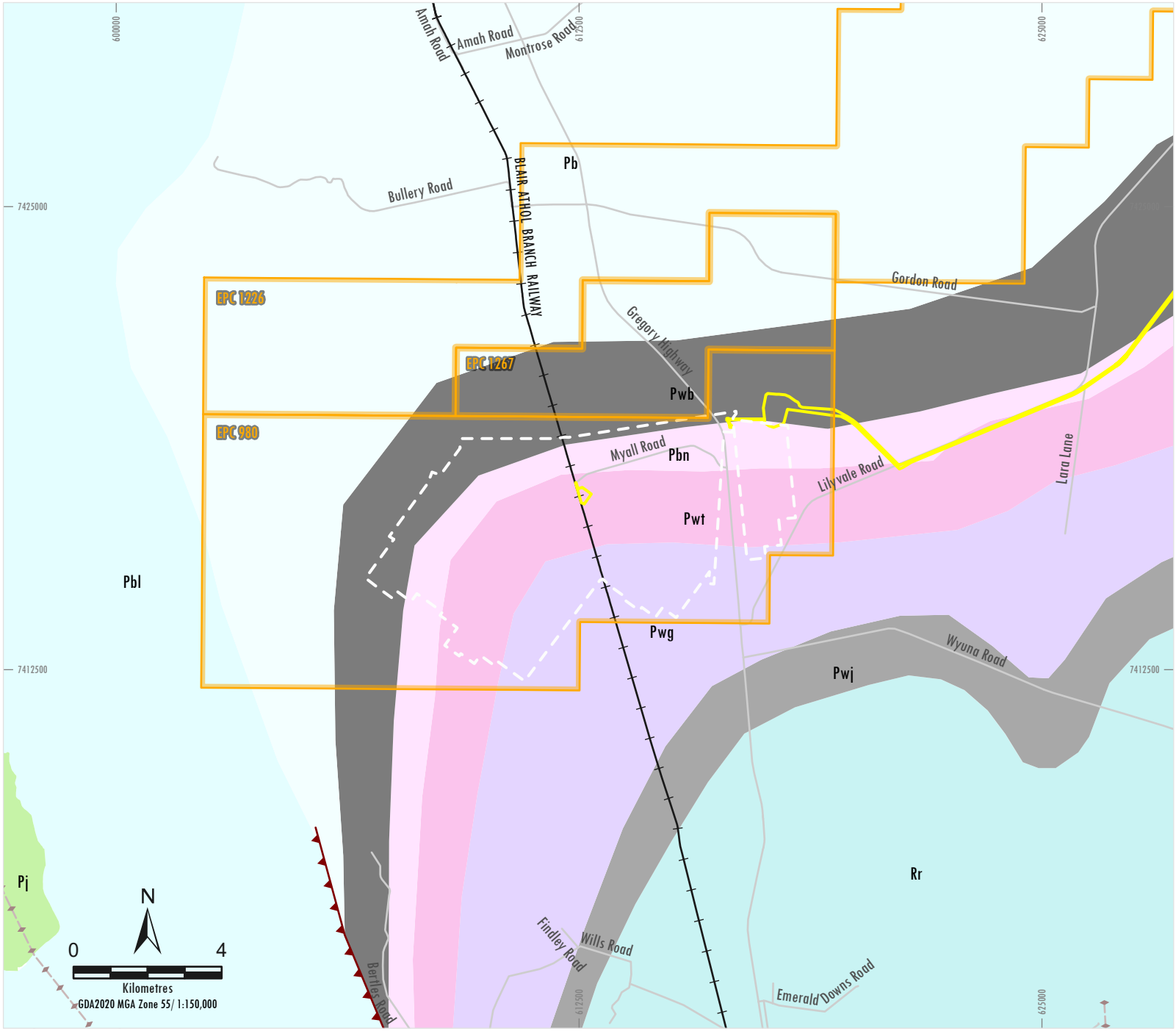
The Project is located on the western limb of a syncline that gently plunges to the south-west between the Capella Block and Comet Ridge in the central Bowen Basin (Hewitt, 2005; Rosenbaum and Slater, 2007). The gently folded Permian strata are unconformably overlain by flat lying Cainozoic volcanics and sediments (Hewitt, 2005; Rosenbaum and Slater, 2007).

Regional solid outcrop and surface geology are shown on Figure 14 and Figure 15. The geology of the Project Area is well understood and informed by an extensive exploration drilling program comprising a total of 347 holes across all EPCs.

The target Corvus 2 and German Creek Seams occur in the German Creek Formation of the Blackwater Group (Rosenbaum and Slater, 2007). Seam thickness of the Corvus 2 Seam averages approximately 2.43 m, which is considered a medium height for underground coal mining and supporting of high productivity longwall extraction. The depth to the Corvus 2 Seam (depth of cover) ranges from approximately 140 m in the north of the underground mining area to approximately 320 m in the south (Figure 16), with the German Creek Seam lying a further 8 m to 18 m below the Corvus 2 Seam.

Soil types in the underground mining area are shown on Figure 17 and have been generally described as (DETSI, 2023):

- deep to very deep brown duplex soil with thick, sandy surface and moderately to strongly alkaline subsoil (Sodosol) located on the undulating areas; and
- very deep, black to grey cracking clay on alluvial sediments (Vertosol) located on the low-lying areas in the south and west of the Project underground mining area.



Legend

- Railway

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area

Rock Units

- Rewan Formation (Rr)
- Rangal Coal Measures (Pwj)
- Burngrove Formation (Pwg)
- Fair Hill Formation (Pwt)
- MacMillan Formation (Pbn)
- Moranbah/German Creek Coal Measures (Pwb)
- Aldebaran Sandstone (Pbl)
- Back Creek Group (Pb)
- Reids Dome beds (Pj)

Structure

- Thrust Fault, High Confidence
- Fold, Anticline

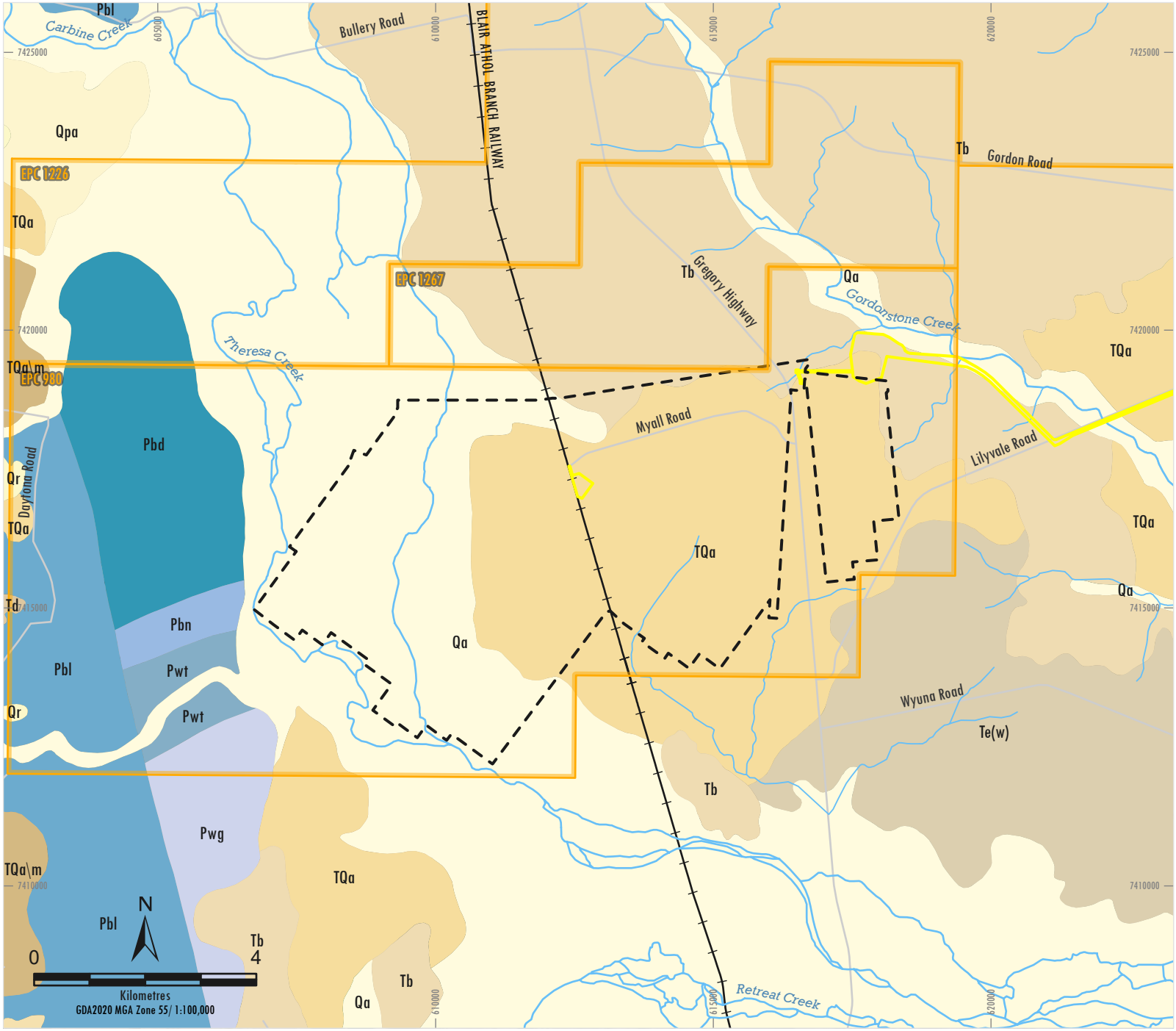
Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Regional Solid Geology

Figure 14

Source: Structure Supermodel 2017 - Fault Characterisation In Permian To Jurassic Coal Measures (Sliwa, Babaahmadi & Esterle, 2018). Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025)

COR\IAS\D\14



Legend

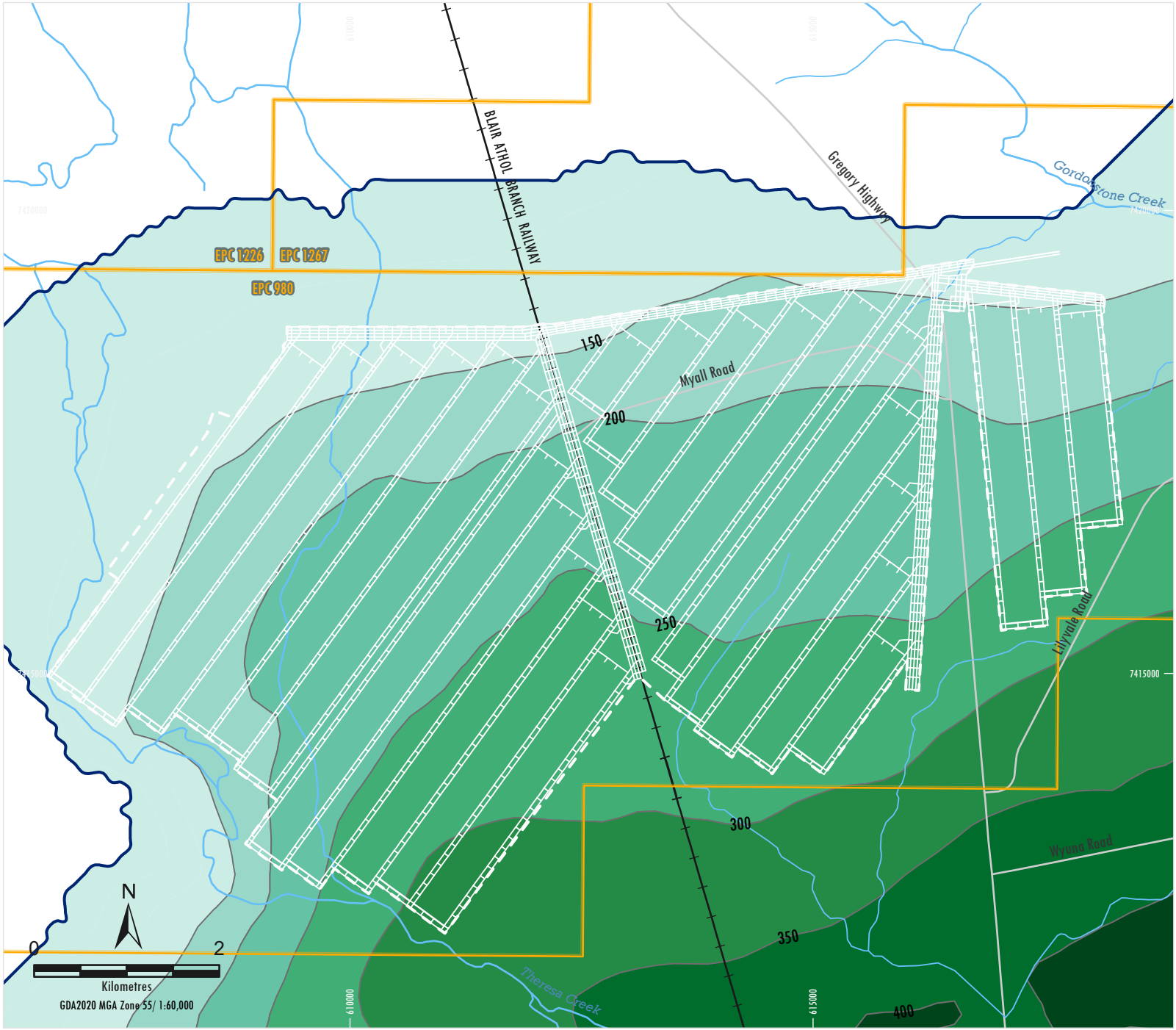
- Railway
- Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project
- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area
- Detailed Surface Geology
- Aldebaran Sandstone (Pbl)
- Burngrove Formation (Pwg)
- Emerald Formation(w) (Te(w))
- Fair Hill Formation (Pwt)
- German Creek Formation (Pbd)
- MacMillan Formation (Pbn)
- Floodplain Alluvium (Qa)
- Floodplain Alluvium on High Terraces (Qpa)
- Residual and Colluvial Deposits: Basalt Derived (Qr)
- High-Level Alluvial Deposits (TQa)
- High-Level Alluvium and Colluvium (TQa\m)
- Tertiary Basalt (Tb)
- Duricrusted Palaeosols (Td)
- Silcrete (Td\q)

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Regional Surface Geology

Figure 15

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025)
COR\IAS\D\15



Legend

Railway

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Corvus EPCs

Indicative Underground Mining Area

Indicative Underground Mine Plan (Corvus 2 Seam)

Corvus 2 Seam Sub-crop

Depth of Cover to Corvus 2 Seam (m)

150 - 200

200 - 250

250 - 300

300 - 350

350 - 400

400 - 450

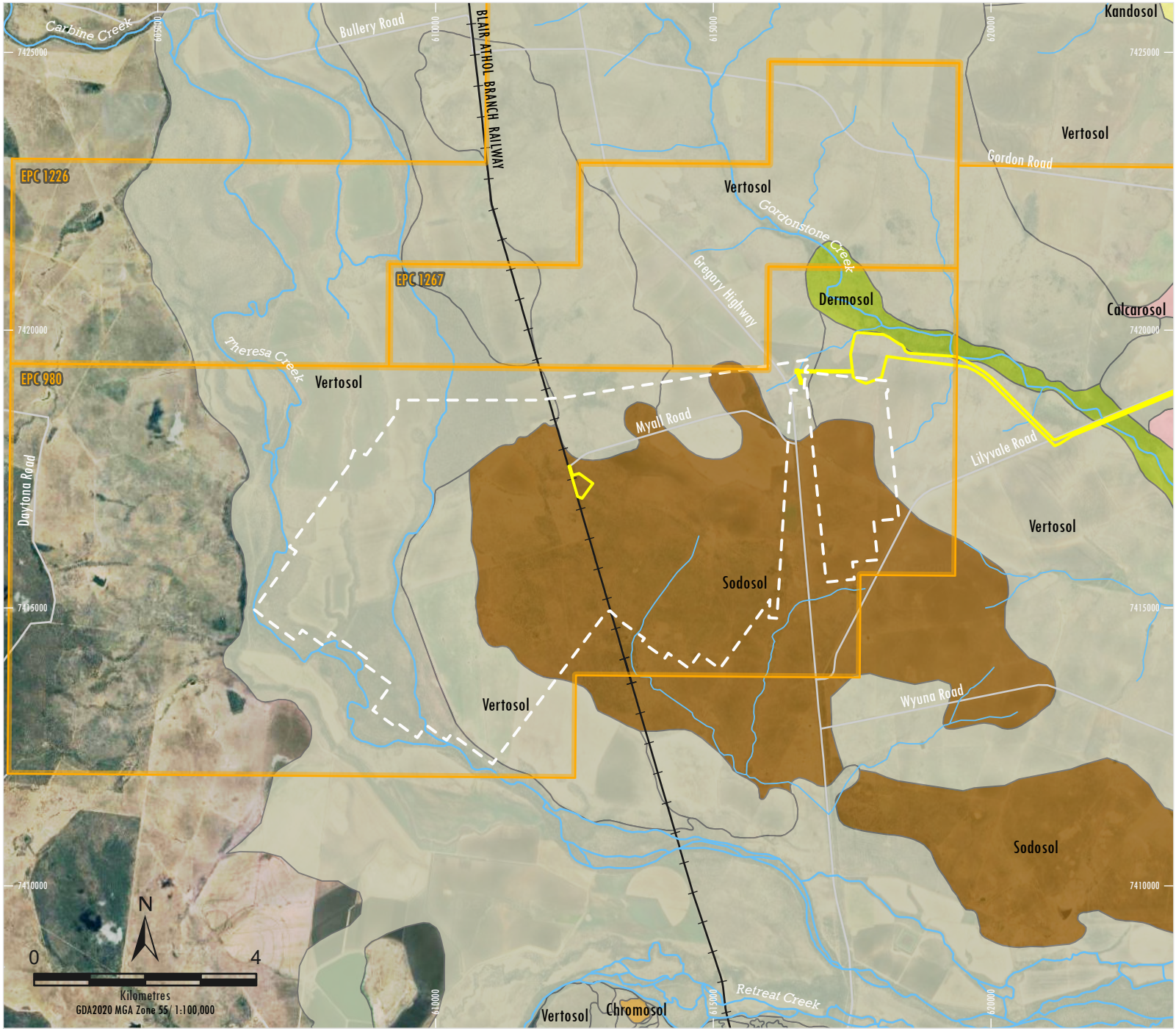
Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Depth of Cover - Corvus 2 Seam

Figure 16

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), Measured Group (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)

COR\IAS\D\16



Legend

- Railway

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area

Australian Soil Classification

- Calcarosol
- Chromosol
- Dermosol
- Kandosol
- Sodosol
- Vertosol

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Soil Types

Figure 17

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
COR\IAS\D\17

Zoning

Land within the Project Area is zoned as 'Rural' by the *Central Highlands Regional Planning Scheme 2016*.

As identified in Table 5, development approvals pursuant to the *Planning Regulation 2017* and the *Central Highlands Regional Planning Scheme 2016* may be required for operational works which are located outside a mining lease.

At this stage, the only works planned to occur outside of a mining lease include a water pipeline (if deemed necessary) and electricity transmission infrastructure. These types of infrastructure are both identified in Table 5.4.16 of the *Central Highlands Regional Planning Scheme 2016* as 'Accepted Development' on Rural land. Therefore, in accordance with clause 1.4[1][a] of the *Central Highlands Regional Planning Scheme 2016*, these activities would not require a development approval.

The need for any development approval under the *Central Highlands Regional Planning Scheme 2016* will be further assessed and described in the EIS.

Topography

The underground mining area consists primarily of slightly undulating grazing land. Surface elevations vary from a low point of approximately 180 metres above Australian Height Datum (mAHD) in the south and west (adjacent Theresa Creek), to a central high point of approximately 210 mAHD (adjacent the Gregory Highway), before falling again to approximately 200 mAHD in the east (adjacent Gordonstone Creek). The CPP Area is located at approximately 200 mAHD.

The underground mining area is located within the catchments of Theresa Creek and Gordonstone Creek, which flow separately to the Nogoa River. The Nogoa River flows in a south-easterly direction away from the underground mining area (Figure 2).

6.2.2 Potential Impacts

Potential impacts to land associated with the development of the Project include:

- land use changes where Project infrastructure is proposed;
- subsidence impacts within the underground mining area;
- direct disturbance of regionally mapped SCL within Project surface infrastructure areas and indirect impacts from subsidence in the underground mining area; and
- land contamination from activities ancillary to mining.

Potential subsidence impacts in the underground mining area include:

- localised changes in slope;
- surface tensile cracking;
- changes to surface drainage, including localised ponding in some areas;
- localised longitudinal slope increases and waterway re-alignment, where waterways traverse subsidence areas; and
- changes to soil physical characteristics.

The EIS will include an assessment of potential impacts to land, in consideration of the DETSI Guideline *Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Land*.

Preliminary subsidence modelling indicates tilts within the underground mining area would typically be within 10 to 20 mm/m, with a maximum of 36 mm/m (equivalent to a maximum change in slope of 2.1 degrees).

A PRC Plan will be developed and submitted alongside the EIS for the Project. The PRC Plan will demonstrate how all land affected by mining activities will be rehabilitated to a safe and stable landform that does not cause environmental harm and is able to sustain an approved PMLU.

The primary and secondary impacts of longwall mine subsidence are well studied and described by multiple authors. Case studies conducted at longwall mining operations in Queensland (at the neighbouring Kestrel Mine) and NSW (Beltana Coal Mine) found (Trotter and Frazier, 2009; Thompson et al., 2010; Frazier et al., 2010; Frazier, 2015):

- agricultural production can continue above longwalls with little or no impact to agricultural productivity; and
- yield and soil qualities showed no significant impact from subsidence.

The following built features are located within, or immediately adjacent to, the underground mining area and may be subject to subsidence:

- three dwellings (all privately owned, Figure 11);
- Myall Road;
- private unsealed roads and tracks;
- agricultural equipment (e.g. water tanks, sheds, fences, etc.); and
- several groundwater bores.

The EIS will include an assessment of potential subsidence impacts on these built features.

6.2.3 Minimisation, Mitigation and Management Measures

The underground mining area has been designed to avoid direct subsidence on the following (Figure 8):

- Blair Athol Branch Railway line;
- Gregory Highway;
- main channel of Theresa Creek; and
- Central Queensland Priority Agricultural Area (located south of Theresa Creek).

Any potential subsidence impacts on dwellings will be determined as part of the EIS. It is anticipated that these could be managed with the implementation of preventive measures or proactively managing the subsidence impacts during active subsidence. Management strategies may include:

- Pre-mining inspections of the dwellings by a structural engineer and/or builder to assess their existing conditions.
- If parts of the structures appear to be marginally stable, or could become unstable due to mining, preventive measures would be implemented to improve stability prior to active subsidence.
- Should these dwellings remain occupied during active subsidence, Corvus would undertake visual and ground monitoring to identify adverse impacts or irregular ground movements from mining. Trigger Action Response Plans would be developed for each dwelling and would include the provision to temporarily relocate the residents if there is potential for the dwelling to become unsafe.

Detailed management strategies for potential subsidence impacts to dwellings would be described in Property Subsidence Management Plans, which would be prepared in consultation with the landowners (refer below).

Where remediation works for subsidence impacts are identified to be required, it is anticipated that these works could be conducted using standard earthmoving and agricultural practices. Temporary suspension of agricultural activities in these areas may be required while the works are undertaken.

Detailed management strategies for potential subsidence impacts to agricultural productivity would be described in Property Subsidence Management Plans.

The Property Subsidence Management Plans would be provided to the landholder/occupier prior to mining in the area and would provide:

- Description of the property:
  - An easy-to-read plan of the property in relation to the underground mining layout.
  - A description of all improvements to the property.
  - Characterisation of agricultural practices on the property that may be impacted by subsidence.
- Predicted subsidence impacts:
  - Details of predicted subsidence effects.
  - The expected timing of mine subsidence.
  - A description of the expected impacts of subsidence to property improvements and agricultural production.
  - The probabilities of subsidence impacts occurring.
- Monitoring, mitigation and management:
  - Description of monitoring and surveys that would be conducted prior to, during and following mining (e.g. visual monitoring and structure surveys).
  - The process for identifying impacts that occur as a result of mining.
  - Description of measures that would be implemented to mitigate or remediate impacts should they be identified to occur.
  - Description of the timing of the implementation of mitigation or remediation works (e.g. prior to mining or following completion of subsidence).
- A process for determining compensation for any loss of production from areas where subsidence management or remediation works result in temporary exclusion of agricultural activities.
- Contact details for Corvus should further information be required.

6.3 Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology

6.3.1 Existing Environment

The following information sources were used to identify any Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and/or Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) with the potential to occur in the Project Area or surrounds:

- WildNet Wildlife Database Search (DETSI, 2025);
- EPBC Act Protected Matters Search (DCCEEW, 2025a);
- Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) Database Search (ALA, 2025);

- Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map;
- Regulated Vegetation Management Map; and
- Previous assessment documentation covering the Project Area and wider surrounds.

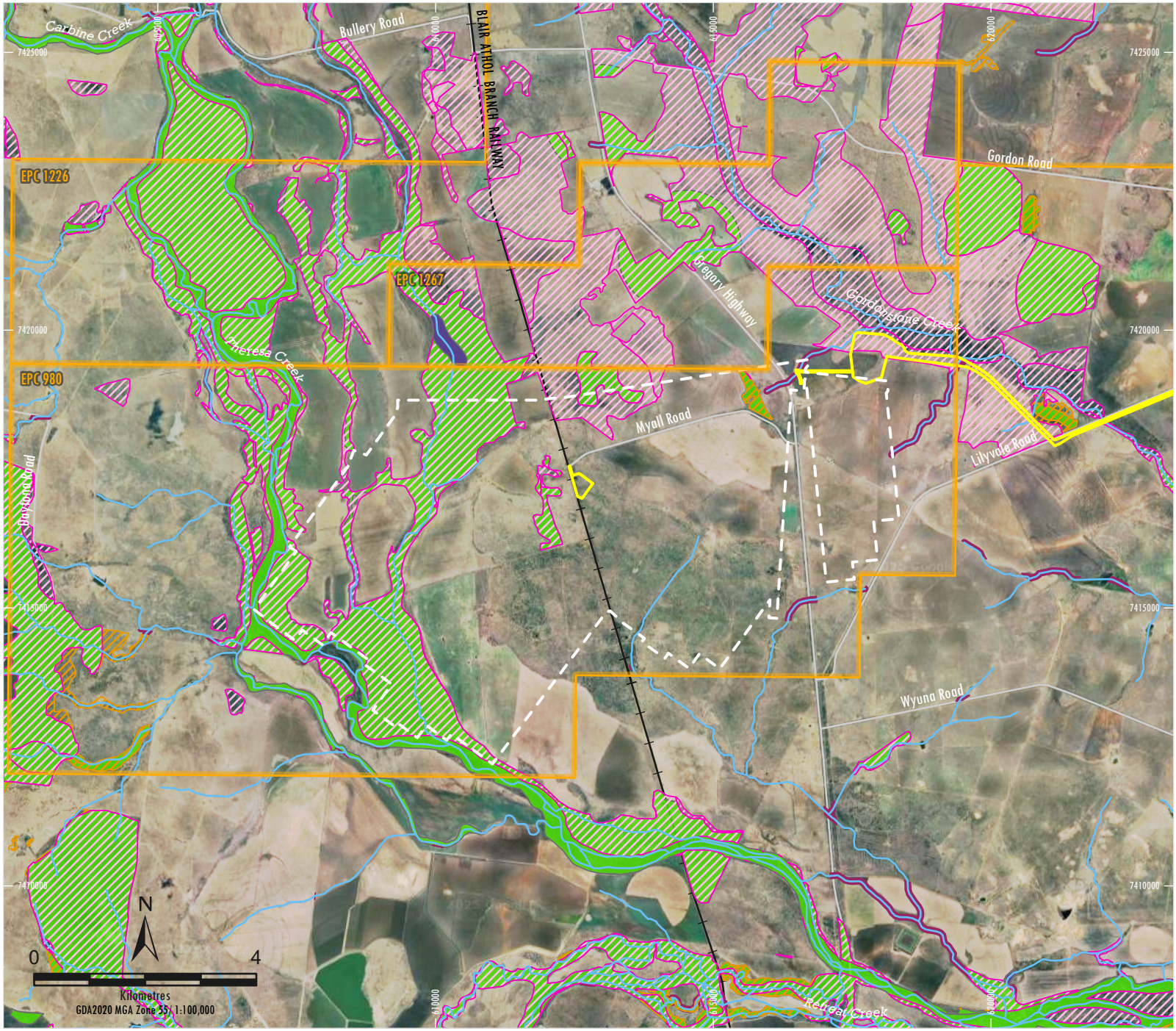
Field Surveys

Ecological surveys across the Project Area were undertaken for the Teresa Coal Project in 2011 and 2012 by GHD. This included comprehensive flora, fauna and aquatic surveys (including stygofauna sampling). Despite the extent of survey work undertaken for the Teresa Coal Project, contemporary seasonal surveys for the Project have been undertaken in 2024 and 2025 and the results of these surveys will be presented in the EIS. This includes:

- Terrestrial flora surveys, including:
  - ground-truthing regional ecosystems (REs);
  - assessing vegetation against listing criteria for threatened ecological communities;
  - targeted threatened species surveys; and
  - collection of terrestrial habitat quality data.
- Terrestrial fauna surveys, including:
  - diurnal bird surveys and habitat searches;
  - nocturnal spotlighting;
  - Anabat call recording;
  - motion-sensing cameras; and
  - Koala Spot Assessment Technique (SAT) searches.
- Aquatic ecology surveys, including:
  - in-situ water quality sampling;
  - aquatic habitat assessments;
  - macroinvertebrate sampling; and
  - fish and turtle surveys.
- Sampling of potential groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) as per the *Australian Groundwater-dependent Ecosystems Toolbox: Assessment Framework*.

Regional Ecosystems within the Project Area

The majority (approximately 75%) of the Project Area has been previously cleared (Figure 18, Figure 19 and Figure 20). While there are some patches of remnant vegetation within the Project Area, the vegetation and species habitat which is present has also been heavily impacted by historical and current broad-scale vegetation clearing, cattle grazing and weed encroachment.



Legend

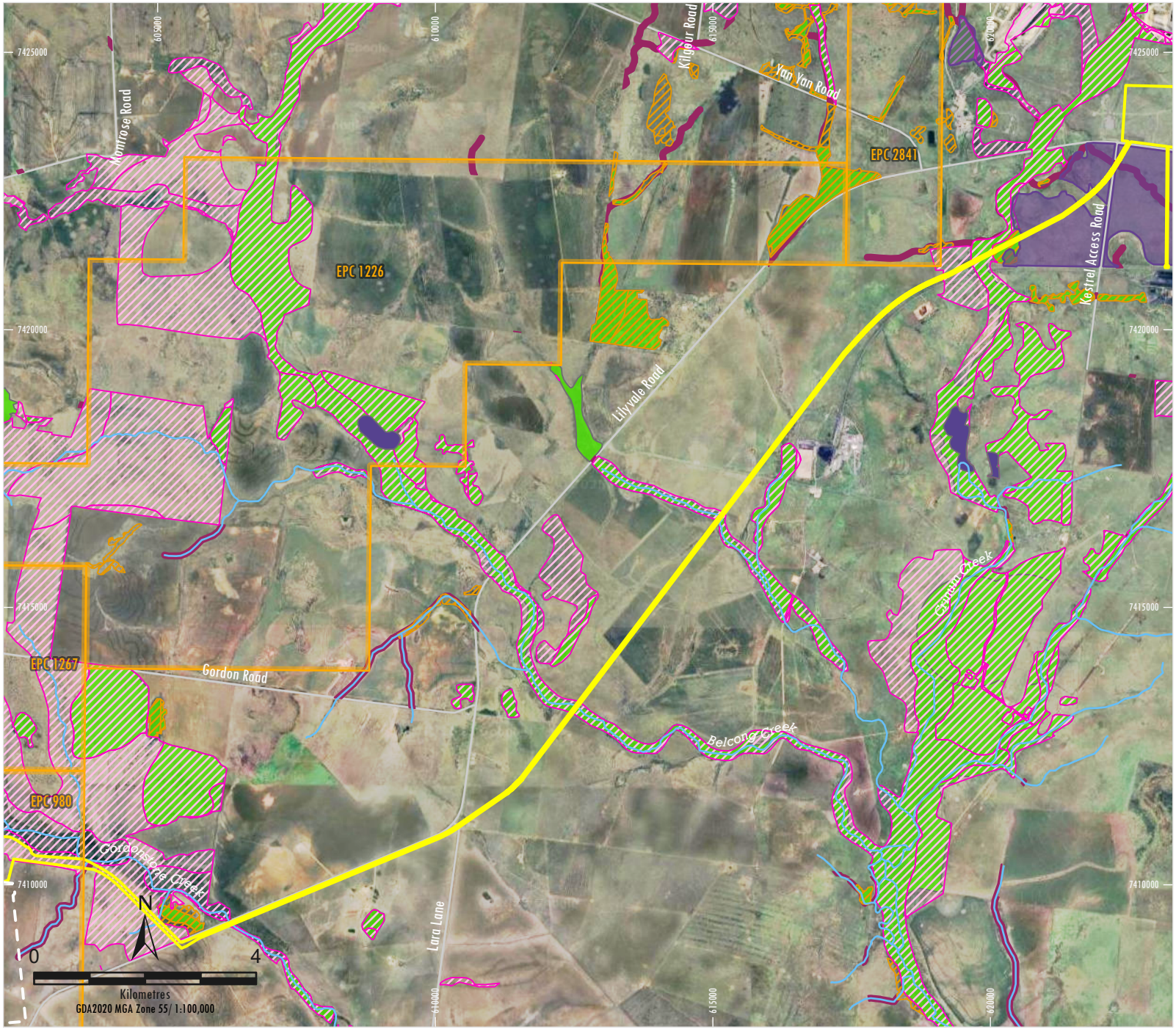
- Railway
- Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project
- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area
- MSES - Regulated Vegetation
- Defined Watercourse
- Essential Habitat
- Category B Endangered or Of Concern
- Category C Endangered or Of Concern
- Category R (Regrowth Vegetation within 50m of a Watercourse)
- 100m from Wetland

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Matters of State Environmental Significance - Mine Area

Figure 18

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
COR\IAS\D\18



Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
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Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Matters of State Environmental Significance - Conveyor Corridor

Figure 19

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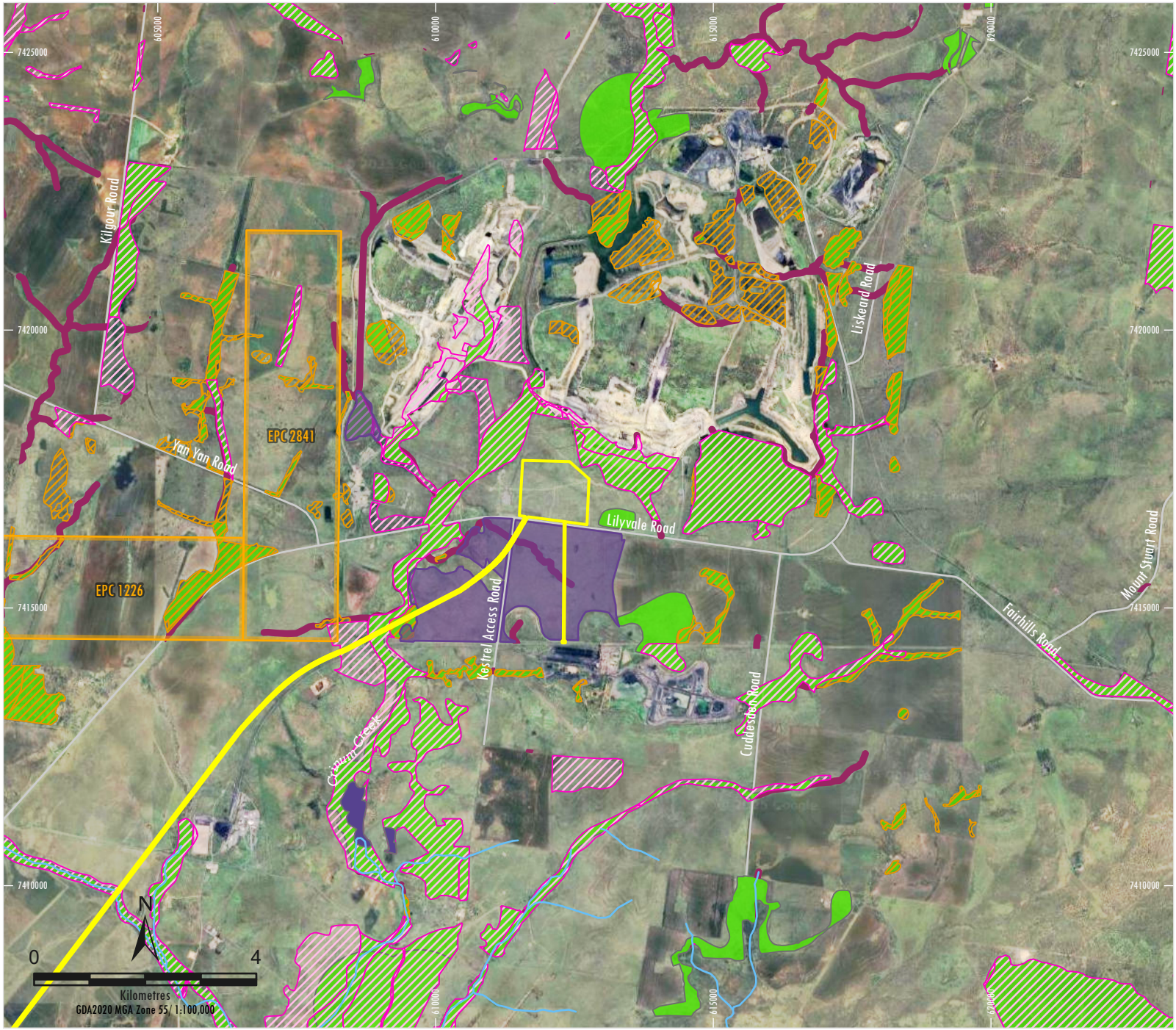


Legend

- Railway

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Surface Development Area

MSES - Regulated Vegetation

- Defined Watercourse
- Essential Habitat
- Category B Endangered or Of Concern
- Category C Endangered or Of Concern
- 100m from Wetland
- Biodiversity Offset Area (Category A)
- Category R (Regrowth Vegetation within 50m of a Watercourse)

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Matters of State Environmental Significance - CPP Area

Figure 20

Vessi

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
COR\IAS\N\20

Based on the Government mapping, in combination with the ground-truthing undertaken to date, the Project surface development areas contain approximately 45.5 ha of remnant woodland, 154.5 ha of native grassland and 147 ha of previously cleared land / non-remnant vegetation (Figure 18, Figure 19 and Figure 20). The underground mining area contains approximately 3,805.5 ha of previously cleared land / non-remnant vegetation, 90 ha of native grassland and 890.5 ha of remnant woodland vegetation (Figure 18).

Field surveys undertaken to date, have identified that the vegetation within the Project Area is dominated by the following REs:

- RE 11.3.3 – *Eucalyptus coolabah* woodland on alluvial plains.
- RE 11.4.9 – *Acacia harpophylla* shrubby woodland with *Terminalia oblongata* on Cainozoic clay plains.
- RE 11.5.3 – *Eucalyptus populnea* +/- *E. melanophloia* +/- *Corymbia clarksoniana* woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces.
- RE 11.8.5 – *Eucalyptus orgadophila* open woodland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.
- RE 11.8.11 – *Dichanthium sericeum* grassland on Cainozoic igneous rocks.

Of these, both RE 11.8.11 and RE 11.3.3 have an, 'Of Concern' Biodiversity Status, while RE 11.4.9 has an 'Endangered' Biodiversity Status.

Matters of State Environmental Significance

Analysis of data collected during the field surveys is ongoing and, as such, final survey results are not yet available. With this in mind, Figure 18, Figure 19 and Figure 20 show the State Government MSES mapping across the Project Area. The occurrence of MSES across the Project Area is described below.

Regulated Vegetation

Vegetation across the Project Area has been heavily impacted by historical and current broad-scale vegetation clearing and cattle grazing. Notwithstanding this, patches of remnant vegetation occur across the Project Area.

As shown on Figure 18, Figure 19 and Figure 20, the Project Indicative Surface Development Area contains some regulated vegetation. Preliminary flora surveys have confirmed that the vast majority the Category B mapping across within the Project Area is either:

- RE 11.8.11, a native grassland community listed as 'Of Concern' under the Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) (Plate 12); or
- RE 11.3.3, a *Eucalyptus coolabah* woodland listed as 'Of Concern' under the VM Act.

Plate 12 Example of RE 11.8.11 within the Project Area

While the field surveys have identified some small patches of Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) which constitute RE 11.4.7, RE 11.4.8 and RE 11.4.9 (all listed as 'Endangered' under the VM Act), these patches are highly fragmented and have been subject to cattle grazing.

Based on the preliminary ground-truthed mapping, the Project surface development area contains approximately 164 ha of Of Concern RE and approximately 15.5 ha of Endangered RE.

Small areas of Category R regulated vegetation also occur along the watercourses proposed to be traversed by the ROM coal conveyor (Figure 18, Figure 19 and Figure 20).

As shown on Figure 18, Figure 19 and Figure 20, there are areas of Essential Habitat within the Project Area, including:

- Essential Habitat for the Ornamental Snake along Theresa Creek and its associated tributaries, as well as a patch adjacent to the Gregory Crinum Biodiversity Offset Area; and
- Essential Habitat for the King Bluegrass near Gordonstone Creek and at the proposed CPP Area.

While the Project has been designed to avoid areas of Essential Habitat where practicable, an area of Essential Habitat for the Ornamental Snake would be traversed by the overland ROM coal conveyor (Figure 20).

The Project Area also contains regulated vegetation within a defined distance of 'watercourses' (as defined under the VM Act), relevant to watercourse crossings associated with the proposed overland ROM coal conveyor.

The Project Area does not contain any regulated vegetation within a defined distance of a 'wetland'.

Connectivity

As described above, the Project Area contains regulated vegetation that would be cleared by the Project. As part of the EIS, EcoSmart Ecology will use the Landscape Fragmentation and Connectivity (LFC) tool to determine whether the Project would result in a significant impact on this MSES.

Wetlands and Watercourses

There are no Wetland Protection Areas, Wetlands of High Ecological Significance, or wetlands/watercourses in High Ecological Value Waters within the Project Area.

Protected Wildlife Habitat

Table 6 lists the conservation significant flora and fauna species predicted to occur with the locality based on desktop assessment. Of the 40 species listed in Table 6, only one flora species and four fauna species have been previously recorded in the locality, and none of these were located within the Project Area (noting surveys and associated data analysis is currently ongoing) (Figure 21).

Protected Areas

No Protected Areas declared under the NC Act are located within the Project Area.

Waterway Providing for Fish Passage

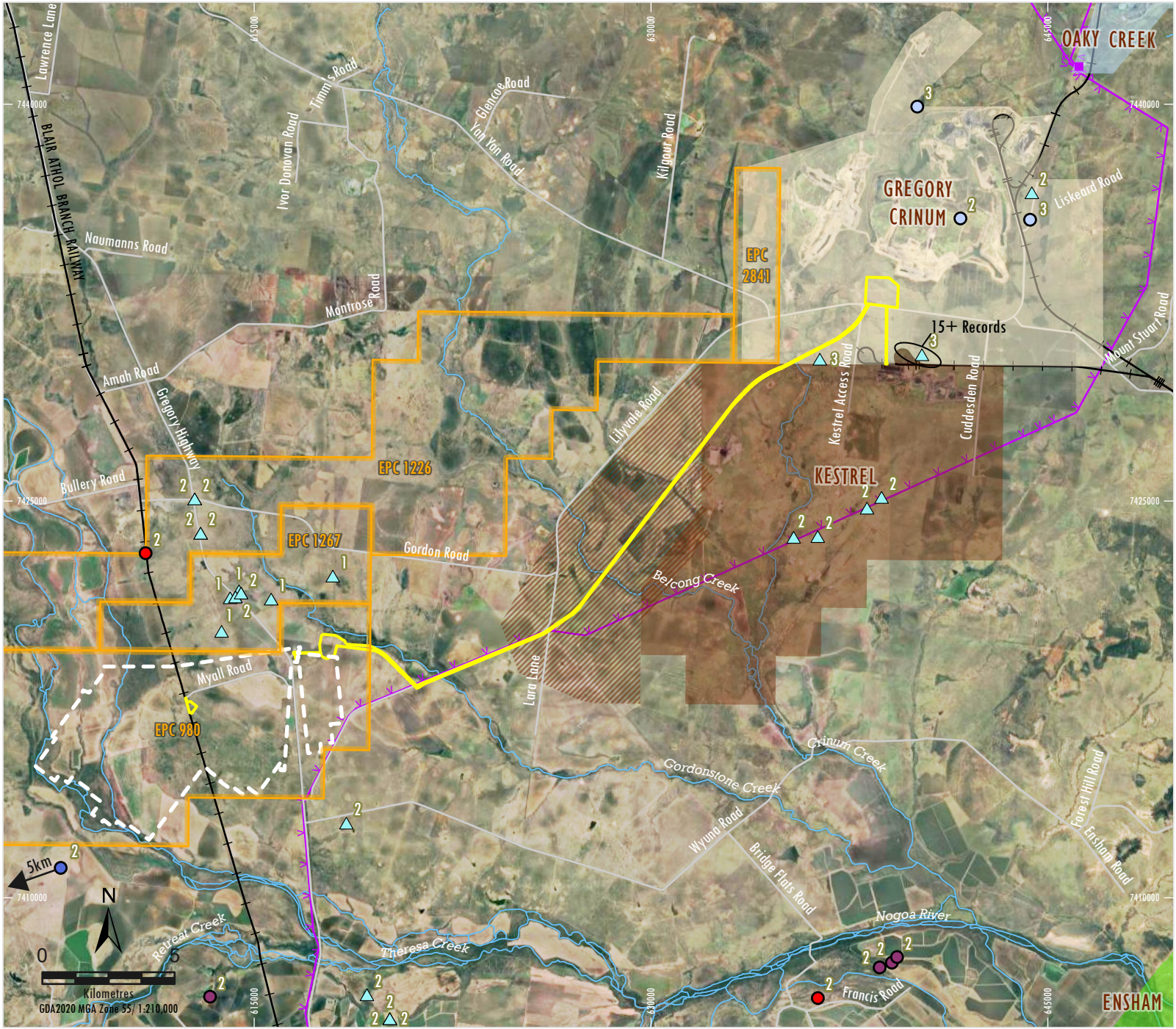
Waterways which provide for fish passage are located within the Project Area. Figure 22 shows that the underground mining area contains waterways with Fish Passage Attributes of 1 (low risk) and 4 (major risk). Further to this, the Project surface infrastructure (i.e. mine access road, ROM coal conveyor and product coal conveyor) traverse waterways with Fish Passage Attributes of 1 (low risk), 2 (moderate risk), 3 (high risk) and 4 (major risk).

Importantly, waterway crossings for the Project would be constructed with consideration to the Accepted Development Requirements for Operational Work that is Constructing or Raising Waterway Barrier Works to enable fish passage to be maintained within / through the Project Area.

The EIS would provide a detailed assessment of potential impacts on this MSES, in accordance with the *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy Significant Residual Impact Guideline.*

Legally Secured Offset Area

The overland ROM coal and product coal conveyors traverse a biodiversity offset area established for the Gregory Crinum Mine M-Block Extension (Figure 20). Corvus is currently in discussions with Sojitz regarding the Project and potential impacts on its land, including this offset area (Section 7). The Project Area covers approximately 14.5 ha of the offset area which is all mapped by Stantec (2023) as grassland vegetation (Of Concern RE 11.8.11). All instances of Brigalow woodland within the offset area would be avoided by the Project.



Legend

- Railway
- Regional Electricity Transmission Line
- Zone Substations
- Watercourses (defined by Water Act 2000)

Threatened Species Records

- King Bluegrass
- Koala
- Ornamental Snake (record from 1975) (5km outside of figure extent)
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Squatter Pigeon (southern)

Other Mining Operations

- Sojitz Gregory Crinum
- Oaky Creek Holdings
- Idemitsu Australia
- Kestrel Coal Resources
- Kestrel West Project Area

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area

Note: Greater Glider identified by GHD (2012) along Theresa Creek but location not recorded. A Grey Falcon was also recorded along Theresa Creek but its location has been redacted as it is listed as a 'Sensitive Species'.

Reference:
1. GHD (2012)
2. Atlas of Living Australia (2025)
3. Stantec (2023)

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Listed Threatened Species Records

Figure 21

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Source: Corvus Resources (2025), GHD (2012), Atlas of Living Australia (2025), Stantec (2023), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/ Airbus (2025)
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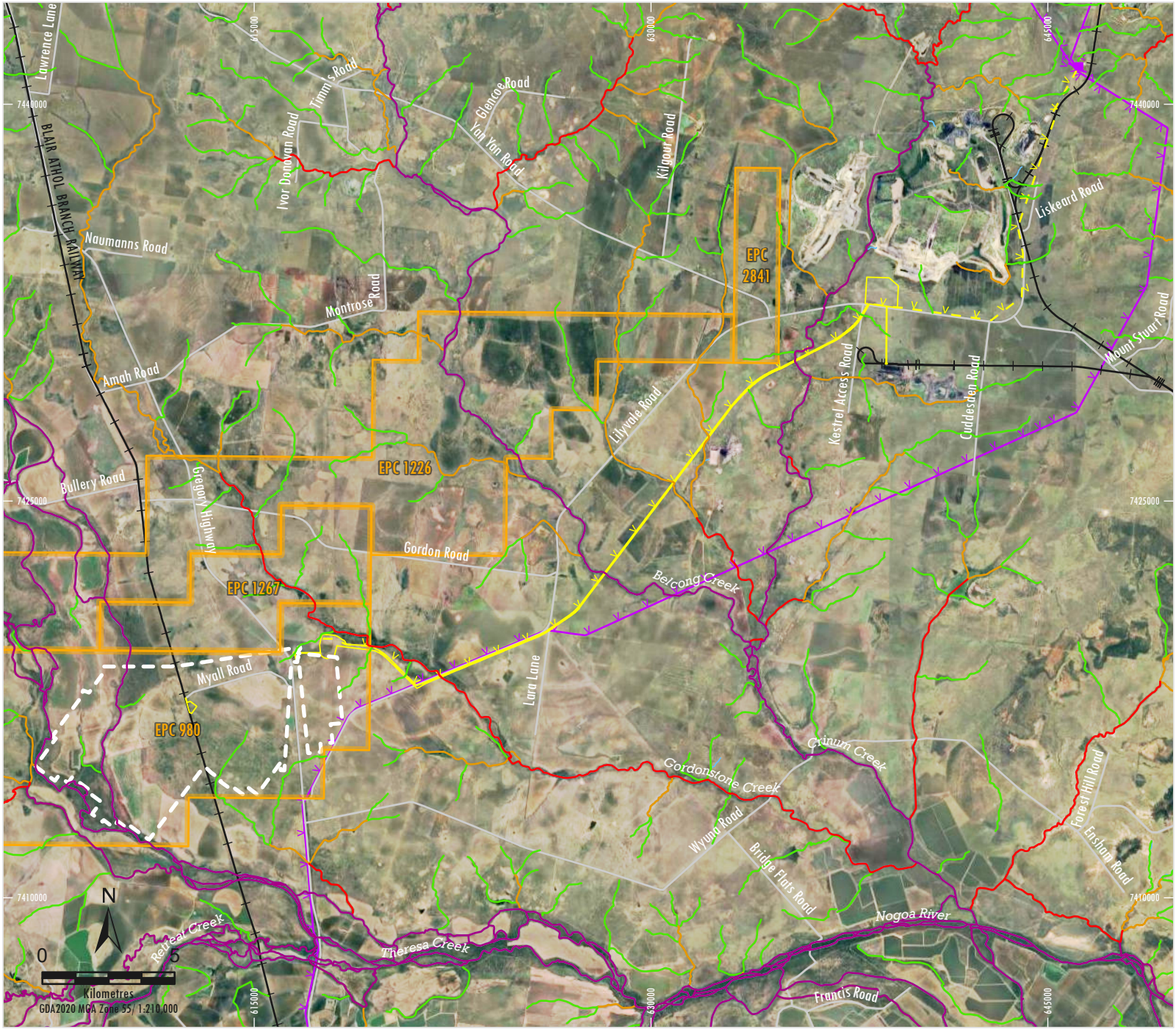


Legend

- Railway
- Regional Electricity Transmission Line
- Zone Substations

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area
- Indicative 66kV Feeder Line

Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works (Fisheries Act, 1994)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Queensland Waterways for Waterway Barrier Works

Figure 22

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), Kestrel Coal Resources (June, 2024), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
COR\IAS\D\22

Table 6

Potentially Occurring Conservation Significant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Protected Matters Search	ALA	Wildnet Online
Flora						
Cadellia pentastylis	Ooline	V	V	Predicted	-	-
Dichanthium queenslandicum	King Blue-grass	E	V	Predicted	Yes	Yes
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	V	LC	Predicted	-	-
Polianthion minutiflorum	-	V	V	Predicted	-	-
Solanum orgadophilum	Capella Potato Bush	CE	CE	-	Yes	Yes
Reptiles						
Delma torquate	Collared Delma	V	V	Predicted	-	-
Lerista allanae	Allan's Lerista	E	E	Predicted	-	Yes
Egernia rugosa	Yakka Skink	V	V	Predicted	-	Yes
Acanthophis antarcticus	Common Death Adder	-	V	-	Yes	Yes
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	E	E	Predicted	-	Yes
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's Snake	V	V	Predicted	-	-
Denisonia maculata	Ornamental Snake	V	V	Predicted	Yes	Yes
Rheodytes leukops	Fitzroy River Turtle	E	E	Predicted	-	Yes
Elseya albagula	White-throated Snapping Turtle	CE	CE	Predicted	-	Yes
Birds						
Poephila cincta cincta	Southern Black-throated Finch	E	E	Predicted	-	-
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	M	SLC	Predicted	-	-
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo	M	SLC	Predicted	-	-
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed Swift	M	SLC	Predicted	-	-
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red Goshawk	E	E	Predicted	-	Yes
Grantiella picta	Painted Honeyeater	V	V	Predicted	-	Yes
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter Pigeon (southern)	V	V	Predicted	-	Yes
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond Firetail	V	V	Predicted	-	Yes
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	V	V	Predicted	-	Yes
Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda	Star Finch (eastern)	E	E	Predicted	-	Yes
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	Eastern Osprey	M	SLC	Predicted	-	Yes
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	M	SLC	Predicted	-	-

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NC Act Status	Protected Matters Search	ALA	Wildnet Online
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	V, M	V	Predicted	Yes	Yes
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	M	SLC	Predicted	-	-
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	V	V	-	-	Yes
Phaethon rubricauda	Red-tailed Tropicbird	M	V	-	-	Yes
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	CE, M	CE	Predicted	-	Yes
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe	V, M	V	Predicted	-	Yes
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	E	E	Predicted	-	Yes
Mammals						
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	-	SLC	-	Yes	Yes
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern Quoll	E	E	Predicted	-	-
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	E	E	Predicted	Yes	Yes
Petauroides volans	Greater Glider	E	E	Predicted	Yes	Yes
Macroderma gigas	Ghost Bat	V	E	Predicted	Yes	-
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying Fox	V	LC	Predicted	Yes	-
Nyctophilus corbeni	Corben's Long-eared Bat	V	V	Predicted	-	-

Blue shading indicates species which have been recorded in the wider locality.

LC = least concern, V = vulnerable, E = endangered, CE = critically endangered and M = migratory.

Matters of National Environmental Significance

In addition to the flora and fauna species listed under the EPBC Act identified in Table 6, field surveys undertaken to date within the Project Area have identified stands of vegetation which may meet the definition of the following threatened communities:

- Natural Grasslands of the Queensland Central Highlands and the Northern Fitzroy Basin Endangered Ecological Community (EEC);
- Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla* dominant and co-dominant) EEC;
- Weeping Myall Woodlands EEC (underground mining area only); and
- Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains EEC (underground mining area only).

Analysis of field data is ongoing to confirm whether the vegetation within the Project Area meets the definition of the threatened communities under the EPBC Act.

Biosecurity

Previous surveys conducted over the Project Area have identified the following introduced flora species (GHD, 2012; EcoSmart, in prep.), which are all identified as Category 3 Restricted Matters under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*:

- Prickly Acacia (*Acacia nilotica*);

- Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*);
- Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*);
- Velvety Tree Pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*);
- Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*);
- Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*); and
- Giant Parramatta Grass (*Sporobolus fertilis*).

A total of seven introduced fauna species have also been recorded within the Project Area (GHD, 2012; EcoSmart, in prep.), five of which are listed as restricted matters of various categories under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. These include:

- Feral Cat (*Felis catus*) (Category 3, 4, and 6 Restricted Matter);
- European Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) (Category 3, 4, 5 and 6 Restricted Matter);
- European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) (Category 3, 4, 5 and 6 Restricted Matter);
- Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*) (Category 3, 4 and 6 Restricted Matter);
- Wild Dog (*Canis lupus*) (Category 3, 4 and 6 Restricted Matter);
- Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*); and
- Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

Biosecurity risks will be managed in accordance with the General Biosecurity Obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, including taking all reasonable and practical steps to prevent, minimise, and manage the introduction and spread of invasive plants, animals, diseases, and contaminants. This will be further detailed in the EIS, including appropriate avoidance, mitigation, hygiene, and monitoring measures.

6.3.2 Avoidance Measures

Section 3.3.4 provides a detailed discussion of Project alternatives and avoidance measures that have been built into the Project design to date. Incorporation of the following measures into the Project design have resulted in avoidance of impacts on biodiversity:

- Avoiding direct clearance of woodland vegetation as far as practicable, in consideration of other environmental matters (e.g. SCL).
- Positioning of the CPP Area at the Gregory Crinum Mine. This removes the need for a CPP and rejects storage in the vicinity of EPC 980, which would require approximately 300 ha of additional disturbance.
- The CPP Area has been located to specifically avoid Category B ESAs and Endangered REs and mapped essential habitat in that locality.

- The Pit Top Area has been positioned to minimise disturbance of the Category B ESAs and Endangered REs, noting these REs may also conform to the Commonwealth Brigalow Woodland and Weeping Myall Woodlands.
- Locating the Pit Top Area on the eastern side of Theresa Creek to avoid surface disturbance within the Theresa Creek floodplain (and associated riparian vegetation, noting it is a defined 'watercourse' under the VM Act).
- The non-subsiding main headings have been positioned beneath the Endangered REs in the north of the Project Area to avoid subsidence in these areas.

Although the Project's potential impacts on biodiversity have been significantly reduced through these avoidance measures, some residual impacts still remain. These are discussed further below.

6.3.3 Potential Impacts

Key potential impacts to flora and fauna during construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Project include:

- direct disturbance of vegetation and habitats in proposed surface development areas;
- subsidence impacts within the underground mining area; and
- indirect impacts to biodiversity associated with surface water and groundwater impacts (Section 6.4.2).

Increased activities in the Project Area also have the potential to introduce additional weeds and feral animals.

These potential impacts may require the development of a biodiversity offset.

The Project surface development areas total approximately 347 ha, including 45.5 ha of remnant woodland vegetation and 154.5 ha of native grassland vegetation.

Table 7 provides preliminary area calculations for MSES and MNES likely to be directly impacted by the Project. These area calculations have been derived using a combination of the available broadscale Government mapping, ground-truthed mapping undertaken to date (including in publicly available documents) (Stantec, 2023; ERM, 2024), and preliminary aerial photo interpretation. These calculations will be finalised once analysis of the field data collected during the ecology surveys for the Project are complete. Final calculations will be provided in the EIS.

A detailed significant impact assessment on all MSES and MNES (including consideration of subsidence impacts and groundwater drawdown) would be provided in the EIS in accordance with the Commonwealth *Matters of National Environmental Significance: Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1* and *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy Significant Residual Impact Guideline*. Once this assessment is complete, any residual significant impacts would be offset in accordance with the Commonwealth EPBC Act *Environmental Offsets Policy* and Queensland *Environmental Offsets Policy*.

Table 7

Preliminary Surface Development Area Calculations

Matter	Pit Top	Vent and Access Shafts	Access Road / ROM Conveyor	CPP Area	TLO Area	ROM Coal Conveyor			Product Coal Conveyor
	EPC 980	EPC 980	EPC 980	ML 1789[1] and ML 1923[11]	ML 1923[1]	MDL 182[2]	ML 70301[2]	ML 1923[1]	ML 1923[1]
Matters of State Environmental Significance									
Category B Endangered or Of Concern	13 ha	10 ha	1 ha	117.5 ha	-	18 ha	3 ha	13.5 ha	3.5 ha
Category C Endangered or Of Concern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category R (Regrowth Vegetation within 50m of a Watercourse in the GBR Catchment)	-	0.5 ha	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5 ha	0.5 ha
Regulated vegetation within a defined distance of a 'Watercourse'	Subject to ongoing ecological assessment[3]. Disturbance area(s) will be provided in the EIS.								
Essential Habitat	-	-	-	-	-	1 ha	-	5.5 ha	-
Connectivity	Subject to ongoing ecological assessment[4]. Disturbance area(s) will be provided in the EIS.								
Protected Wildlife Habitat	Subject to ongoing ecological assessment[5]. Disturbance area(s) will be provided in the EIS.								
Waterway Providing for Fish Passage	Subject to ongoing ecological assessment[6]. Disturbance area(s) will be provided in the EIS.								
Legally Secured Offset Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 ha	4.5 ha

Matter	Pit Top	Vent and Access Shafts	Access Road / ROM Conveyor	CPP Area	TLO Area	ROM Coal Conveyor			Product Coal Conveyor
	EPC 980	EPC 980	EPC 980	ML 1789[1] and ML 1923[1]	ML 1923[1]	MDL 182[2]	ML 70301[2]	ML 1923[1]	ML 1923[1]
Matters of National Environmental Significance									
Brigalow EEC	-	1.5 ha	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 ha	-
Natural Grasslands EEC	8 ha	-	1 ha	117.5 ha	-	13.5 ha	-	10 ha	3.5 ha
Threatened Species Habitat	Subject to ongoing ecological assessment[5]. Disturbance area(s) will be provided in the EIS.								

Note: These area calculations have been derived using a combination of the available broadscale Government mapping (as shown on Figures 18, 19 and 20), ground-truthed mapping undertaken to date (including from publicly available documents) (Stantec, 2023; ERM, 2024), and preliminary aerial photo interpretation. These calculations will be finalised once the ecology surveys for the Project (including associated data analysis) are complete. Areas in this table have been rounded to the nearest 0.5 ha. Final mapping and calculations will be provided in the EIS.

1 Sojitz-owned.

2 Kestrel-owned.

3 No mapping currently available. The extent of vegetation within the defined distance of a watercourse will be calculated once the ground-truthed RE mapping has been finalised.

4 No mapping currently available for 'Connectivity'. The Landscape Fragmentation and Connectivity tool will be run once the ground-truthed RE mapping has been finalised.

5 No mapping currently available. Individual flora and fauna species habitat mapping will be produced once the ground-truthed RE mapping has been finalised.

6 This value will be calculated once the final design of the waterway crossings has been developed for the EIS.

6.3.4 Mitigation, Management and Offset Measures

Corvus will implement the following measures to mitigate, manage and offset potential residual impacts on biodiversity:

- Surface disturbance protocols (including demarcation of clearance areas, pre-clearance surveys and salvage of habitat features for use in rehabilitation activities).
- Progressive clearing of native vegetation to allow fauna species to move away from the clearing area.
- Implementation of environmental management plans.
- Provision of State and Commonwealth biodiversity offsets (if required), in accordance with the Queensland *Environmental Offsets Policy* and the Commonwealth EPBC Act *Environmental Offsets Policy*.
- Other measures that are relevant to reducing potential indirect impacts on biodiversity, such as invasive species control, erosion and sediment, dust, noise, lighting and groundwater.

6.4 Water

6.4.1 Existing Environment

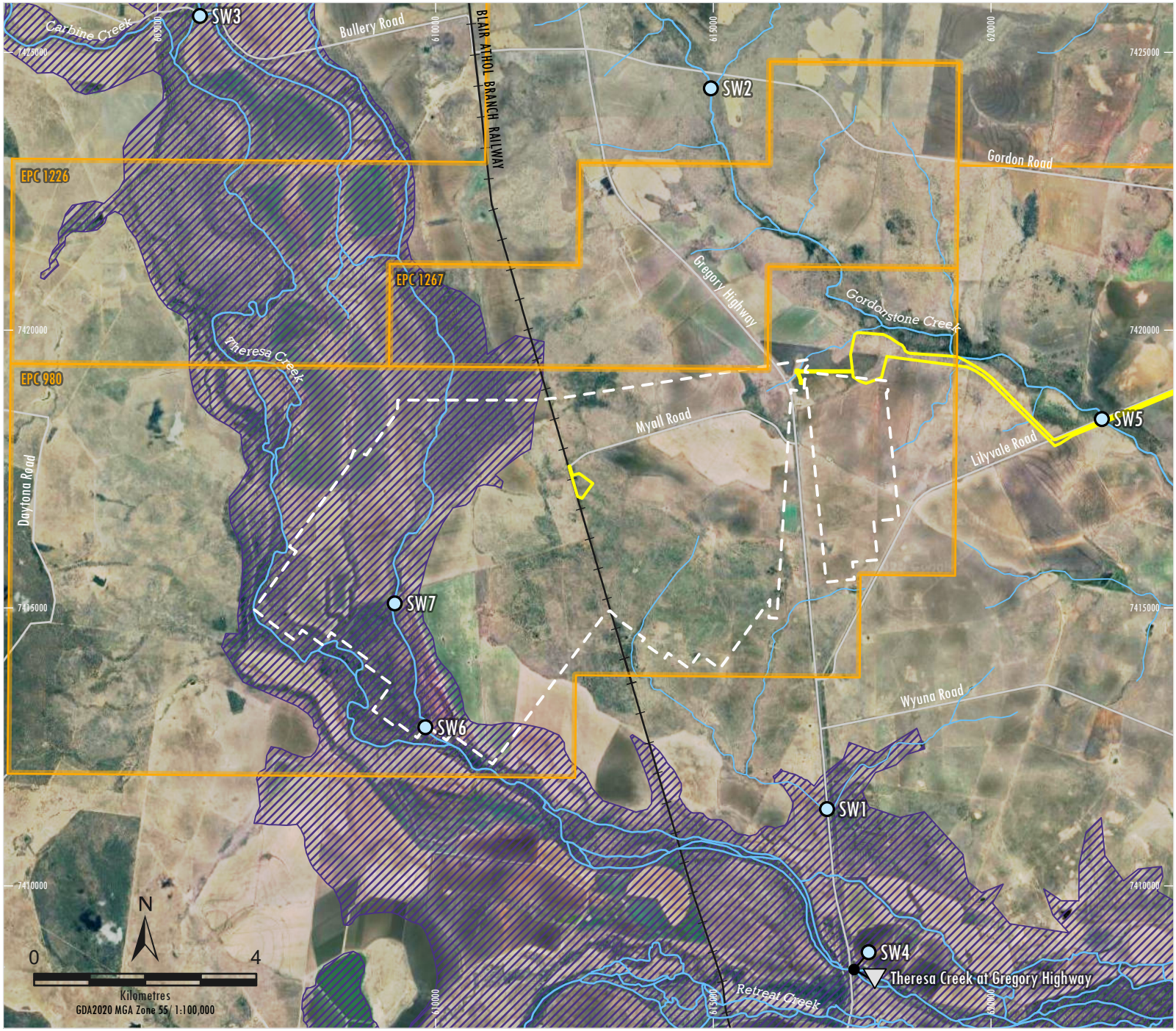
Surface Water

The Project lies within the Lower Nogoa River/Theresa Creek sub-basin within the Fitzroy River basin as defined by the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019*.

The Project is located within the catchments of Theresa Creek and Gordonstone Creek, which flow separately to the Nogoa River. Flows from Gordonstone Creek join the Nogoa River approximately 13 km downstream of the Theresa Creek confluence via the lower reach of Crinum Creek. Theresa Creek and Gordonstone Creek are mapped as 'watercourses' under the *Water Act 2000* (Figure 23).

Theresa Creek has a catchment area of approximately 8,600 square kilometres (km^2) representing 31% of the contributing catchment area draining to the Nogoa River. The majority of this catchment area lies north of the Project Area. Theresa Creek joins the Nogoa River approximately 30 km downstream of Fairbairn Dam. Several creeks and waterways join Theresa Creek along its length, with the largest contributing sub-catchments being Sandy Creek (including Sandy Creek Weir; upstream of the Project) and Retreat Creek (downstream of the Project Area). Theresa Creek Dam is in the upper region of the catchment and has a storage capacity of 10,000 megalitres (ML).

Kingower Billabong is a tributary of Theresa Creek, located on the southern side of Theresa Creek opposite the Project.



Legend

- Railway
- Queensland Floodplain Assessment Overlay
- Gauging Station (RDMW)

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area
- Surface Water Monitoring Locations

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Surface Water Monitoring

Figure 23

Vessi

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
COR\IAS\D\23

Gordonstone Creek joins the lower reach of Crinum Creek approximately 25 km downstream of the eastern boundary of the Project Area. Crinum Creek then drains to the Nogoa River approximately 13 km downstream of the Theresa Creek confluence. Gordonstone Creek has a catchment area of approximately 260 km^2 and a length of 62 km.

Flow duration data from the Queensland Government operated monitoring stations is available at the following sites:

- Gauging Station 130210A – Theresa Creek at Valeria (upstream of Project) has been monitoring streamflow since 1971;
- Gauging Station 130206A – Theresa Creek at Gregory Highway has been monitoring streamflow since 1956 (Figure 23);
- Gauging Station 130219A – Nogoa River at Duck Ponds has been monitoring streamflow since 1993; and
- three gauging stations established on Gordonstone Creek as part of the Cascading Catchments monitoring project that monitored stream water levels and quality from 2000 to 2017.

Five additional surface water monitoring sites (SW1-SW5) were established in the vicinity of the Project and sampled for water quality monthly for approximately two years (2011 and 2012) as part of the Teresa Coal Project. These sites, together with a new site on Theresa Creek (SW6), have continued to be sampled for the Project in 2024 and 2025.

From 1 October 2016 to 30 September 2018, the then Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (now DNRMMRRD) also undertook sub-catchment scale water quality monitoring of dryland grain cropping and grazing land uses in the Gordonstone Creek catchment, including analysis of rainfall, sediment loads, nutrients and pesticides.

Flooding

The Queensland Floodplain Assessment Overlay was developed for use by local governments as a potential flood hazard area and it represents an estimate of areas potentially at threat of inundation by flooding (DNRMMRRD, 2024).

The mapping shows a portion of the Project underground mining area falls within the floodplain mapped for Theresa Creek (Figure 23). No Project infrastructure is within the floodplain assessment overlay area.

Groundwater

The Project coal resource is within the Highlands GMA as defined by the *Water Plan (Fitzroy Basin) 2011*. The Highlands GMA consists of the following groundwater units:

- Highlands Groundwater Unit 1, containing the aquifers of the quaternary alluvium; and
- Highlands Groundwater Unit 2, containing all sub-artesian aquifers within the Highlands GMA other than the aquifers included in Highlands Groundwater Unit 1.

Key hydro-stratigraphic units relevant to the Project include:

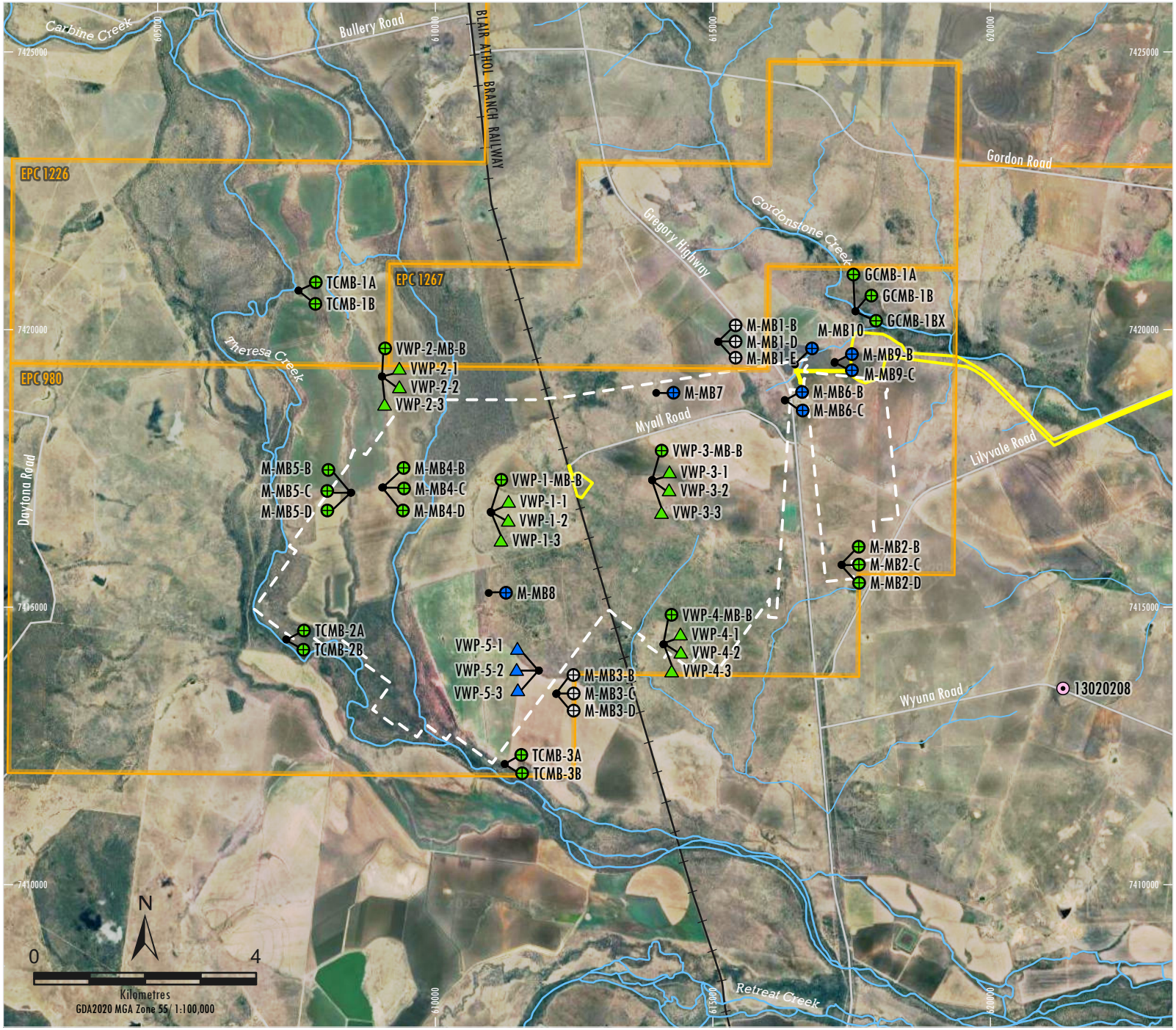
- Quaternary-aged unconsolidated alluvial deposits primarily associated with Theresa Creek and the Nogoa River.
- Tertiary aged basalts.
- Tertiary-aged Emerald Formation, which comprises undifferentiated deposits of soil, sands, gravel, claystone and siltstone, sandstone, gravel, lignite, shale and basalt.
- Permian-aged siltstones, mudstones, sandstones and coal (including the target coal seams).

The 'Tertiary Sands' or 'Basal Sand' unit has been identified as a water bearing unit at the site and elsewhere in the region. The Tertiary sands form a distinct and recognisable layer in the otherwise undifferentiated sequence of the Emerald Formation, and display hydraulic properties that are also distinct to the bulk of the overlying formation.

The Tertiary aged basalt is also an aquifer in some areas. Aquifers within the Tertiary aged sequences are typically separated from each other and the underlying Permian by clay aquitards.

The deeper Permian aquifer, including the coal seams, is not as widely utilised as a resource due to the depth of the water bearing strata and the typically high salinity of the water.

A groundwater monitoring network was established as part of the Teresa Coal Project in 2012, and has been supplemented with additional groundwater monitoring bores established in 2024. Groundwater monitoring data is also available from several Queensland Government (Plate 13) and Kestrel Mine monitoring bores in the vicinity of the Project (each monitoring for over 10 years). Groundwater monitoring bores are shown on Figure 24.



Legend

- Railway
- Other Groundwater Site

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area

Corvus Groundwater Monitoring

- Historical Standpipe
- Existing Standpipe
- Existing VWP
- New Standpipe
- New VWP

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Groundwater Monitoring Sites

Figure 24

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)

COR\IAS\D\24

Plate 13 Queensland Government Monitoring Bore RN:13020208 (Established in 2007)

Water Users

A 'hydrocensus' was completed for the Teresa Coal Project in 2012. A contemporary bore census has also been carried out in 2024 and 2025.

Review of registered bore logs allocated to water licences indicates that the Tertiary Emerald Formation is the primary aquifer used for licensed groundwater extraction in the vicinity of the Project.

Water Licence Number 46109F is located immediately upstream of the Project on Theresa Creek. It is permitted to extract up to 86 megalitres per day (ML/day) when flow in Theresa Creek is greater than 5.8 cubic metres per second (m^3/sec) (indicated by 0.95 m mark on gauge board at the pump site).

There are no licensed surface water users on Theresa Creek downstream of the Project. The nearest downstream licensed surface water user is a water impoundment on the Nogoa River approximately 20 km downstream of the Project.

Potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

GDEs are ecosystems that require access to groundwater to meet all or some of their water requirements on a permanent or intermittent basis for maintenance of the ecosystem (Richardson et al., 2011).

The Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Atlas (GDE Atlas) was developed by the BoM as a national dataset of Australian GDEs to inform groundwater planning and management (BoM, 2025).

The GDE Atlas identifies the following potential aquatic GDEs in the vicinity of the Project (Figure 25):

- sections of Gordonstone Creek and its tributaries are mapped as having high potential for groundwater interaction;
- the remainder of Gordonstone Creek is mapped as having low potential for groundwater interaction; and
- Theresa Creek is mapped as having low potential for groundwater interaction.

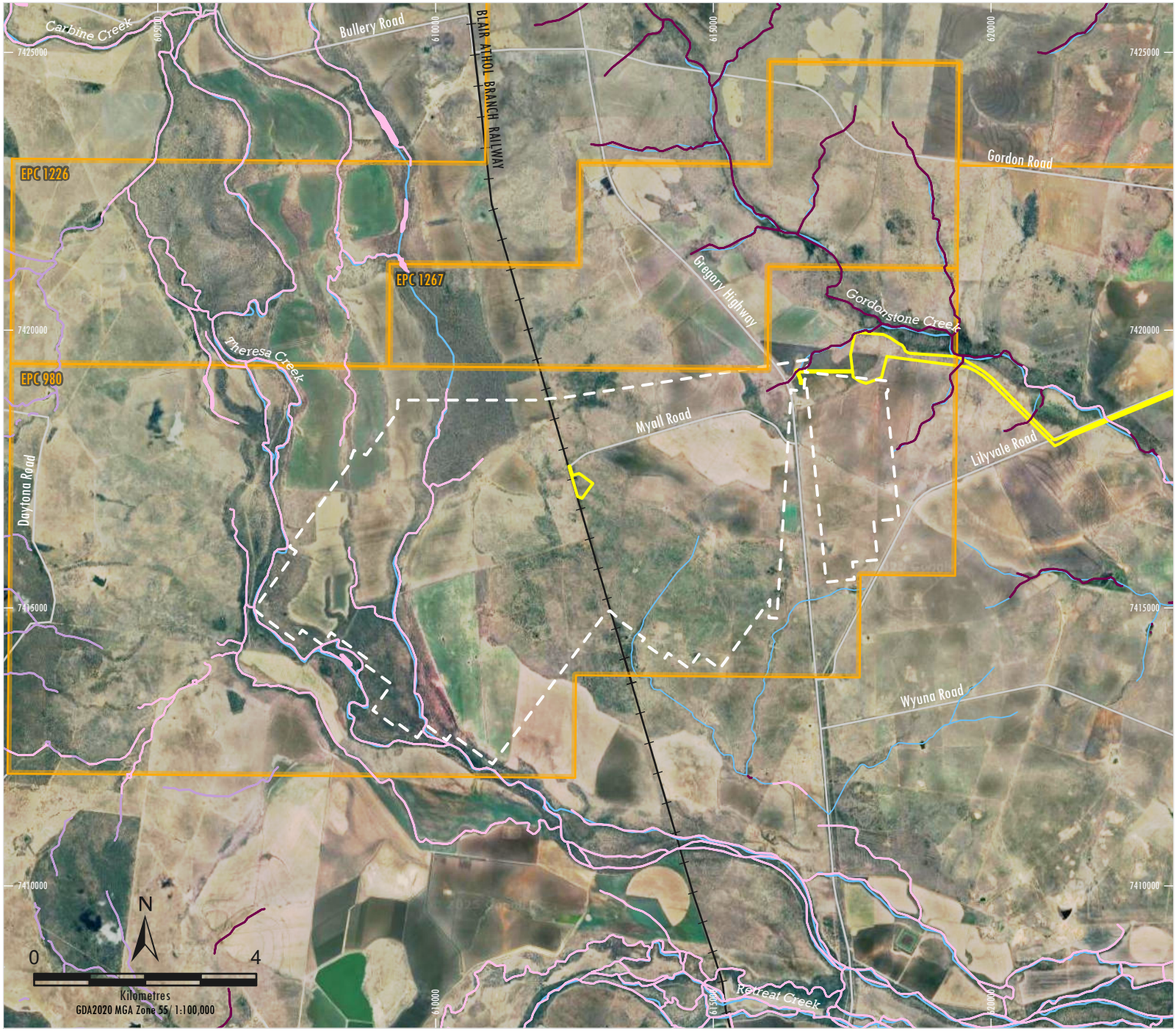
The high potential aquatic GDEs have been mapped based on the presence of a surface water channel on a regionally mapped surface basalt.

The GDE Atlas identifies the following potential terrestrial GDEs in the vicinity of the Project (Figure 26):

- some remnant woodland vegetation is mapped as having high potential for groundwater interaction;
- remnant woodland vegetation associated with the upstream sections of Gordonstone Creek is mapped as having high potential for groundwater interaction;
- remnant woodland vegetation associated with the downstream sections of Gordonstone Creek is mapped as having low potential for groundwater interaction;
- a small patch of woodland vegetation associated with Theresa Creek (directly south of the Project) is mapped as having high potential for groundwater interaction; and
- remnant woodland vegetation associated with Theresa Creek is mapped as having low potential for groundwater interaction.

The high potential terrestrial GDEs in the vicinity of the Project have been mapped due to the presence of “treed regional ecosystem within 50 m of the basalt plains” (i.e. regionally mapped surface basalt).

Investigations of these potential GDEs will be undertaken to inform the EIS in consideration of *Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems – EIS Information Guideline*.



Legend

Railway

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Corvus EPCs

Indicative Underground Mining Area

Indicative Surface Development Area

Potential Aquatic GDEs (BoM Atlas)

High Potential GDE

Moderate Potential GDE

Low Potential GDE

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Potential Aquatic
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Figure 25

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Source: BoM (2025), Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
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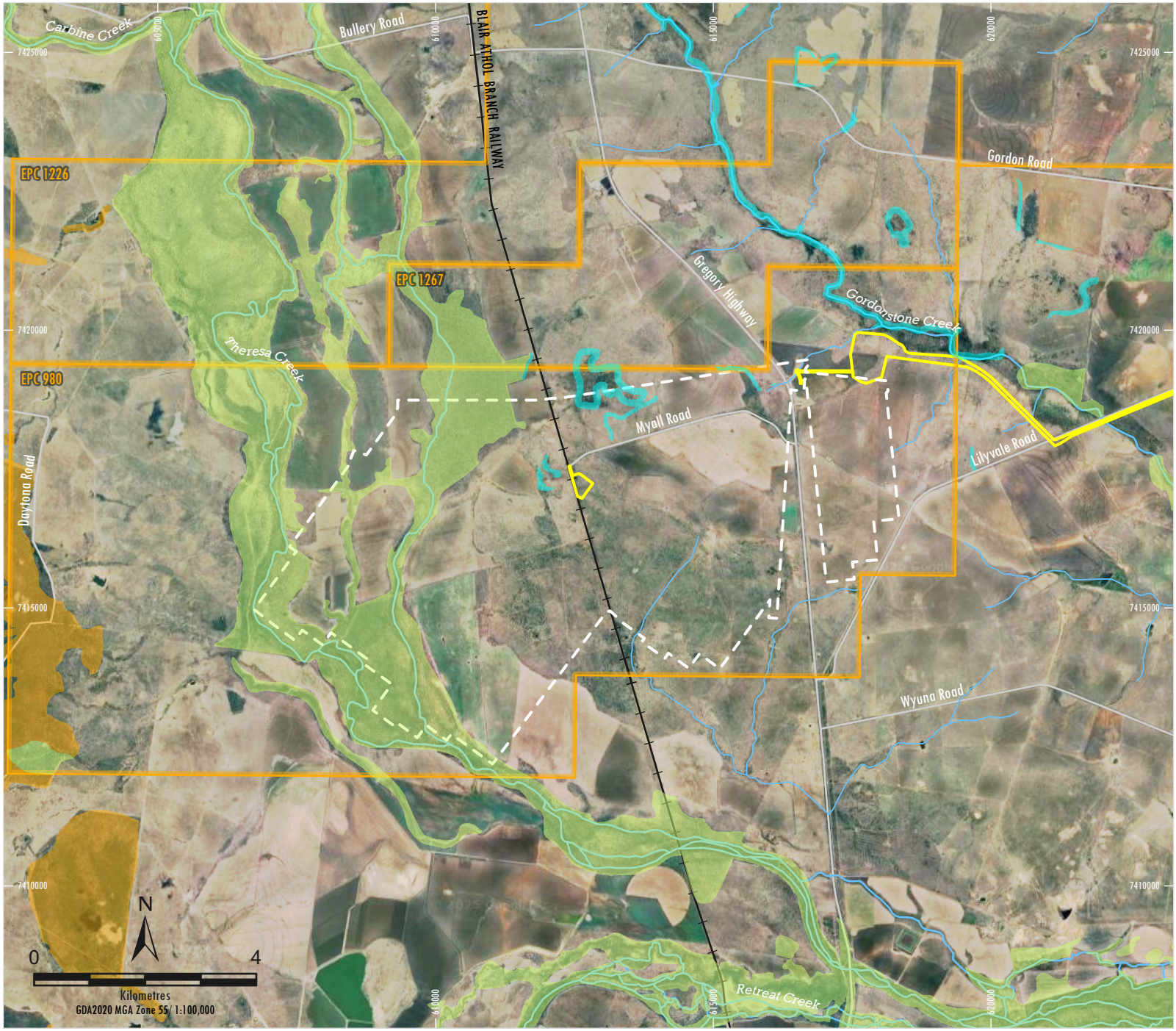


Legend

Railway

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Corvus EPCs

Indicative Underground Mining Area

Indicative Surface Development Area

Potential Terrestrial GDEs (BoM Atlas)

High Potential GDE

Moderate Potential GDE

Low Potential GDE

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Potential Terrestrial
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

Figure 26

Vessi

Source: BoM (2025), Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Orthophoto: Google, CNES/Airbus (2025)
COR\IAS\D\26

6.4.2 Potential Impacts

The Project has been designed to avoid direct subsidence of the main channel of Theresa Creek (Figure 8).

Experience from other underground coal mines, including Gregory Crinum Mine and Kestrel Mine to the east of the Project, indicates that impacts to groundwater and surface water are typically more pronounced in areas of shallower depth of cover.

The target Corvus 2 and German Creek seams dip to the south. The depth of cover ranges from approximately 140 m at the northern boundary of the underground mining area to approximately 320 m at the southern boundary.

The Project has the potential to cause direct and indirect impacts to water resources during construction, commissioning, operation, closure, decommissioning and final rehabilitation, including:

- changes to surface water catchment areas, primarily associated with catchment excision for surface infrastructure;
- potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts and changes to channel geomorphology due to subsidence;
- changes to surface water flows and localised effects to receiving water quality during times of controlled water releases;
- groundwater drawdown, changes to groundwater flow directions and decrease in baseflow to surface water systems associated with underground mining;
- impacts to other water users in the locality; and
- localised effects on groundwater quality.

The EIS will include an assessment of potential impacts to water (including a Groundwater Assessment, Surface Water Assessment, Flood Assessment and Geomorphology Assessment), in consideration of the *Guideline Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Water*.

The EIS will also provide detailed analysis of potential GDEs (including consideration of depth to groundwater based on groundwater bore data collected on-site) through the development of Ecohydrological Conceptual Models and Impact Pathway Diagrams in consideration of the *Information Guidelines Explanatory Note: Assessing Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems* (IESC, 2019).

The EPBC Referral was submitted to the Commonwealth DCCEEW on 24 April 2025, the Referral was accepted by the Commonwealth DCCEEW and a Controlled Action Decision was made on 10 June 2025. The controlling provisions for the Project include listed threatened species and communities and a water resource (in relation to large coal mining development).

6.4.3 Management and Mitigation Measures

Potential impacts on water resources would be managed in accordance with the EA issued for the Project under the EP Act. It is anticipated that this would include:

- Specific conditions under which mine water discharge may be carried out.
- Preparation of water management plans and monitoring programs.
- Investigation and reporting requirements.

Corvus would also implement the following water management measures:

- Maximising reuse of mine water on-site (e.g. for CPP water supply and dust suppression on stockpiles).
- Investigations into beneficial use of surplus site water, including potential provision to neighbouring agricultural properties (subject to suitable water quality).
- Licensed extraction of water resources in accordance with the *Water Act 2000*.
- Make good provisions for impacted groundwater bores in accordance with the *Water Act 2000*.
- Adaptive management of potential subsidence impacts on surface water features, noting in some cases remediation may not be required (e.g. recognising that ponding or changes to stream alignment should not always be arrested or reversed).

6.5 Air, Noise, Visual Amenity and Greenhouse Gas

6.5.1 Existing Environment

Potential sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Project are shown on Figure 11.

Air Quality

Air quality in the region is expected to be influenced by dust emissions from local agricultural activities as well as emissions from surrounding coal mines.

DETSI manages a dust monitoring station at Emerald which collects hourly PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ dust particulate readings (particulate matter with a diameter of or less than 10 micrometres and 2.5 micrometres, respectively) as well as relevant meteorological data (wind direction, wind speed, humidity, temperature and rainfall). Review of monitoring data since February 2020 (when the monitoring station was established) indicates there is an:

- average PM_{10} concentration of 17.6 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³); and
- average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration of 6.1 µg/m³.

Noise and Vibration

The Project is located in a rural area, a significant distance away from the nearest towns of Emerald and Capella. Other notable noise sources in the vicinity of the Project include traffic on the Gregory Highway, the existing Kestrel Mine and the existing Gregory Crinum Mine.

A noise and vibration assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIS. This will assist in identifying potential sensitive receptors, quantifying potential impacts and to developing mitigation measures where required.

Visual Amenity

The Project is based in a regional area with a combination of existing agricultural practices and mining operations.

Greenhouse Gas

The primary contribution to GHG emissions from the Project would be fugitive emissions from the extraction of ROM coal (Scope 1). Smaller contributions will arise from diesel use on-site (Scope 1) and electricity usage (Scope 2).

The volume of fugitive emissions is directly proportional to the in-situ gas content of the target Corvus 2 and German Creek coal seams. The average gas content of the two target seams (calculated using in-seam site specific sampling undertaken as part of the Project exploration program) is 0.8 cubic metres per tonne (m^3/tonne), which is significantly less than typical underground coal mines.

The Commonwealth Safeguard Mechanism was introduced in 2016 and reformed in 2023. The 2023 reforms introduced baselines that decline at a default rate of 4.9%. Baselines are calculated differently for existing and new facilities as follows:

- Existing facilities: the emissions-intensity value is set at the average of Australian industry emissions performance (with transitional arrangements until 2030).
- New facilities: the emissions-intensity value is set at international best practice emissions performance (benchmarks).

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Amendment (Production Variables Update) Rules 2024* was introduced on 26 April 2024 and defines the best practice emissions intensity for coal mining at 0.00592 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO_2-e) per tonne of ROM coal. For comparison, the default emissions intensity value for existing coal mines is 0.0653 t CO_2-e per tonne of ROM coal.

6.5.2 Potential Impacts

Air Quality

Air quality is managed under the EP Act, the EP Regulation and the EPP (Air).

Potential air quality impacts from the Project would primarily be associated with dust generation from land disturbance and the handling and transport of coal. Underground operations associated with the Project are unlikely to have a significant impact on air quality.

Potential impacts to air quality from Project activities include dust generated from excavation (e.g. box cut) activities, land disturbance, stockpile management, coal handling and transportation, vehicle movement on unsealed tracks, coal processing at the CPP Area, etc.

Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Air states that a dust deposition limit of 120 milligrams per square metre per day (i.e. 0.12 grams per square metre per day) averaged over one month is frequently used in Queensland. Such an air quality objective is a benchmark set to protect the general health and amenity of the community in relation to air quality.

The EIS will include an air quality assessment, considering the *Guideline Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Air*.

Noise and Vibration

The key sources of potential noise and vibration impacts from the Project include:

- Construction activities such as earthmoving, mobile equipment and blasting.
- Operational activities including coal handling, crushing and processing, mine ventilation fans, conveyors, train load-out, rail and road transport movements.
- Temporary hauling of product and conveyors.
- Vibration impacts as a result of blasting and blast overpressure occurrences during development of the box cut.

Underground operations associated with the Project are unlikely to generate significant noise.

A range of legislation, policy, guidelines and standards are relevant to identifying values and managing impacts for noise and vibration at the Project including the EP Act, EP Regulation, EPP (Noise) and Ecoaccess Guidelines.

The EIS would include confirmation of relevant sensitive receptors. Nearby receptors identified as part of preliminary works are shown on Figure 11.

The level of noise at a given receptor would vary depending on the distance from the noise source, the meteorological conditions, intervening topography and the type of noise source.

The EPP (Noise) details Acoustic Quality Objectives for sensitive receptors. The objectives aim to protect the qualities of the acoustic environment that are conducive to human health and wellbeing for individuals to sleep, study or learn, be involved in recreation, including relaxation and conversation and protecting the amenity of the community.

Visual Amenity

Project components considered to have the potential to result in visual and/or lighting impacts include:

- Box cut excavation and development of the Pit Top Area.
- Clearance of vegetation.
- Establishment of the overland conveyor from the Pit Top Area to the CPP Area.
- Lighting associated with night-time construction, mining and processing operations.

As the Project is located in an existing mining precinct, the potential impacts are not expected to be significant for the general public. Nearby privately-owned rural residences will be the most visually sensitive locations. The EIS will consider and assess the impacts for each privately-owned residence with potential for visual impacts.

Other potential viewpoints for the Project along the Gregory Highway or Lilyvale Road would also be considered.

Greenhouse Gas

A Greenhouse Gas Emissions Review (GHG Review) (Corvus, 2025) for the Project has been completed as part of the EPBC Referral process and is included in Appendix B. The GHG Review includes estimated annual average Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions associated with the construction and operation phases of the Project (broken down by source in Figure 27). Scope 3 emissions are captured as Scope 1 emissions by the businesses that produce them. GHG emission estimates for the Project are provided in Table 8.

The Safeguard Mechanism applies to industrial facilities emitting more than 100,000 t CO_2-e per year (Scope 1).
The estimated annual average Scope 1 emissions for the Project are 81,942 t CO_2-e.

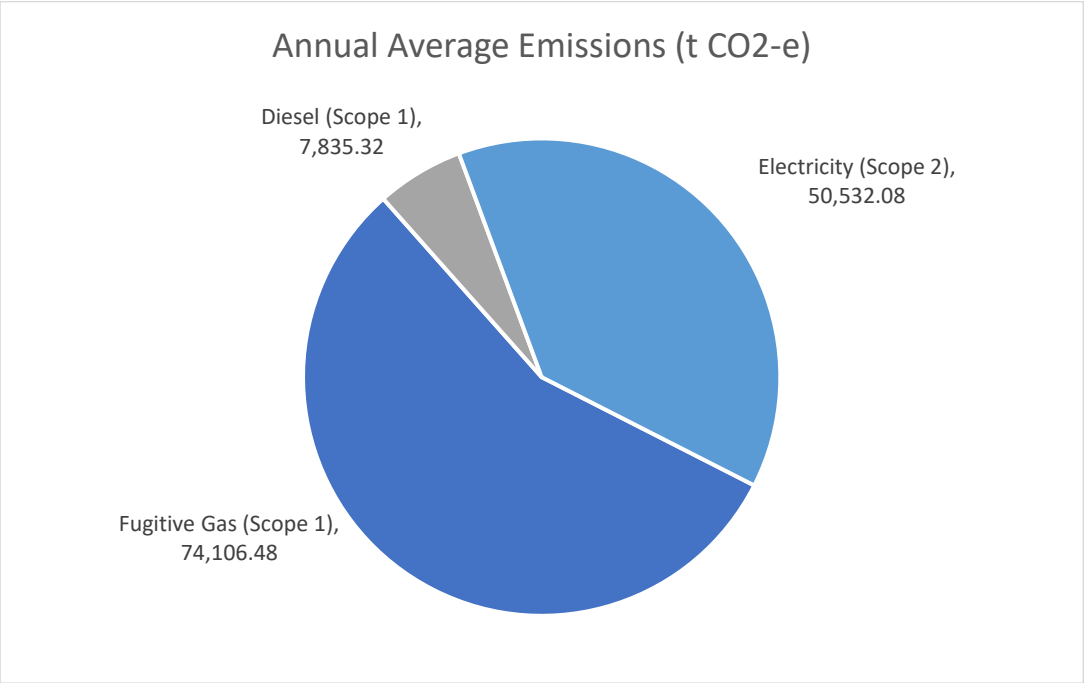


Figure 27 Estimated Annual Average Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions for the Project (Corvus, 2025)

The EIS will build on the GHG Review completed by Corvus and will assess greenhouse gas emissions from the Project in consideration of the *Guideline: Greenhouse Gas Emissions*. As a Project with expected emissions of more than 25,000 t CO_2-e per year, this assessment will include:

- a GHG emissions inventory (Scope 1, 2 and 3);
- a summary of GHG emission mitigation and management practices;
- a GHG abatement plan (focusing on Scope 1 and 2 emissions);
- further consideration of GHG emissions during the decommissioning phase of the Project (Scope 1, 2 and 3);
- a risk assessment that outlines the scale of expected GHG emissions from the Project and how they are expected to contribute to climate change impacts on Queensland's environmental values; and
- an assessment in accordance with the requirements of the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

Table 8
GHG Emissions Estimates for the Project

Emission Component	Estimated GHG Emissions (Mt CO_2-e)
Annual Average Scope 1 GHG Emissions	0.082
Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions	2.049
Annual Average Scope 2 GHG Emissions	0.051
Total Scope 2 GHG Emissions	1.263
Annual Average Scope 3 GHG Emissions (inside Australia)	0.072
Annual Average Scope 3 GHG Emissions (outside Australia)	15.17
Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions (inside Australia)	1.802
Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions (outside Australia)	379.24
Total GHG emissions (over the 25 year mine life)	384.35
Australia's Annual National Emissions for 2023*	453.45
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within Australia only)	0.205
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within Australia only) (% relative to Australia's Annual Emissions for 2023)	0.045%
Annual Global Emissions for 2024**	57,700.00
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within and outside Australia)	15.37
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within and outside Australia) (% relative to Global Annual Emissions for 2024)	0.027%

Source: Corvus, 2025.

* DCCEEW (2025b). The latest reported year was 2023, as at the time of preparing this document (December 2025).

** United Nations Environment Programme (2025).

6.5.3 Management and Mitigation Measures

A range of specific management and mitigation measures will be determined during the development of the EIS to minimise potential amenity impacts. These measures will include:

- Surface disturbance protocols.
- Dust suppression activities.
- Blast management measures.
- Development of specific management plans, including a GHG abatement plan.

Corvus will prepare and include a GHG Abatement Plan in the EIS for the Project. The GHG Abatement Plan will identify the GHG emissions to be generated by the Project and will detail emission mitigation and management measures proposed to be implemented throughout the life of the Project to progressively reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Preliminary mitigation and management measures have been considered for each of the key sources of GHG emissions from underground coal mines, which are:

- fugitive emissions (Scope 1);
- on-site diesel usage (Scope 1); and
- electricity usage (Scope 2).

Measures for the mitigation and management of these sources are detailed in Appendix B. As a greenfield project, these measures have been incorporated into the design of the Project at the earliest possible stage and will ensure that the Project is operating at a high standard from commencement. Management and mitigation of Scope 3 emissions are outside the control of Corvus. Specific commitments made by potential customers in relation to Scope 3 emissions (e.g. foreign policy in relation to the use of the product) are discussed in Appendix B.

If necessary (i.e. if Scope 1 emissions exceed 100,000 t CO_2-e), Corvus could acquire Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) to offset any excess emissions over the baseline emissions intensity in order to meet its obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism.

6.6 Traffic and Transport

6.6.1 Existing Environment

The Gregory Highway is the main road transport route in the vicinity of the Project, linking the towns of Emerald (south of the Project) and Capella (north of the Project) (Figure 1). The highway bisects the Project Area and would not be undermined by the proposed longwall layout (i.e. only non-subsiding, long term stable mains headings would be developed beneath the highway at localised crossing points, refer Figure 8). The *Queensland Transport and Roads Investment Program 2024-2025 to 2027-2028* (DTMR, 2024) does not include any specific investments or future plans related to Gregory Highway between Emerald and Capella.

There are also a number of local roads in the vicinity of the Project Area, including:

- Myall Road – located above the north-eastern section of the proposed underground mining area;
- Lilyvale Road – located east of the Project Area (on the eastern side of the Gregory Highway); and
- a number of private unsealed roads and tracks within the Project Area.

The Blair Athol Branch Railway (also referred to as the Emerald to Clermont line) traverses the underground mining area. The Blair Athol Branch Railway is part of Queensland Rail's Central West System that caters for general freight, block trains and passengers. The Project does not involve longwall mining beneath the Blair Athol Branch Railway and Corvus has committed to offsetting longwall panels from the rail line. Long term stable and non-subsiding mains headings will be developed beneath the rail line. The Blair Athol Branch Railway is not proposed to be used to transport coal.

To the south and east of the Project lies the Blackwater Rail System. The system includes the rail infrastructure comprising the rail corridor from terminals at Wiggins Island Coal Export Terminal and RG Tanna Coal Terminal to Rolleston Mine, Burngrove and Oaky Creek Junction and all branch lines directly connecting coal mine loading facilities to those corridors.

Separate to road and rail, other mines in the region utilise extensive conveyor systems to transport their coal (ROM and product) across their sites.

6.6.2 Potential Impacts

The primary road access routes to the Project would be via Gregory Highway, Lilyvale Road and Myall Road. As a result, there will be increased traffic along the relevant stretches of these roads, during the construction and operational phases of the Project. The peak Project workforce will be approximately 500 operational employees, however only a portion of this total number would be travelling to site at a given time (e.g. this includes multiple teams that would work alternating shifts). It is anticipated that, during peak workforce travel times (e.g. shift changeover), the Project could result in approximately 300 additional standard vehicles travelling along Gregory Highway, Lilyvale Road and Myall Road staggered over an hour. The volume of traffic on specific roads will be dependent on the proportion of workforce residing in different areas and the part of the Project Area they are accessing.

The Project currently proposes to convey ROM coal to a CPP Area adjacent to the existing Gordonstone Balloon Loop (used by the existing Kestrel Mine). Potential impacts associated with the overland conveyor primarily relate to managing interactions with privately-owned land, Kestrel Mine and noise related impacts.

Initial volumes of ROM coal may be transported by truck (e.g. B doubles) from the Pit Top Area to the CPP Area. This would only occur while the conveyor is being constructed and commissioned, and once the conveyor is operational, all road haulage of ROM coal would cease. Up to 44 heavy vehicles per day would make return trips from the Pit Top Area, along the mine access road and Lilyvale Road to the CPP Area. Unloaded heavy vehicles would then make the return trip to the Pit Top Area.

6.6.3 Management and Mitigation Measures

A road transport assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIS to determine appropriate management and mitigation measures. These may include upgrades to the relevant roads (e.g. intersection upgrades, addition of turning lanes, pavement improvements and use of buses to transport workers).

Corvus has committed to ongoing consultation with the CHRC and DTMR, including in relation to potential impacts to local and State-owned roads.

6.7 Social and Economic Values

6.7.1 Existing Environment

Central Highlands Region, Emerald and Capella

Industry drives prosperity, and in the Central Highlands, the major industries include coal mining, agriculture, mining-related construction, and the visitor economy. The region's established industry capabilities, coupled with broader trends and prospects, present opportunities for new and evolving forms of economic activity (Central Highlands Development Corporation [CHDC], 2022).

Spanning almost 60,000 km^2, the Central Highlands Region encompasses a significant portion of the Bowen Basin, Australia's largest coal reserve, and is home to eight metallurgical and four thermal coal mines. The region also provides for the largest cattle inventory in Australia and is characterised by broadscale cropping and horticultural industries.

The *Central Highlands Economic Profile 2023* (CHDC, 2023) identifies that strong demand for the region's coal and agricultural products, along with its emerging tourism industry, underlies its $6.03 billion gross regional product. This economic product is underpinned by more than 3,300 local businesses and a skilled workforce of around 19,000 people.

The $9.3 billion mining industry within the Central Highlands Region is supported by well-established mining equipment, technology and services (CHDC, 2023).

More than 28,500 people reside within the Central Highlands Region, with approximately 14,000 of these located within Emerald and around 1,000 in Capella. The region's population is projected to grow to almost 30,000 by 2046 (CHDC, 2023).

Given the presence of existing services and providers within the region (predominantly within Emerald, Tieri, Blackwater and Capella), it is anticipated that the majority of services required by the Project workforce would be sourced from these areas.

Social Baseline

Square Peg Social Performance (Square Peg) has been engaged to develop the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the Project in accordance with the SSRC Act. As required by the *Application Guideline: Coordinated Project Declaration under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (July 2023)* and the Queensland Government's *Social Impact Assessment Guideline (July 2025)*, Square Peg has commenced the scoping of the SIA and identified the SIA study areas for the Project.

The SIA will consider three study areas, with reference to the SSRC Act requirements (Figure 28). This includes a 'primary study area', a 'secondary study area' and a 'tertiary study area', which have been defined as follows:

- The primary study area includes the suburbs and localities of Gordonstone, Lilyvale and Crinum, which is the area comprising the physical footprint of the Project.
- The secondary study area has been defined as the Central Highlands LGA, with a particular focus on the towns nearest to the Project; including Emerald, Capella and Tieri.
- The tertiary study area includes the Central Queensland Region, defined as the Central Queensland Statistical Area Level 4 (SA4).

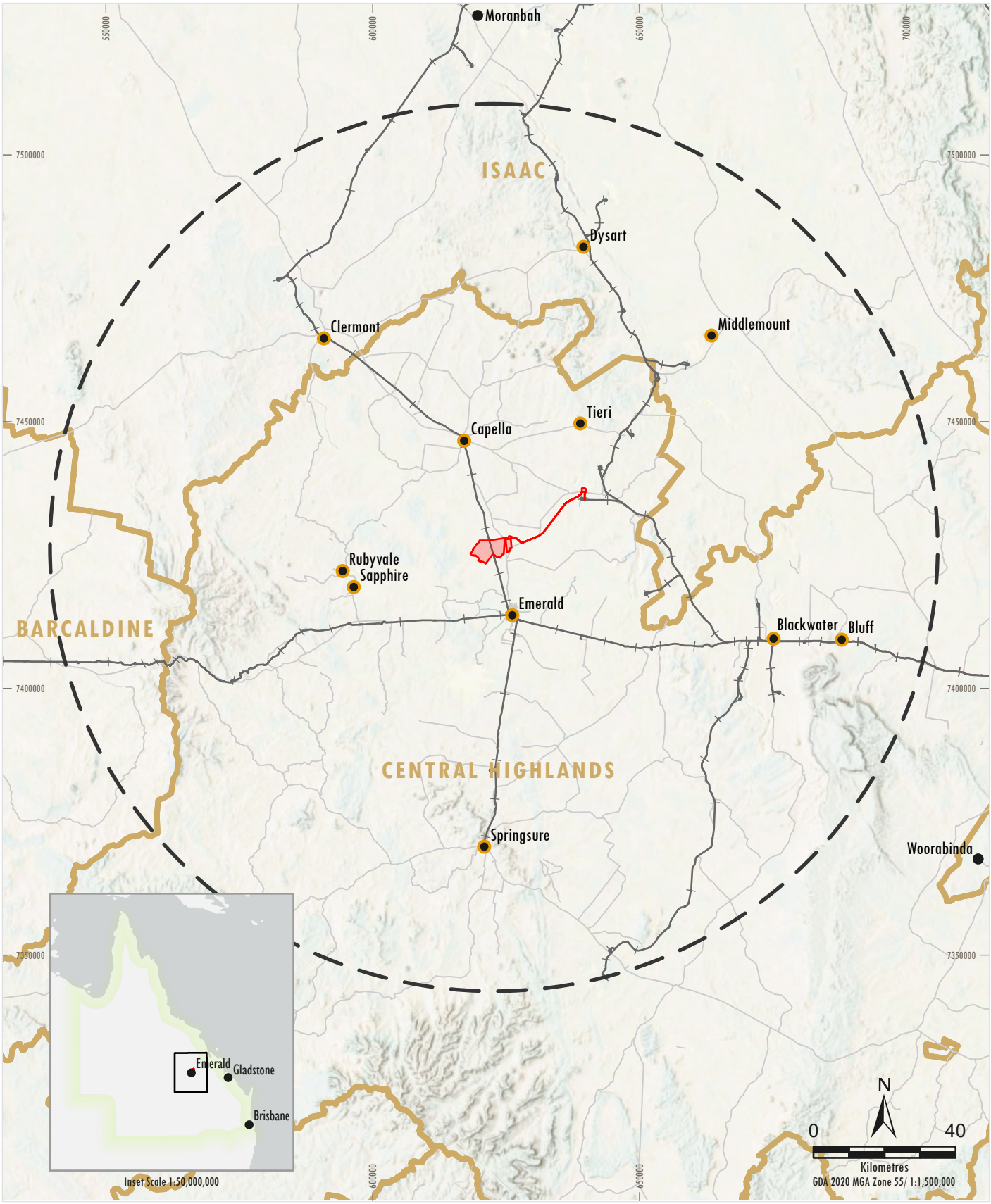
Together, these areas incorporate most of the 'nearby regional communities', and represent the areas where most of the social impacts of the Project are likely to be experienced.[1] A 'nearby regional community' is defined as a town within a 125 km radius of the main access to the Project and has a population of more than 200 people (Figure 28).

Key demographic information for the key towns within the secondary study area, as well as for the overarching Central Highlands LGA, is provided in Table 9.

Accommodation and Housing

Emerald, Tieri and Capella all host a range of accommodation options including permanent housing, short and long-term rentals, dedicated workers accommodation, hotels and motels. The *Central Highlands Workforce Development and Accommodation Strategy* (CHDC, 2024) has been developed by the CHRC in response to the sustained issue of workforce attraction and housing availability.

[1] The towns of Clermont, Dysart and Middlemount are located within the Isaac Regional Council LGA and are also defined as nearby regional communities as per the SSRC Act. These will be included in the SIA and future consultation will seek to include the Isaac Regional Council. However, a preliminary assessment suggests a low likelihood of material social impacts emanating from the Project within these communities.



Legend

- Railway
- Corvus Project Area
- Local Government Area
- 125km Buffer from Project
- Population Centres (within 125km and greater than 200 people)
- Other Population Centres

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Social Impact Assessment Study Area

Figure 28

Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025), Esri Basemap (2025), Underlying Orthophoto: CNES/Airbus, Maxar Technologies
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Table 9
Key Demographic of the Local Study Area

Geography	Population (2021)	Average Annual Population Change 2016-2021	Median Age (2021)	Sex ratio (2021)**	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Population (2021)
Emerald	14,904	0.75%*	32	105	744 / 5%
Capella	974	-0.72%	32	109	51 / 5%
Tieri	732	-8.3%	29	120	74 / 10%
Central Highlands Regional Council LGA	27,836	-0.12%	34	109	1,639 / 6%

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021.

* Note: the geographic boundaries of the Emerald Suburb and Locality / State Suburb changed minorly between the 2016 and 2021 Census years, and as such this figure should be interpreted with caution.

** Note: sex ratio denotes the number of males per 100 females.

In relation to accommodation availability, the *Central Highlands Workforce Development and Accommodation Strategy* (CHDC, 2024) identifies:

- as at 2023, in Emerald, there is approximately 280 housing lots approved but not yet developed;
- Emerald has three major estates with future development potential, namely Maranda Heights, Nogoa Rise and Mayfair Ridge;
- there are low residential rental vacancy rates across the region (0.5% in Emerald and 2.1% in Capella); and
- the workers accommodation village capacity ratio is at its lowest point since 2012.

Corvus understands that Central Highlands Community Services is actively undertaking a comprehensive housing study which is near completion. If available, this would be referenced during the preparation of the SIA for the Project.

Feedback from consultation undertaken to date suggest housing and accommodation is a key community concern as there is a shortage of available housing in Emerald in particular. As a significant proportion of the workers required for the Project are anticipated to require temporary or permanent accommodation, this will be a key focus of the SIA being undertaken for the Project.

Social Impact Assessment Engagement

Consultation for the Project will include targeted engagement undertaken for the SIA, as well as a broader consultation program for the EIS (Section 7). Both of which will be used to inform the SIA.

Stakeholder engagement for the SIA commenced in May 2025 with Square Peg undertaking the first round of face-to-face meetings and interviews with key stakeholders, followed by the provision of an online questionnaire which allowed stakeholders to identify the potential social impacts (both positive and negative) associated with the Project.

Stakeholders who were engaged during the May 2025 consultation included a combination of:

- local landholders;
- State Government agencies;
- CHRC;
- CHDC;
- Emerald and Capella Community Reference Groups;
- early learning and childcare centres;
- local primary and high schools; and
- emergency services.

While some stakeholders raised bespoke concerns relating to their personal circumstances (e.g. subsidence impacts on overlying landholdings, noise/light pollutions, etc) the key recurring themes raised consistently by most stakeholders were:

- workforce accommodation and housing availability;
- increased demand on public services, particularly childcare centres;
- benefits/importance of a local workforce; and
- expectations for local business participation.

These elements will be a key focus of the SIA, and Corvus is committed to continuing to work with local stakeholders to identify measures to mitigate any potential adverse social impacts of the Project on the community, as detailed further in Section 6.7.3.

Corvus completed a letterbox drop to 1,828 households in Emerald, Capella and Tieri to provide residents with information on the Project (including the assessment process) and the opportunity to complete the online SIA questionnaire.

Further to this additional engagement for the SIA will be undertaken in early 2026. This will comprise (as a minimum) a second round of face-to-face meetings and interviews, as well as community information session(s). The results of this consultation will be used to inform the SIA and the development of a Social Impact Management Plan for the Project.

6.7.2 Potential Impacts

Social Values

As outlined above, Corvus has already commenced direct engagement with potentially affected stakeholders (including the local community) to identify and assess potential impacts of the Project on social values. This includes high-level engagement, as well as more targeted consultation specifically for the SIA. Consultation with the local community (particularly nearby landholders) will continue throughout the development of the EIS and SIA.

It is anticipated that both positive and negative social impacts would occur as a result of the Project. These impacts are expected to include:

- employment of approximately 284 personnel during construction (peak) and approximately 500 personnel during operations;
- provision of training opportunities;
- potential amenity impacts including air quality, noise and traffic;
- potential adverse impacts on social cohesion and sense of place;
- potential impacts on provision of local services (e.g. childcare and healthcare);
- changes in land use and associated impacts on local landholders;
- increased competition for local workforces; and
- increased demand on accommodation services in the region.

These social impacts associated with the Project, along with any others identified during ongoing consultation, would be assessed in detail within the SIA which will be prepared in consideration of the SSRC Act and the Queensland Government's *Social Impact Assessment Guideline (July 2025)*.

Importantly, a Social Impact Management Plan will be prepared as part of the EIS and will detail the measures proposed to be implemented by Corvus to address the above impacts (Section 6.7.3).

Economics

The Project would result in significant economic benefits to the local, regional and State economies. These impacts would arise through:

- employment of approximately 284 personnel during construction (peak) and approximately 500 personnel during operations;
- potential for development of new businesses in the local and regional areas;
- payment of royalties and taxes to the local and State governments; and
- other indirect employment and business generation (e.g. materials handling and equipment manufacturing, technical and computer services, wholesale and retail trade).

An Economic Assessment, providing a detailed breakdown of the economic impacts of the Project, would be provided as part of the EIS.

6.7.3 Management and Mitigation Measures

Management and mitigation measures for potential social impacts will be developed as part of the SIA and Social Impact Management Plan that are required as part of the EIS. The Social Impact Management Plan will be comprised of the following sub-plans:

- Workforce Management Plan.
- Housing and Accommodation Plan.
- Local Business and Industry Procurement Plan.
- Health and Community Wellbeing Plan.
- Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

The Social Impact Management Plan will also include a monitoring framework which details the Key Performance Indicators to be used to measure the Project's success in meeting the objectives sought for each key impact and/or benefit over the life of the Project.

6.8 Heritage

6.8.1 Existing Environment

Indigenous Heritage

The Western Kangoulu People are the registered Native Title Claimants for the Project Area, which is covered under a regional native title claim lodged in 2013 (QC2013/002).

The existing land use within the Project Area is a mix of dryland cropping and grazing of native pasture. Irrigated cropping areas associated with the Emerald Irrigation Area and the Nogoa Mackenzie Water Supply Scheme are located to the south of the Project. Clearing and cultivation activities would have impacted negatively upon any Indigenous cultural heritage values that may have existed prior to such work and it is therefore unlikely that any significant heritage findings will be made during the life of the Project (GHD, 2012).

The cultural heritage surveys undertaken as part of the Teresa Coal EIS in 2012 did not identify any items of cultural heritage value within or adjacent to the Project Area (GHD, 2012). Several cultural heritage surveys were undertaken as part of the contemporary exploration program for the Project.

Non-Indigenous Heritage

The *Queensland Heritage Register* includes no culturally significant sites in the general vicinity of the Project (Queensland Government, 2024). The closest sites are:

- Lilyvale Stand Monument, located approximately 25 km east of the underground mining area and approximately 150 m west from the CPP Area; and
- Emerald Railway Station Complex, located in Emerald, approximately 14 km south of the Project.

There are no local heritage places in the vicinity of the Project (CHRC, 2024). The nearest local heritage places are located in Emerald.

The National Heritage List, which identifies nationally significant cultural sites, also showed no sites within the Project Area or its surrounds (DCCEEW, 2024).

6.8.2 Potential Impacts

While initial investigations have determined that it is unlikely that any significant cultural heritage artefacts will be discovered during the construction and operation of the Project, activities involving vegetation clearing and bulk earthworks have the potential to disturb any existing areas or artefacts of cultural heritage significance. The likelihood of impacts is further reduced due to the design of the Project surface development areas and efforts to reduce surface disturbance activities where possible.

As there are no local, State or National heritage sites within the Project Area, there are no potential impacts to known non-Indigenous heritage.

Potential indirect impacts to any unidentified heritage sites (cultural or non-Indigenous) within the underground mining area (i.e. as a result of subsidence) are also considered to be unlikely.

6.8.3 Management and Mitigation Measures

The ACH Act is the State legislation that regulates management and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The ACH Act imposes a 'duty of care' on development proponents to take all 'reasonable and practicable' measures to ensure that their project does not harm and to the extent that harm cannot be avoided, minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage values. For projects that also require an EIS, this duty must be satisfied by establishing a CHMP. CHMPs are established between development proponents and registered native title applicants (where there are registered native title claims).

Corvus has commenced engagement with the Western Kangoulu People and will develop a CHMP. The CHMP will describe the assessment of the cultural heritage values within the Project Area, and the development of appropriate management strategies.

6.9 Hazards, Risks, Health and Safety

Hazards and risks are required to be identified and managed to reduce potential harm to people and the environment, as well as property.

The EIS will include an assessment of risk and Corvus will develop an appropriate safety management system to define appropriate mitigation measures and strategies for risks associated with, but not limited to; flooding, storm surge, bushfires and drought.

The risk assessment will be undertaken in accordance with *Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard International Standards Organisation (ISO) 31000:2018 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines* (ISO 31000:2018) and *International Electrotechnical Commission/ISO 31010:2019 Risk Management – Risk Assessment Techniques*. Consideration would be given to both on-site and off-site risks.

The *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures – Version 5.03* (DETSI, 2024) would be used to guide design, construction and management of water storage structures and facilities.

6.10 Waste Management

The following Queensland legislation would govern the management of waste at the Project:

- EP Act;
- EP Regulation;
- *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*; and
- *Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023*.

An underlying principle of all waste management in Queensland is the waste management hierarchy. The waste management hierarchy identifies the most to the least preferred management option, as follows; 'avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, and dispose'. This hierarchy would be used to manage waste at the Project.

Coarse and fine rejects produced from the CPP would be the largest waste stream for the Project by volume. Options for reject disposal include:

- co-disposal of coarse and fine rejects within disturbed mining areas at the Gregory Crinum Mine; and/or
- development of a dry reject emplacement area within the CPP Area.

At the conclusion of the Project, emplacement areas would be capped and rehabilitation completed.

The EIS will address the generation and management of waste associated with the Project in consideration of the *EIS Information Guideline – Waste*.

7 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

7.1 Key Stakeholders

Corvus considers that meaningful stakeholder engagement is a key element in the assessment process for the Project. As such, Corvus has developed a detailed stakeholder engagement strategy for the Project, in consultation with experienced social impact assessment specialists, Square Peg.

In accordance with its stakeholder engagement strategy, Corvus has commenced engagement with the following stakeholders:

- local landholders;
- CHRC;
- CHDC;
- the Western Kangoulu People as the registered Native Title Claimants for the Project Area;
- Office of the Coordinator-General;
- DETSI;
- DoR;
- Commonwealth DCCEEW;
- Department of Trade, Employment and Training;
- Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism;
- Qld Health;
- Emerald and Capella Community Reference Groups;
- nearby tenure holders (including Kestrel and Sojitz);
- early learning and childcare centres;
- local primary and high schools;
- emergency services; and
- relevant infrastructure service providers (including Aurizon Network, Pacific National, One Rail, Gladstone Ports Corporation and Wiggins Island Coal Export Terminal Pty Ltd [WICET]).

7.2 Consultation Undertaken to Date

Engagement undertaken to date has focused on:

- land access arrangements for exploration and environmental studies, including frequent engagement with private landholders in the immediate vicinity of the Project in accordance with agreed land access protocols;
- providing an overview of the Project;
- discussion on the assessment process, including opportunities for public input;
- identification of key assessment considerations and opportunities to refine the Project to avoid or minimise impacts; and
- engagement to inform the SIA (Section 6.7).

Key consultation activities are summarised in Table 10. The following communications are excluded from the table:

- communications related to site access and planning for the Project exploration program and baseline environmental studies are excluded for brevity, as these were occurring regularly for extended periods of time in 2024 and 2025;
- commercial-in-confidence discussions and negotiations (e.g. potential customers); and
- administrative interactions (e.g. related to organising consultation activities).

Table 10
Key Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Date	Stakeholders Involved	Description
March 2023-September 2023	Western Kangoulu People	Various emails and phone calls seeking involvement in cultural heritage process for exploration program.
5 June 2024	Kestrel	Initiation of monthly coordination meetings.
19 August 2024	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Project overview meeting and presentation of bespoke landholder booklet.
19 August 2024	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Project overview meeting and presentation of bespoke landholder booklet.
19 August 2024	Private Landholder (Doris Park)	Project overview meeting and presentation of bespoke landholder booklet.
20 August 2024	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Project overview meeting and presentation of bespoke landholder booklet.
20 August 2024	CHRC	Project overview meeting.
27 August 2024	DETSI	Project overview meeting and discussion regarding EA Amendment for exploration drilling.
20 September 2024	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Email describing planned dry season ecology surveys.

Date	Stakeholders Involved	Description
20 September 2024	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Email describing planned dry season ecology surveys.
20 September 2024	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Email describing planned dry season ecology surveys.
20 September 2024	Sojitz	Email with project overview presentation.
2 October 2024	Office of the Coordinator-General	Project overview meeting.
15 October 2024	Sojitz	Introductory meeting.
6 November 2024	Private Landholder (Tobermorey)[2]	Project overview meeting, presentation of bespoke landholder booklet and discussion of proposed increases to exploration drilling program.
6 November 2024	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Project update meeting and discussion of proposed increases to exploration drilling program.
6 November 2024	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Project update meeting and discussion of proposed increases to exploration drilling program.
6 November 2024	CHRC	Project update meeting.
7 November 2024	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Project update meeting and discussion of proposed increases to exploration drilling program.
26 November 2024	Sojitz	Project update meeting.
27 November 2024	Federal Member for Flynn	Project overview meeting.
9 December 2024	State Member for Gregory	Project overview meeting.
11 December 2024	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Email providing fauna camera trap survey results.
11 December 2024	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Email providing fauna camera trap survey results.
11 December 2024	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Email providing fauna camera trap survey results.
16 January 2025	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Invitation to participate in contemporary bore census.
16 January 2025	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Invitation to participate in contemporary bore census.
16 January 2025	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Invitation to participate in contemporary bore census.
23 January 2025	Aurizon Network	Introduction and scoping meeting.
28 January 2025	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Bore census meeting and site inspection.
28 January 2025	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Bore census meeting and site inspection.
29 January 2025	Aurizon Network	Initiation of Capacity Enquiries.
29 January 2025	Kestrel	Project update meeting.
3 February 2025	Aurizon Network	Capacity Application.
3 February 2025	Sojitz	Project update meeting.

Date	Stakeholders Involved	Description
5 February 2025	Pacific National	Introduction and scoping meeting.
5 February 2025	One Rail	Introduction and scoping meeting.
7 February 2025	Gladstone Ports Corporation	Introduction and scoping meeting.
10 February 2025	Pacific National	Capacity discussions.
10 February 2025	One Rail	Logistics briefing.
10 February 2025	Private Landholder (Kevricia)	Introductory letter.
10 February 2025	Private Landholder (Kelam)	Introductory letter.
10 February 2025	Private Landholder (Belcong View)	Introductory letter.
10 February 2025	Private Landholder (Banyula)	Introductory letter.
10 February 2025	Private Landholder (Melaleuca)	Introductory letter.
10 February 2025	Private Landholder (Werrina Downs)	Introductory letter.
10 February 2025	Private Landholder (Wilga Vale)	Introductory letter.
11 February 2025	State Member for Gregory	Project update meeting.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Project update meeting and letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Project update meeting and letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
19 February 2025	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Project update meeting and letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
19 February 2025	Private Landholder (Tobermorey)[2]	Project update meeting and letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
19 February 2025	Private Landholders (Lilyvale Road)	Community meeting with landholders located on Lilyvale Road.
18 February 2025	CHRC	Project update meeting.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Kevricia)	Project briefing letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Kelam)	Project briefing letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Belcong View)	Project briefing letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Banyula)	Project briefing letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Melaleuca)	Project briefing letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.

Date	Stakeholders Involved	Description
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Werrina Downs)	Project briefing letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
18 February 2025	Private Landholder (Wilga Vale)	Project briefing letter with maps showing layout of Project relative to key features on property.
24 February 2025	DETSI	Pre-lodgement meeting for IAS.
28 February 2025	DCCEEW	Pre-lodgement meeting for EPBC Act referral.
28 February 2025	Federal Member for Flynn	Project update meeting.
4 March 2025	Office of the Coordinator-General	Pre-lodgement meeting for IAS.
11 March 2025	Aurizon Network	Capacity Application.
13 March 2025	DNRMMRRD	Pre-lodgement meeting for mining lease applications.
13 March 2025	Sojitz	Project update meeting.
14 March 2025	WICET	Letter – enquiry for cargo handling and port services.
18 March 2025	Kestrel	Project update meeting.
19 March 2025	Sojitz	Provision of draft Memorandum of Understanding.
20 March 2025	WICET	Introduction and scoping meeting.
21 March 2025	Private Landholder (Tobermorey)[2]	Email describing planned wet season ecology surveys.
21 March 2025	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Email describing planned wet season ecology surveys.
21 March 2025	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Email describing planned wet season ecology surveys.
21 March 2025	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Email describing planned wet season ecology surveys.
25 March 2025	Aurizon Network	Capacity Application.
25 March 2025	Gladstone Ports Corporation	Letter – Enquiry for Cargo Handling and Port Services.
7 April 2025	Western Kangoulu People	Project overview and notification of intent to engage with Western Kangoulu People regarding a CHMP.
8 April 2025	Queensland Minister for Natural Resources and Mines	Project overview meeting.
8 April 2025	CHRC	Project update meeting.
11 April 2025	Sojitz	Entered into a Memorandum of Understanding.
11 April 2025	Office of the Coordinator-General	Submission of draft IAS.
24 April 2025	DCCEEW	Submission of the EPBC Referral.
13 May 2025	Office of the Coordinator-General	Meeting following lodgement of draft IAS.
19 May 2025	Childcare Centre	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
19 May 2025	Private Landholder	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
19 May 2025	Private Landholder	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.

Date	Stakeholders Involved	Description
19 May 2025	Capella Community Reference Group	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
20 May 2025	CHDC	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
20 May 2025	Private Landholder	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
20 May 2025	Emerald Community Reference Group	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
21 May 2025	State School	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
21 May 2025	Qld Police Service - Capella	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
21 May 2025	Qld Fire and Emergency Services – Capella	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
21 May 2025	Department of Trade, Employment and Training	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
21 May 2025	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Project update meeting and letter with information regarding proposed Mining Lease applications.
21 May 2025	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Project update meeting and letter with information regarding proposed Mining Lease applications.
22 May 2025	CHRC	Project update meeting.
22 May 2025	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Project update meeting and letter with information regarding proposed Mining Lease applications.
22 May 2025	State School	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
22 May 2025	Qld Fire and Emergency Services – Emerald	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
22 May 2025	State School	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
22 May 2025	CHRC	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
26 May 2025	Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
29 May 2025	Queensland Health	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
11 June 2025	CHRC – Mayor	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
12 June 2025	CHRC– CEO	Interview with Square Peg for the SIA.
16 June 2025	Kestrel	Project update meeting.
16 June 2025	Office of the Coordinator-General	Project update meeting.
19 June 2025	Kestrel	Provision of draft Memorandum of Understanding.
26 June 2025	Office of the Coordinator-General	Project update meeting.

Date	Stakeholders Involved	Description
16 July 2025	Queensland Minister for Natural Resources and Mines	Project update meeting.
18 July 2025	CHDC	Update on the status of the CHDC's Workforce Development and Accommodation Strategy.
24 July 2025	Kestrel	Entered into a Memorandum of Understanding.
11 August 2025	Emerald, Capella and Tieri Communities	Letter-box drop of flyers providing project details and QR code for SIA questionnaire.
15 August 2025	Office of the Coordinator-General	Project update meeting.
22 August 2025	Discovery Workstay	Project briefing meeting and discussion regarding workforce accommodation capacity.
27 August 2025	Village National	Project briefing meeting and discussion regarding workforce accommodation capacity.
10 September 2025	DNRMMRRD	Meeting to discuss Initial Development Plan.
23 September 2025	CHDC	Meeting with CHDC housing strategy advisor.
16 October 2025	DNRMMRRD	Pre-lodgement meeting for mining lease applications.
16 October 2025	DNRMMRRD	Lodgement of draft mining lease applications.
14 November 2025	Office of the Coordinator-General	Project update meeting.
11 December 2025	CHRC– CEO, CHDC	Project update meeting.
11 December 2025	Private Landholder (Cockatoo)	Project update meeting.
11 December 2025	Private Landholder (Theresa Downs)[1]	Project update meeting.
11 December 2025	Private Landholder (Tobermorey)[2]	Project update meeting.
12 December 2025	Private Landholder (Lucknow)	Project update meeting.
12 December 2025	Village National	Meet with management and inspection of facilities.

[1] This landholder also owns the Old Thirty Too property.

[2] This landholder also owns two unnamed lots adjoining Tobermorey.

7.3 Feedback Provided by Stakeholders

Feedback provided by stakeholders to-date has primarily pertained to the following matters:

- socio-economic impacts and benefits of the Project, including (Section 6.7):
  - workforce accommodation and housing availability;
  - increased demand on public services, particularly childcare centres; and
  - benefits/importance of a local workforce;
- potential impacts to groundwater and surface water;

- potential subsidence impacts to agricultural activities;
- benefits of Preferred Project Layout to limit amenity impacts at residential receivers near EPC 980 and along Lilyvale Road; and
- potential interactions with neighbouring mining operations and opportunities to backfill residual voids.

7.4 Ongoing Consultation

As outlined in Section 7.1, the Project stakeholder engagement strategy has been implemented during preparation of this IAS. Importantly, the strategy will continue to be updated and implemented by Corvus during the assessment and approvals process for the Project.

The strategy includes a range of consultation mechanisms, including (but not necessarily limited to):

- face-to-face meetings;
- community information sessions;
- publication of factsheets and frequently asked questions (FAQs);
- telephone conversations and virtual meetings;
- emails and newsletters;
- development of individual assessment summaries for affected persons;
- advertising and media releases;
- maintenance of a Project website; and
- publication of application and environmental assessment documentation online (excluding documents that are commercial in confidence).

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement strategy will allow for all interested and affected persons, advisory bodies, and the wider community to engage and provide input into the Project assessment process.

Consultation in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage will be conducted with the Western Kangoulu People in accordance with the requirements of the ACH Act (Section 6.8).

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9 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning
%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
µg/m³	micrograms per cubic metre
ACH Act	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
BoM	Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
CAPEX	capital expenditure
CE	critically endangered
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHDC	Central Highlands Development Corporation
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CHRC	Central Highlands Regional Council
Corvus	Corvus Resources Pty Ltd ACN 621 807 412
CPP	coal processing plant
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DETSI	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
DNRMMRRD	Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development
DoR	Department of Resources (now DNRMMRRD)
DSDIP	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
E	endangered
EA	Environmental Authority
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1994*
EP Regulation	*Environmental Protection Regulation 2019*
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EPC	Exploration Permit for Coal
ERA	Environmentally Relevant Activity
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETL	electricity transmission line
EVNT	Endangered, Vulnerable and Near Threatened
FAQs	frequently asked questions
GDE Atlas	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Atlas
GDEs	groundwater dependent ecosystems

Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning
GHG	greenhouse gas
GMA	Groundwater Management Area
ha	hectares
IAS	Initial Advice Statement
ILUA	Indigenous Land Use Agreement
ISO	*Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard International Standards Organisation (ISO) 31000:2018 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines*
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometres
kV	kilovolt
LFC	Landscape Fragmentation and Connectivity
LC	least concern
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metres
M	migratory
m^3/s	cubic metres per second
m^3/tonne	cubic metres per tonne
mAHD	metres above Australian Height Datum
Mbcm	million bank cubic metres
ML	megalitres
ML/day	megalitres per day
MLA	Mining Lease Application
mm	millimetres
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MR Act	*Mineral Resources Act 1986*
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
Mt	million tonnes
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
NC Act	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*
NGER Act	Commonwealth *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007*
NSW	New South Wales
NT Act	*Native Title Act 1993*
PCI	pulverised coal injection
PM_{10}	particulate matter with a diameter of or less than 10 micrometres
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with a diameter of or less than 2.5 micrometres
PMLU	post-mining land use
PRC Plan	Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan
PRCP Schedule	Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan Schedule
RE	Regional Ecosystems
ROM	run-of-mine

Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning
RPI Act	*Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*
RPI Regulation	*Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014*
SAT	Spot Assessment Technique
SCA	Strategic Cropping Area
SCL	Strategic Cropping Land
SDPWO Act	*State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
Sojitz	Sojitz Gregory Crinum Pty Ltd
SSRC Act	*Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017*
t CO_2-e	tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
the Project	Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
V	vulnerable
Vessi	Vessi Pty Ltd
VM Act	*Vegetation Management Act 1999*
WICET	Wiggins Island Coal Export Terminal Pty Ltd

Appendix A Application Guideline Reconciliation Table

Application Guideline Reconciliation Table

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
-	Executive Summary	No more than two pages, this section should provide a summary of the key findings of the IAS. Topics should include: purpose and scope of the IAS; reasons for seeking Coordinated Project declaration (with respect to section 27 of the SDPWO Act); identity of the proponent; nature, scope and location of the proposal; key potential environmental issues and key approvals.	Executive Summary
1	**Introduction**		
1.1	Background	Summarise the context and need for the project and the key reasons for seeking Coordinated Project declaration. Indicate if the proponent considers and EIS or IAR declaration more appropriate.	Section 1.1
1.2	Purpose and Scope of the IAS	Support an application to the Coordinator-General to declare a Coordinated Project for which an EIS or IAR is required.	Section 1.2
		Provide information that may assist the Coordinator-General to determine whether an EIS or IAR process is appropriate.	Section 1.2
		Inform preparation of the TOR for an EIS, where the project may be declared under section 26(a).	Section 1.2
		Inform stakeholders and the general public.	Section 1.2
2	**The Proponent**		
2	The Proponent	Describe the Proponent's relevant history; partnerships; corporate/joint-venture arrangements; relevant project experience; principal consultants; contact details; environmental record of the proponent; and capability to complete an EIS or IAR.	Sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3
		This section should also confirm if the proponent intends to own and operate the project or on-sell to a third party.	Section 2.3
3	**Nature of the Proposal**		
3.1	Scope of the Project	Describe and quantify (where appropriate) the nature, scope and scale of the proposal (e.g. coal mine, manufacturing facility, pipeline), including any supporting infrastructure (e.g. rail line, port expansion, water supply pipeline).	Section 3.1
3.2	Land Use	Summarise existing and proposed land use of the project area, including any issues or agreements relating to land ownership and tenure that must be resolved before the project can commence.	Section 3.2

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
3.3	Project Need, Justification and Alternatives Considered	Describe the project objectives and justification within the strategic context.	Section 3.3.1
		Provide relevant details of the pre-feasibility assessment which support the project need (bearing in mind this is a public document – confidential information should be provided in the separate pre-feasibility assessment).	Section 3.3.3
		Detail any supporting government policies, plans, programs or strategies in relation to the proposal.	Section 3.3.2
		Detail consideration provided to any project alternatives such as alternative sites, activities, and the 'do nothing' option.	Section 3.3.4
		Summarise key strategic benefits, e.g., employment, regional/state investment, industry development, export potential etc.	Section 3.3.1
3.4	Components, Developments, Activities and Infrastructure that Constitute the Project to be Declared Coordinated	Describe key activities, components and supporting infrastructure that constitute the project, and how these components will interact with other existing and proposed infrastructure.	Section 3.4
3.5	External Infrastructure Requirements	Key project components/infrastructure that are external to or facilitated by the declared project, developments, infrastructure, activities on/off site, e.g. power, gas, fuel supply; rail, road and port services (air and sea) etc.	Section 3.4
		If project-related elements are not included within the project as described within the IAS, explain why not, and how they will be assessed separately (e.g. water pipeline being developed under a separate approval by a separate entity). If key infrastructure or services will be provided externally, describe how the project will operate if these services cannot be provided.	Section 3.5
3.6	Timeframes for the Project	Staging of the commencement and completion of each project phase, including the design, procurement, early works, construction, commissioning, operation, closure and rehabilitation.	Section 3.6
3.7	Construction and Operational Processes	Key construction and operational requirements (e.g. access to water supply and disposal, gas, rail, port (air/sea), road network, materials (quarry), waste management, stormwater etc.).	Sections 3.5, 3.7, 6.4 and 6.10
		Describe rehabilitation intentions and proposed post-closure land uses.	Section 3.7.6

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
3.8	Workforce Requirements During Construction and Operation	Describe direct construction and operational employment numbers and worker accommodation and transport proposals.	Section 3.8
		Summarise any clearly identifiable indirect employment opportunities that may arise from the project.	Section 3.8
		Describe where the construction and operational workforce will reside.	Section 3.5.6
3.9	Economic Indicators	Capital cost, revenue, exports, contribution to local/state/national economies, indirect employment generation, synergies with other businesses and/or industries.	Section 3.9
3.10	Financing Requirements and Implications	Estimate the value (Australian dollars) that would be invested in the development and operation of the project, including details of key project stages or components where these will be funded separately.	Section 3.10
		Indicate in broad terms the capacity of the proponent to fund the project or other project funding proposals. The proponent's history of financing similar scale developments is relevant.	Sections 2 and 3.10
4	**Approvals Required for the Project**		
4	Approvals Required for the Project	• Identify all local, state, and commonwealth government agency approvals for each key project component. • Tabulate the principal required statutory approvals by classifying: – Legislation; – administering authority; – approval trigger; – approval; and – relevance to the project. • Specify which approvals will be coordinated during the EIS/IAR process and which will be dealt with outside of the Part 4 process of the SDPWO Act.	Section 4 and Table 5

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
5	**Location of Key Project Elements**		
5.1	Location and Existing Environment	Provide scaled maps showing the extent of the project area/project boundaries, including for any supporting infrastructure.	Figure 1 and Figure 2
		Address, lot/plan, project area(s), major and secondary urban centres, access, topography and any key natural features in the vicinity of the project.	Sections 5.1 and 5.2 and Appendix C
		Describe the existing local/regional natural environment of relevance to the project.	Sections 5 and 6
		Note: The GIS data requirement is the ESRI shapefile format (Datum: GDA2020) for the project (to allow the location and area of the project to be shown on a map of Coordinator-General's projects).	Noted.
6	**Environmental Considerations**		
6.1	Land use and built environment (intended and proposed)	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.2.1
		• Confirm if landowners' consent has been obtained for all or part of the project or if land has been obtained by the proponent. If not, what are the proposed steps or processes to obtain tenure.	Section 6.2.1
		• Summarise existing and intended tenures for key land parcels directly impacted by the project area including for example any mining or conservation tenures or forestry reserves.	Section 6.2.1
		• Describe the topography, existing land uses and relevant information on soil, geology and visual amenity.	Sections 6.2.1 and 6.5.1
		• Describe zoning under local government planning scheme and regional plan designations.	Section 6.2.1
		• Identify the values which may be impacted by the project.	Sections 6.2.1 and 6.2.2
		Potential project impacts	Section 6.2.2
		• For land use and built environment – highlight the aspects of the project that are inconsistent with local planning schemes, regional plans and or state planning policies.	Section 6.2.2
		• Outline key potential impacts during construction, commissioning, operation, closure, decommissioning and final rehabilitation where applicable.	Section 6.2.2

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
		Management and mitigation measures	Section 6.2.3
		• Summarise proposed management and mitigation measures to minimise potential project impacts.	Section 6.2.3
6.2	Terrestrial and aquatic ecology	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.3.1
		• Provide findings of any regional ecosystem mapping and/or ecosystem ground-truthing across the project site.	Section 6.3.1
		• List any known matters of state or national environmental significance within the study area including but not limited to protected areas, protected communities, listed ecological communities or environmentally sensitive areas.	Section 6.3.1
		• Describe any terrestrial, aquatic, wetland, and marine ecosystems or coastal processes within the project area.	Section 6.3.1
		• List all migratory and protected species, pest plants and animals known or suspected to occur the project area including the quality of habitat.	Section 6.3.1
		• Provide results of Protected Matters Search Tool (recommended radius of 50 km from the project boundaries).	Section 6.3.1
		• Describe any proposed surveys to be undertaken as part of the EIS or IAR.	Section 6.3.1
		• Identify the values which may be impacted by the project.	Sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2
		Potential project impacts	Sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.3
		• Outline key potential impacts during construction, commissioning, operation, closure, decommissioning and final rehabilitation where applicable.	Sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.3
		• Highlight the aspects of the project which will or are likely to impact existing values, quantifying impacts where known. Estimated project disturbance footprints for the project and supporting infrastructure should be provided.	Sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.3
		Management and mitigation measures	Sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.4
		• Summarise proposed management and mitigation measures including strategies to avoid, mitigate, reduce and offset potential project impacts.	Sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.4
		Reference applicable plans, policies and programs where necessary.	Sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.4

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
6.3	Water	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.4.1
		• List key water features near the project site. Discussion should include consideration of surface water, groundwater, and marine waters, and any potential dependent ecosystems.	Sections 6.1 and 6.4.1
		• Describe applicable water catchment areas, water availability and quality.	Section 6.4.1
		• Identify any water allocation and outline compliance with relevant water plans.	Section 6.4.1
		• Identify the values which may be impacted by the project.	Section 6.4.2
		Potential project impacts	Section 6.4.2
		• Detail the quantity and type of water required for each stage of the project (including construction and rehabilitation) and where water will be sourced from.	Sections 6.1 and 6.4.2
		• Outline key potential impacts during construction, commissioning, operation, closure, decommissioning and final rehabilitation where applicable.	Section 6.4.2
		Management and mitigation measures	Section 6.4.3
		• Summarise proposed management and mitigation measures to minimise potential project impacts, and any approvals or permits required to secure access to water.	Section 6.4.3
6.4	Air and noise	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.5.1
		• Describe the typical air and noise environment near the project.	Section 6.5.1
		• Describe potential sensitive receptors who may be impacted by the project.	Section 6.5.1
		• Identify the values which may be impacted by the project.	Section 6.5.1
		Potential project impacts	Section 6.5.2
		• Outline key potential impacts during construction, commissioning, operation, closure, decommissioning and final rehabilitation where applicable.	Section 6.5.2
		• Detail the predicted greenhouse gas, dust and noise emissions.	Section 6.5.2
		Management and mitigation measures	Section 6.5.3
		• Summarise proposed management and mitigation measures to minimise potential project impacts, including reference to the applicable environmental protection policies where relevant.	Section 6.5.3

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
6.5	Traffic and transport	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.6.1
		• Describe the key transport networks of relevance to the project.	Sections 5 and 6.6.1
		• Detail the capacity of relevant road networks.	Section 6.6.1
		Potential project impacts	Section 6.6.2
		• Describe any potential impacts to local and state-controlled roads including the proposed site access route during construction and operation.	Section 6.6.2
		• Detail the need for any road or intersection upgrades or safety considerations.	Section 6.6.2
		Management and mitigation measures	Section 6.6.3
		• Summarise proposed management and mitigation measures to minimise potential project impacts and ensure the ongoing performance and safety of the local and state-controlled road networks.	Section 6.6.3
6.6	Social	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.7.1
		• In line with the *Social impact assessment guideline* available at: https://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general/coordinator-general-resources, describe the existing social environment, including the immediate and surrounding communities, the community values, key stakeholders and any stakeholder and community engagement undertaken to date.	Section 6.7.1
		Potential project impacts	Section 6.7.2
		• Describe the likely construction and operational workforce requirements and likely sources of labour for the project i.e. fly in, fly-out and opportunities for local workers (based on preliminary analysis).	Section 6.7.2
		• Describe the capacity of existing accommodation to house the project's construction and operational workforces.	Section 6.7.2
		• Describe any foreseeable impacts on amenity and local service provision.	Section 6.7.2
		Management and mitigation measures	Section 6.7.3
		• Summarise proposed management and mitigation measures to minimise potential project impacts and enhance potential benefits for surrounding communities.	Section 6.7.3

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
6.7	Cultural heritage (Indigenous and non-Indigenous)	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.8.1
		• Describe any known places or sites of Indigenous or non-Indigenous cultural heritage.	Section 6.8.1
		• Identify the values which may be impacted by the project.	Section 6.8.2
		Potential project impacts	Section 6.8.2
		• Describe any potential impacts on known cultural heritage sites and places.	Section 6.8.2
		Management and mitigation measures	Section 6.8.3
		• Summarise proposed management and mitigation measures to minimise potential project impacts on Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage.	Section 6.8.3
		• Provide details or intention to prepare cultural heritage management plans to address Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage.	Section 6.8.3
6.8	Hazard and risk and health and safety	**Description of existing environment**	Section 6.9
		• Describe the extend and potential for natural hazards near the project site including but not limited to flooding. storm surge, bushfires and drought.	Section 6.9
		Potential project impacts	Section 6.9
		• Describe the potential of the project to exacerbate the effect of duration of the natural disaster for example flooding on neighbouring properties.	Section 6.9
		• Describe any health and safety risks posed by the project.	Section 6.9
		Management and mitigation measures	Section 6.9
		• Detail proposed strategies to reduce potential impacts identified.	Section 6.9
		• Summarise health, safety and environmental management systems to be prepared for the project. Reference applicable standards where necessary and other construction and operational environmental management plans.	Section 6.9

No.	Section	Suggested Content	Relevant Section of this IAS
7	**Community and Stakeholder Engagement**		
7	Community and Stakeholder Engagement	Identify relevant key stakeholder groups.	Section 7.1
		Describe the community and stakeholder engagement undertaken to date.	Section 7.2
		Identify key concerns raised during consultation and how those concerns will be addressed through the EIS or IAR process.	Sections 7.2 and 7.3
		Describe ongoing and proposed community and stakeholder engagement during the EIS or IAR process.	Section 7.4
8	**References and Data Sources**		
8	References and Data Sources	-	Section 8
9	**Glossary, Acronyms and Abbreviations**		
9	Glossary, Acronyms and Abbreviations	-	Section 9

Appendix B Greenhouse Gas Emissions Review

CORVUS
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... the world needs steel ...

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions Review

Corvus Resources Pty Ltd

Report No: CRVS S&A-RPT-22001A-GHG_REVIEW
Date: December 2025

Document Control Sheet

Project and Document No:	Date: December 2025
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Status	**Name**	**Position**	**Date**
Approved by:	Chris Coombes	CEO	17 December 2025

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

Corvus Resources Pty Ltd (Corvus), an Australian, privately-owned proponent, is seeking to develop an underground longwall coal mine with supporting infrastructure approximately 17 kilometres (km) north of Emerald in the Bowen Basin, Queensland, Australia (the Project).

The Project will extract up to 10.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of run-of-mine (ROM) coal with saleable production of up to approximately 8.3 Mtpa over a planned mine life of 25 years. Approximately 90 percent (%) of the coal produced by the Project would be used in blast furnaces to make steel (i.e. metallurgical/coking coal). A secondary coal product (approximately 10%) is subject to outcomes of further exploration and coal quality test work.

This underground mine will use autonomous longwall technology to reduce employees' exposure to health, safety and hygiene risks at the coal face. The mine design will require new infrastructure including mine access drifts/shafts and underground roadways to access and service the underground mining areas, a coal processing plant (CPP), train load-out facility, underground and surface conveyor systems, power transmission and distribution infrastructure (powerlines and substations) and water management systems (dams and other water management infrastructure).

1.2 Purpose of this Review

Corvus met with the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) in February 2025 to provide an overview of the Project and discuss under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Whilst the EPBC Act does not specifically regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, DCCEEW advised that the potential indirect impacts of GHG emissions on matters of national environmental significance must be considered (under section 527E of the EPBC Act). This assessment is required to consider whether the proposed action is a substantial cause of the stated physical effects of climate change on matters of national environmental significance (MNES). Following the meeting, DCCEEW provided an information request specifying the information that should be included with the referral, including:

1. information regarding the scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions associated with the Project;
2. details about measures proposed to reduce, avoid and monitor GHG emissions; and
3. potential export destination countries and information regarding measures adopted in those countries to reduce, avoid and monitor GHG emissions.

This review has been prepared to satisfy this information request and allow DCCEEW to consider the potential indirect impacts of GHG emissions from the Project on MNES.

2 Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions Associated with the Project

The Project involves the following activities resulting in Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions:

- Construction and operation phase (approximately 25 years):
  - Fugitive emissions from underground mining (Scope 1).
  - Emissions from combustion of diesel on-site (Scope 1 and 3).
  - Emissions associated with the use of electricity (Scope 2 and 3).
  - Emissions associated with rail transport of coal (Scope 3, within Australia).
  - Emissions associated with shipping of coal (Scope 3, outside Australia).
- Decommissioning phase (approximately 3 years)[1]:
  - Emissions from combustion of diesel on-site associated with surface infrastructure decommissioning and minor subsidence remediation activities (Scope 1 and 3).
  - Emissions associated with the use of electricity (Scope 2 and 3). Note that Scope 2 and 3 emissions associated with electricity are expected to go to zero post-2050 due to the decarbonisation of the electricity grid.
  - As an underground mine, the portals would be sealed once mining is completed and therefore there would not be any further Scope 1 fugitive emissions during this phase.
  - Scope 3 emissions associated with transportation of coal would also reduce rapidly during the decommissioning phase as any residual stockpiled coal is depleted.

Potential fugitive emissions have been calculated using in-seam site-specific sampling of the coal resource and analysis in accordance with Australian or equivalent standards (i.e. Method 2). Other GHG emitting activities have been calculated using Method 1 (i.e. adopting emission factors from the NGA Factors [2025] and multiplying this by the anticipated annual usage). The emissions factor for electricity has been calculated using the projected emissions reported in *Australia's Emissions Projections 2025* (DCCEEW, 2025a). This approach resulted in a steadily declining value in electricity related emissions associated with the progressive decarbonisation of Queensland's electrical grid.

The annual average Scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with the construction and operation phases of the Project (broken down by source) is provided in Figure 1. Scope 3 emissions are captured as Scope 1 emissions by the businesses that produce them. GHG emission estimates for the Project are provided in Table 1. The decommissioning phase has not been included in these calculations as the overall contribution to Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (relative to the construction and operation phase) would be extremely small and would skew the annual average presented.

[1] Greenhouse gas emissions associated with decommissioning are expected to be so small as to be negligible relative to the emissions from other activities undertaken over the life of the Project and therefore have not been quantified in this review.

Table 1 GHG Emissions Estimates for the Project

Emission Component	Estimated GHG Emissions (Mt CO_2-e)
Annual Average Scope 1 GHG Emissions	0.082
Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions	2.049
Annual Average Scope 2 GHG Emissions	0.051
Total Scope 2 GHG Emissions	1.263
Annual Average Scope 3 GHG Emissions (inside Australia)	0.072
Annual Average Scope 3 GHG Emissions (outside Australia)	15.17
Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions (inside Australia)	1.802
Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions (outside Australia)	379.24
Total GHG emissions (over the 25 year mine life)	384.35
Australia's Annual National Emissions for 2023*	453.45
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within Australia only)	0.205
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within Australia only) (% relative to Australia's Annual Emissions for 2023)	0.045%
Annual Global Emissions for 2024**	57,700.00
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within and outside Australia)	15.37
Total average annual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (within and outside Australia) (% relative to Global Annual Emissions for 2024)	0.027%

* DCCEEW (2025b). The latest reported year was 2023, as at the time of preparing this document (December 2025).

** United Nations Environment Programme (2025).

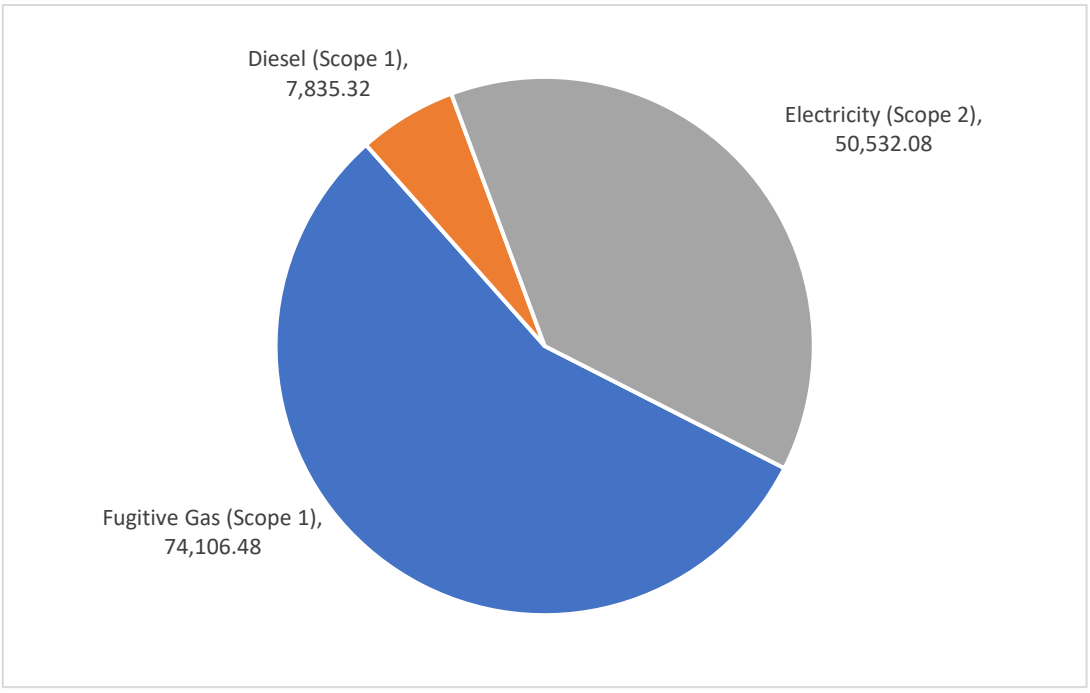


Figure 1 Annual Average Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions (t CO_2-e) for the Project

The annual average Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions intensity of the Project is estimated to be approximately 0.02048 t CO_2-e/t of run-of-mine (ROM) coal. The Scope 1-only emissions intensity of the Project is 0.01267 t CO_2-e/t ROM coal. This is significantly less than other approved and operating coal mines in Queensland, which have intensities ranging from 0.04 to 0.4483 (Table 2 and Figure 2). Where available, this information has been sourced from the reported emissions intensities available from the Clean Energy Regulator Emissions Intensity Determinations that are submitted by the operator of the mine. The low GHG emissions intensity is a result of a comparatively low gas content and other mitigation options incorporated into the initial design of the Project (refer Section 3.3 for further detail).

Table 2 Comparison of Scope 1 Emissions Intensities at Queensland Underground Mines

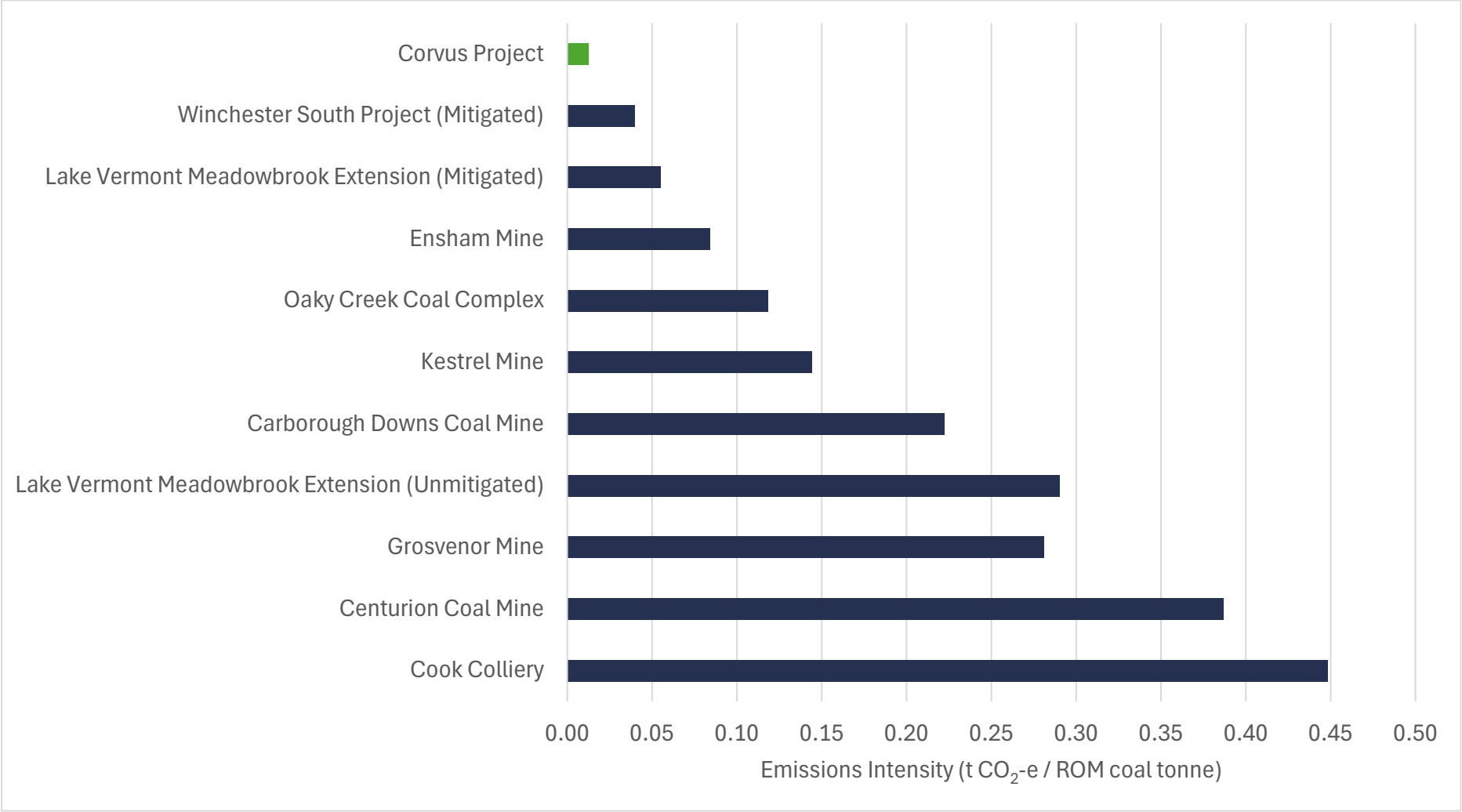
Coal Mine	Emissions Intensity (t CO_2-e / t ROM Coal)
Cook Colliery*	0.44830
Centurion Coal Mine*	0.38710
Lake Vermont Meadowbrook Extension (Unmitigated)^	0.29051
Grosvenor Mine*	0.28100
Carborough Downs Coal Mine*	0.22230
Kestrel Mine*	0.14440
Oaky Creek Coal Complex*	0.11850
Ensham Mine*	0.08424
Lake Vermont Meadowbrook Extension (Mitigated)^	0.05499
Winchester South Project (Mitigated)^	0.04000
Corvus Project	0.01267

* Sourced from Clean Energy Regulator Emissions Intensity Determinations. All Queensland underground coal mines with facility-specific emissions intensities as of December 2025 have been reported in the table above.

^ These projects have been included due to reference in 'Living Wonders Case' (noting Winchester South Project is open cut mining project). Emissions intensities obtained from the following documents:

- *Winchester South Project Greenhouse Gas Management and Abatement Plan* (Whitehaven Coal, 2022); and
- *Technical Addendum: Lake Vermont Meadowbrook Project – Fugitive Methane* (Katestone Environmental Pty Ltd, 2023).

Figure 2 Scope 1 Emission Intensity Benchmarking



3 Emissions Management

3.1 State Legislation and Policies

The Queensland Government has set a legislated target of zero net emissions by 2050 with an interim emissions reduction target of 30% by 2030 from 2005 levels. As per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), reaching zero "net" emissions means ensuring emissions released are balanced by the emissions being removed over a specific period.

The DETSI *Guideline – Greenhouse Gas Emissions* outlines the requirement for assessments to include details of the management practices proposed to be implemented to prevent or minimise adverse impacts. Proposed management practices should demonstrate that all reasonable and practical measures have been applied to manage GHG emissions through best practice design, process, technology, and management. The GHG abatement hierarchy provided in Figure 3 illustrates the preferred prioritisation of management practices to be implemented to minimise GHG emissions.

Applicants are required to demonstrate how the proposed GHG emission reduction measures:

- meet best practice environmental management and are reasonable for the specific industry; and
- will avoid or reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions at commencement and throughout the life of relevant activity.

Applicants are required to demonstrate that consideration has been given to reducing Scope 3 emissions, where reasonably practicable.

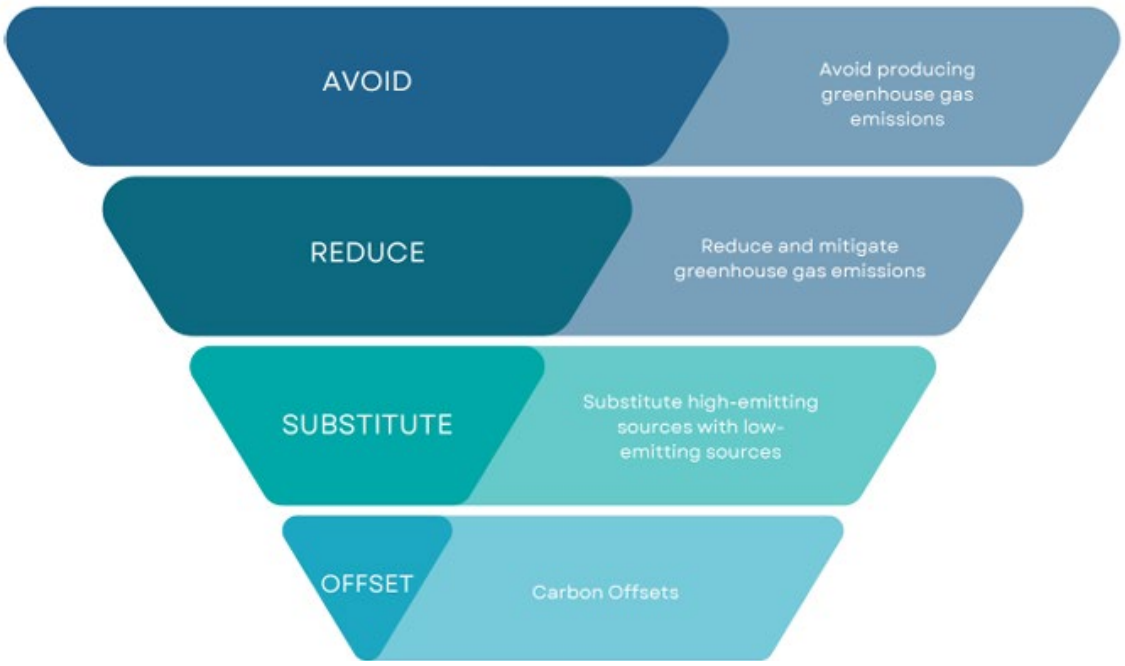


Figure 3 GHG Abatement Hierarchy

Details of how the Project has been developed with this hierarchy in mind are provided in Section 3.3 (i.e. proposed avoidance, reduction, substitution and offset measures for Scope 1 and 2 emissions).

Applications for activities that meet the medium to high emission category at any point during the carrying out of the authorised activity will be required to include a GHG Abatement Plan.

A GHG Abatement Plan identifies the GHG emissions to be generated by a project and details ongoing emission mitigation and management measures proposed to be implemented throughout the life of the project to progressively reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Accordingly, Corvus will prepare and include a GHG Abatement Plan in the Environmental Impact Statement for the Project. This GHG Abatement Plan will further develop and expand on the measures described in this report.

3.2 Commonwealth Legislation and Policies

The Safeguard Mechanism is the Australian Government's policy for reducing emissions at Australia's largest industrial facilities. It sets legislated limits—known as baselines—on the GHG emissions of these facilities. These emissions limits will decline, predictably and gradually. These limits will help achieve Australia's emission reduction targets of 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

The Safeguard Mechanism applies to industrial facilities emitting more than 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e) per year. This includes:

- mining;
- oil and gas production;
- manufacturing;
- transport; and
- waste facilities.

Safeguard Mechanism facilities have an annual emissions limit known as a baseline. In general, baselines will fall by 4.9% each year to 2030. This will enable industrial facilities to contribute to Australia's emissions reduction targets. This baseline decline rate applies to all Safeguard facilities, including existing and new facilities. Different rates may be approved for facilities classed as a trade-exposed baseline-adjusted facility. The business with operational control of the facility must ensure its net emissions do not exceed the baseline determined by the Clean Energy Regulator.

Baselines are set each year. They are based on a facility's production multiplied by an emissions-intensity value. For existing facilities, the emissions-intensity value is set at the average of Australian industry emissions performance (with transitional arrangements until 2030). For new facilities (i.e. the Project), the emissions-intensity value is set at international best practice emissions performance (benchmarks). The best practice emissions intensity for ROM coal production (i.e. the Project) is 0.00592 t CO_2-e / t ROM coal. The emissions-intensity value established for existing facilities is 0.0653 t CO_2-e / t ROM coal (i.e. approximately 11 times higher than the best practice emissions intensity).

Applying the new emissions intensity of 0.00592 t CO2-e per tonne of coal to a production rate of 10.5 Mtpa yields peak annual emissions of approximately 62,160 t CO_2-e, which is less than the 100,000 t CO_2-e minimum baseline threshold under the Safeguard Mechanism.

If necessary, Corvus could acquire Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) to offset any excess emissions over the baseline emissions intensity (i.e. Scope 1 emissions over 100,000 t CO_2-e) in order to meet its obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism.

3.3 Measures Considered or Proposed for the Project

Key sources of GHG emissions from underground coal mines are:

- fugitive emissions (Scope 1);
- on-site diesel usage (Scope 1 and 3);
- electricity usage (Scope 2 and 3);
- transportation of coal (Scope 3); and
- product end use (Scope 3).

Measures for the mitigation and management of each of the key Scope 1 and 2 sources are discussed further in the subsections below. As a greenfield project, these measures have been incorporated into the design of the Project at the earliest possible stage and will ensure that the Project is operating at a high standard from commencement.

Management and mitigation of Scope 3 emissions are outside the control of Corvus. Specific commitments made in relation to Scope 3 emissions (e.g. foreign policy in relation to the use of the end product) are discussed in Section 4.

3.3.1 Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions are losses, leaks and other releases of gases such as methane and carbon dioxide (CO_2) to the atmosphere that are associated with industries producing natural gas, oil and coal. All coal seams contain some level of gas because of how the coal is formed. These gases escape (thus becoming fugitive) during both open-cut and underground mining operations.

Fugitive mine emissions are a significant component of GHG emissions. Mine methane emissions account for approximately 8% of total global anthropogenic methane emissions. In addition to environmental concerns, methane is a highly explosive gas and a serious safety concern in coal mining.

Testing of the target coal seams for the Project within the Project area indicates that the average gas content of the resource that would be extracted is relatively low (average of 0.8034 m^3/t) compared to other mining operations in Queensland (Section 2). This translates to an emissions intensity of 0.0115 t CO_2-e/ROM tonne.

The most effective and economic way to control methane emissions is to proactively capture methane by means of boreholes before methane enters the mine workings (i.e. pre-drainage). However, a successful methane capture system, marked as consistently stable flow with high methane concentration, can be hard to achieve. Many variables add complexity to managing mine methane including:

- methane desorption rates under various coal microstructures and the petrography of coal type;
- the magnitude and extent of methane emissions;
- methane flow dynamics and its interactions with mine ventilation systems; and
- the stability and integrity of methane capture boreholes under the dynamic strata deformation process.

Pre-drainage of methane by boreholes is commonly used when methane concentrations are above 5 cubic metres per tonne (m^3/t). Flaring of methane from gas extracted from a mined-out area (goaf) is used to convert methane into carbon dioxide (as carbon dioxide has a lower global warming potential than methane). This process requires a minimum concentration of methane to be effective.

The flaring of methane gas via enclosed flares is applied at many New South Wales and Queensland underground mines. Additionally, in Queensland, the practice of flaring methane gas is also applied using open flaring (candle stick flares). The flaring of gas is applied to both pre-drainage and goaf gas with pre-drainage gas normally offering higher concentrations of methane. Gas composition and concentration of methane gas and oxygen are critical design criteria for a flare along with gas flow. When sizing a flare and determining the gas composition operating range, the gas nozzle tip pressure and gas mixing velocity ratios must be carefully considered. This becomes even more critical as the levels of methane reduce and the presence of oxygen exists (Palaris, 2021).

Mines that currently implement pre-drainage and/or flaring activities are typically targeting a reduced gas seam content above 5 m^3/t. It is widely accepted that fugitive emissions abatement (i.e. lowering gas content) below 1 m^3/t is not currently viable. For example, the Ensham Life of Mine Extension Project (DETSI, 2021b) included a proposed residual gas content of 2.0 m^3/t and the draft Decarbonisation Plan included as part of the Lake Vermont Meadowbrook Extension (2022) stated "*it is considered technically possible to pre-drain coal seam gas ahead of open cut mining where coal seams are thick enough and where gas contents are of order of magnitude material, say 6 m^3/t, so that they can be then reduced to 3 m^3/t by surface to in seam drainage wells. Injection of compressed inert gas into these existing drainage wells will preferentially displace more methane from the coal seam and further accelerate gas drainage down to lower than 1 m^3/t*".

The maximum recorded gas content from in-seam sampling undertaken across the Project Area is 1.32 m^3/tonne, with an average of 0.80 m^3/tonne. Given the very low in situ gas content at the Project, fugitive emission abatement through pre-drainage, capture and/or flaring is not currently considered to be viable for the Project. Notwithstanding, Corvus will continue to review developing and new technologies over the life of the Project as they continue to improve and to determine whether they could be feasibly applied to the Project.

3.3.2 Diesel

As part of the design for the Project, Corvus has considered opportunities to minimise diesel usage and promote increased efficiency where usage cannot be avoided. This includes:

- A major reduction in road haulage of coal through the use of conveyors (i.e. between the Pit Top Area and the CPP Area). This conveyor will replace 580 road train movements per day (290 trips each way) with each road train having a delivery payload of 100 tonnes. The conveyor adds capital expenditure of approximately $150 million.
- Minimising the re-handling of material (i.e. coal, overburden and topsoil).
- Training of staff on continuous improvement strategies regarding efficient use of plant and equipment and the opportunity to introduce low emission technology.
- Monitoring and maintaining the mobile plant fleet and other equipment in good operating order to reduce emissions (i.e. in accordance with manufacturer recommendations).
- Implementing underground vehicle battery technology for personnel transport when this becomes commercially viable.

Corvus estimates that operating a conveyor system between the Pit Top Area and CPP Area rather than road haulage avoids Scope 1 CO_2-e emissions of approximately 19,000 tonnes per annum because of the foregone diesel usage. Corvus will also regularly review opportunities for improvement in this area, alternative fuels and any other improvements that may become available throughout the life of the Project.

3.3.3 Electricity

Emissions associated with electricity generation in Queensland are projected to reduce by approximately 66% between 2025 and 2030 (DCCEEW, 2025a). This is driven by the expanded Capacity Investment Scheme (included in the baseline emissions projections for the first time) as well as state and territory renewable energy targets. Together these policies will deliver on the government's target to reach 82% national on-grid renewable energy generation.

Notwithstanding the forecast decarbonisation of the grid, Corvus will also implement the use of energy efficient pumps and motors, variable speed drives and LED lighting where applicable. Corvus will also implement procurement policies that preference the selection of energy efficient equipment and vehicles.

3.4 Performance Review Process

The GHG Management and Abatement Plan to be prepared as part of the Project will include commitments to review the performance of the Project. This is expected to include:

- monitoring of diesel and electricity usage to track diesel and electricity efficiency;
- annual assessment of GHG emissions to be reported in accordance with the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) and the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008*;
- an annual energy audit to review and evaluate the energy efficiency of the Project, including:
  - a comprehensive review of the diesel and electricity usage at the Project over the past year, which includes a comparison of these results against the relevant objectives for diesel consumption and energy usage, and monitoring results of the previous years;
  - identification of any trends in the data over the life of the Project; and
  - descriptions of what mitigation or control measures that will be implemented over the next year to improve the performance of the Project;
- a commitment to review and, if necessary, revise the GHG Management and Abatement Plan after the completion of each annual energy audit, or as a result of other changes to the Project (e.g. amendments to the Environmental Authority).

4 Customers (Consumers of End-Product)

Corvus anticipates that the primary customers for the Project would be Japan (60%) and India (40%). Potential customer countries also include:

- South Korea;
- Vietnam;
- Brazil;
- China;
- Taiwan;
- Europe; and
- other markets.

Corvus has provided an indicative estimate of relative volume expected to be provided to each customer, however this remains a preliminary prediction only and is subject to market dynamics, commercial contracts, etc.

Table 3 provides details for each potential customer of any known and anticipated measures to reduce, avoid of offset GHG emissions that have been submitted under the Paris Agreement and published on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) registry.

Table 3 Policies and Measures of Expected Customers

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
Japan	***NDC*** Emissions reduction target: Japan aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 46% in 2030, 60% in FY 2035 and by 73% in FY 2040, respectively, from its FY 2013 levels. With a long-term goal of net-zero by 2050. Coverage: 100% Gases: Carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *Long-term Strategy under the Paris Agreement* The Long-term Strategy under the Paris Agreement (Long-term Strategy) was adopted by the Cabinet of Japan on 11 June 2019. The Strategy covers the period from 2018 to 2050. The Long-term Strategy was updated in October 2021 and included the revised target of net-zero by 2050. The Long-term Strategy identifies that energy-related CO_2 accounts for over 80% of Japan's GHG emissions. As a consequence, much of Japan's decarbonisation requires transformation of the energy sector. In relation to energy, the Long-term Strategy sets out a future vision with low-carbon energy sources, electrification of demand and an increase in energy efficiency all contributing to decarbonising the sector. For areas that are hard to decarbonise, Japan proposes to rely on CCUS, specifically "Direct Air Carbon Capture and Storage, Bio-Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage, and forest sink measures". Japan has no end date for domestic coal, and while the Government has indicated support for the closure of inefficient coal power plants, Japan continues to rely on coal power and supports the building of new plants. *Global Warming Tax* Japan was an early adopter of economic policy measures to achieve emissions reduction: • in 1998, Japan passed the 'Law concerning Promotion of Measures to cope with Global Warming promoting emissions reduction on a voluntary basis; • in 2005, Japan introduced the Voluntary Emissions Trading Scheme (now superseded). Both policies did not see effective reductions in carbon emissions.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	In 2012, the Government introduced a tax that aims to reduce 80% of Japan's GHG emissions by 2050. The tax applies to coal and is calculated on the carbon content. Tax generated is recycled into renewable energy projects and energy efficiency programs. *Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures* The Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures was adopted by the Cabinet of Japan on 13 May 2016 and amended in October 2021. The Plan incorporates the emissions reduction target and the sectoral targets and measures set out in Japan's updated NDC. It also emphasises the key role of technology, which the Government is promoting though its "Environmental and Energy Technology Innovation Plan" and its "National Energy and Environment Strategy for Technological Innovation towards 2050". *Joint Crediting Mechanism* Japan has introduced a Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), through which it cooperates with developing countries to achieve a reduction in GHG emissions through the distribution and uptake of low-carbon technologies. Although commencing before the Paris Agreement, the JCM is reflective of article 6 of the Paris Agreement. As at December 2025, the JCM's partnership document has been signed by 31 countries. Credits generated from emission reductions under the JCM will be allocated according to agreed terms between the participating countries. Under the JCM, Japan aims to secure accumulated emission reductions and removals by partner countries at the level of approximately 100 million tonnes of CO_2 by fiscal year 2030. Japan will appropriately count the acquired credits to achieve its NDC.
India	***NDC*** *Emissions reduction target:* India has a long-term goal of reaching net-zero by 2070, with a reduction in emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030, from its 2005 levels. India also committed to: • achieving about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030; and • creating an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. *Coverage:* 100% ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *Perform, Achieve and Trade Scheme* India has a Perform, Achieve and Trade Scheme which reduces energy consumption in energy intensive industries. The scheme involves the trading of energy saving certificates and operates as a market based mechanism. Specific high energy intensive industries are identified as Designated Consumers within certain key sectors, who are required to appoint an energy manager, file energy consumption returns every year and conduct mandatory energy audits regularly.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	Carbon Credit Trading Scheme and Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity Target Rules The *Energy Conservation (Amendment) Act, 2022* empowered the government to establish a national carbon market. Building on the Perform, Achieve and Trade energy-efficiency scheme — which covered over 1,000 units across 13 sectors — the Union Ministry of Power notified the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) on June 28, 2023. In July 2024, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency published detailed regulations for the planned compliance market, followed by the release of details on India's offset mechanism under the CCTS. On April 16, 2025, the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) issued a draft of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission Intensity Target Rules, 2025 under the CCTS. This draft mandates that facilities in four high-emission sectors meet GHG emission intensity targets for 2025-26 and 2026-27, using 2023-24 as the baseline. *National Action Plan on Climate Change* In 2006, India introduced the National Environment Plan. India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), introduced in 2008, outlines priorities for mitigating and adapting to climate change. NAPCC established "missions" to develop mitigation and adaptation policies, including: • National Solar Mission; • National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency; • National Mission on Sustainable Habitat; • National Water Mission; • National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system; • National Mission for a Green India; • National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture; and • National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. Localised policies are also developed through the State Action Plan on Climate Change. *Clean Environment Cess* In 2010, India introduced a "carbon tax equivalent" on local and imported coal to feed into the National Clean Energy and Environment Fund. The introduction of the Goods and Service Tax in India in 2017 was abolished by the cess. A new cess on coal production, called the GST Compensation Cess, was put in its place at the same rate of 400 rupees per tonne. *National Electricity Plan* In April 2018, India released its National Electricity Plan (NEP), which is valid to financial year 2026/27. The NEP provides electricity demand forecasts for the period 2017-2026/27, calculates installed capacities from conventional and renewable energy sources needed to meet that demand and describes relevant policies.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	During the period 2017-22, no additional capacity of coal will be added (except for the coal power plants currently under construction). Instead, demand growth will be met by additional installed capacities in gas, hydro, nuclear and renewables. A share of 56.5% of installed capacity is expected to come from non-fossil sources by 2027. In 2027 the country aims to have 275 gigawatts (GW) installed capacity of solar and wind, 72 GW of hydro and 15 GW of nuclear. The Central Electricity authority estimates that this means that no additional coal capacity is needed until at least 2027. *Draft National Energy Policy* According to India's Draft National Energy Policy, published in 2017, coal based power generation capacity is likely to increase to more than 330-441 GW by 2040 (from 192 GW in FY 2017). The Draft Policy indicates India's preference for demand to be met by domestic coal, however the percentage of coal that is imported is likely to remain high unless domestic production increases rapidly. According to India's NDC, coal will continue to dominate power generation in the future. The Government has introduced the following initiatives to improve the efficiency of coal-fired power plants: • all new, large coal based generating stations have been required to use highly efficient supercritical technology; • renovation, modernisation and life extension of existing old power stations is being undertaken in a phased manner; • approximately 144 old thermal stations have been assigned mandatory targets for improving energy efficiency; and • the introduction of ultra-supercritical technology, as and when commercially available, is part of future policy.
South Korea	***NDC*** *Emissions reduction target:* South Korea has a long-term goal of reaching net-zero by 2050, with a reduction of 40% by 2030, from its 2018 levels. *Coverage:* 100% *Gases:* CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6. ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *Carbon Neutrality Act 2021* In September 2021, Korea enacted the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth for Climate Crisis Response which enshrined the 2050 net zero goal and set a minimum emissions reduction target of 35% or more below 2018 levels by 2030. The Act specifies procedures of implementing 2050 carbon neutrality vision, detailing the establishment of the carbon neutrality commission and the framework plan. Various policy options for climate impact assessment, climate response fund and just transition are also included in the Act.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	Korean New Deal Under the Korean New Deal, the recovery from the coronavirus pandemic is through the lens of supporting a structural transition towards a digital and green economy. The overarching goals of the policy are achieving a universal employment insurance system and setting the national path towards net-zero emissions. The policy pillars of the Green New Deal are a green transition of infrastructure, low-carbon and decentralised energy systems, and innovation in the green industry. *Eleventh Electricity Plan* The *11th Basic Plan for Long-term Electricity Supply and Demand 2024-2038* was approved by the National Assembly's Trade, Industry, and Energy Small and Medium Venture Business Committee on 19 February 2025. This plan, which outlines South Korea's energy strategy from 2024 to 2038, includes the construction of two new nuclear power plants and a small modular reactor, alongside a target to increase the renewable energy share to 29.2% by 2038. *Act on the Allocation and Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emission Permits* South Korea enacted the Act on the Allocation of Trading GHG Emission Permits in 2012 and launched an Emissions Trading System (ETS) on 1 January 2015. The ETS covers emissions from the industry, power, aviation, building and waste sectors. Liable emitters (controlled entities) comprise companies and factories in the relevant sectors which produce over 125,000 tons of CO_2 per year or 25,000 tons of CO_2 during the preceding three years. This represents approximately 600 companies, including 5 domestic airlines. During the first phase of the scheme (2015-2017), only domestic offset credits could be used for compliance. Certified Emission Reductions generated from Clean Development Mechanism projects and Korean Offset Credits were allowed. These credits had to be converted to Korean Credit Units before being used for compliance. Offsets could only be used for up to 10% of each entity's compliance obligation. During the second phase of the scheme (2018-2020), Certified Emission Reductions generated from international Clean Development Mechanism projects developed by domestic companies could be used for compliance (up to 5% of each entity's emission volume). During the third phase of the scheme (2021-2025), credits of up to 10% of each entity's compliance obligation with a maximum of 5% coming from international offsets are allowed.
Vietnam	***NDC (2022)*** *Emissions reduction target:* Formal goals in the NDC are an unconditional target of reducing GHG emissions by 15.8% compared to business-as-usual (BAU) by 2030, a conditional target of reducing GHG emissions by 43.5% compared to BAU by 2030 and net-zero by 2050. *Coverage:* 100% *Gases:* CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies *Revised National Power Development Plan 8, for 2021 to 2030 with a Vision to 2050* Vietnam's revised power development plan (Revised PDP8) outlines the long-term plan to transition completely away from coal fired power plants by 2050. The Revised PDP8 includes a commitment to only implement existing coal-fired power projects included in PDP7 and others currently under construction until 2030. Coal-fired power plants which have operated for 20 years will be converted from coal to biomass and ammonia when cost-effective. Plants with over 40 years of operation will be closed if fuel conversion is not feasible. *Emissions Trading Scheme and Law on Environmental Protection* In 2020, Vietnam decided to establish a domestic emissions trading scheme requiring emitting parties to offset emissions through the purchase of carbon credits. High emitting industries will be first affected by the scheme before reaching further smaller scale entities. Vietnam officially launched the pilot phase of its emissions trading scheme (ETS) in June 2025, targeting three carbon-intensive sectors: power generation (thermal coal), steel, and cement. This pilot ETS covers roughly 50% of Vietnam's CO_2 emissions during 2025–2028, a significant share reflecting these sectors' outsized carbon footprint (by some estimates, they account for ~70% of national emissions). The pilot ETS is a central pillar of Vietnam's climate strategy, aiming to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. It comes at a time when Vietnam's CO_2 output is rising steeply – coal-fired power generation jumped nearly 18% in 2024, and crude steel production rose 15%. Recognizing that immediate deep cuts are unlikely during the pilot, officials have emphasized that the initial priority is to help industries adapt to carbon pricing rules rather than force abrupt emission reductions. As analyst Mai Duong noted, the generous free allowances in the first phase mean the ETS's short-term impact on emissions will be limited; the focus is on building capacity and systems for the longer term. Nevertheless, Vietnam's move is considered a pivotal step to incorporate market-based incentives into its climate policy and eventually bend its emission trajectory downward. *Resolution No 55NQ/TW on the orientation of the National Energy Development Strategy of Vietnam to 2030* On 11 February 2020, this Resolution established the National Energy Development Strategy. The Resolution focuses on incentivising renewables in the energy mix with a goal of 15-20% proportion of renewables in the energy mix by 2030, reaching 25-30% by 2045. This is related to a requirement to reduce GHG emissions by 15%. This goal is supported by preferencing large-capacity and high efficiency coal-fired thermal power generating units. Where technological upgrades of power producers are not completed or not possible, retirement of those plants will occur. *National Energy Efficiency Program 2019-2030 (VNEEP3)* In 2018, the national Government adopted the third VNEEP. The first VNEEP was developed in 2006. By 2015, energy supply required in Vietnam grew from 29.171 to 70.588 million of tonnes of oil equivalent when compared to 2000. Supply of coal as an energy source has grown eight times across that same period. Forecasts for the period covered by the VNEEP3 expect an average increase of 8.7% per year. The VNEEP3 forecasts an average increase in total power demand domestically of 8.7% per year to 2030. The focus on energy efficiency by the Vietnamese Government is due to the high potential for economic and emissions savings. For example, the efficiency of coal power plants is 10% below the standard performance of developed countries. The VNEEP3 sets out specific objectives to achieve energy efficiency.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	The National Climate Change Strategy and Green Growth Strategy Developed in 2011, and designed to be a "living" document, the National Climate Change Strategy has broad objectives linked to sustainable development and GHG mitigation. The National Climate Change Strategy had an immediate focus on the period 2011-2015, however also sets plans for 2016–2025 as well as objectives for 2050, with a vision to 2100 which are economy-wide including advanced energy technologies, improved energy efficiency. Vietnam's Green Growth Strategy for the 2021-2030 period was ratified on 1 October 2021 and aims to work with the National Climate Change Strategy. Key to the Strategy is the access to new and "green technology" and improving energy efficiency through the introduction of market-based instruments.
Brazil	***NDC*** Brazil's Second NDC was submitted on 13 November 2024 and includes the below commitments. *Emissions reduction target:* 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050. *Coverage:* 100% *Gases:* CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6. ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *National Plan on Climate Change* The Climate Plan will establish an integrated vision for the national climate agenda, engaging the federal government, states, the Federal District, and municipalities, along with civil society, the private sector, and the scientific community, in response to the climate crisis. Its general objective is to guide, promote, catalyse and monitor coordinated actions aimed at the transition to an economy with net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 and at the adaptation of human and natural systems to climate change, through short, medium and long-term strategies, in the light of sustainable development and climate justice. The Brazilian Climate Plan will include the topic of the Ocean and Coastal Zones for the first time. Aware of the critical importance of oceans for sustainable development and regulation of climate stability, the Brazilian government will include related initiatives in the Adaptation Plan, such as the comprehensive Marine Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management, as well as "ProManguezal" (mangroves) and "ProCoral" (coral reefs) initiatives, which will serve as relevant policies for both mitigation and adaptation. *Pact for Ecological Transformation* The Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches have established the Pact for Ecological Transformation between the three branches of the Brazilian State. The Pact is a clear demonstration that Brazil's vision of ecological transformation is a long-term State commitment. Established by Decree 12.223, of October 14, 2024, the instrument represents a commitment among the three branches to act harmoniously and cooperatively to adopt a set of actions and measures aimed at the objectives of (i) ecological sustainability; (ii) sustainable economic development; (iii) social, environmental and climate justice; (iv) consideration of the

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	rights of children and future generations; and (v) resilience to extreme climate events. The Pact enshrines ten commitments from the heads of the three branches of the Brazilian State, together with 26 priority issues, organized into three axes. *Ten Year Energy Expansion Plan (PDE) 2034* The Brazil PDE 2034 lays out ambitious goals for energy efficiency and renewable energy over the next decade. The plan aims to reduce Brazil's energy consumption by 7% by 2034 through advances in energy efficiency. This reduction, equivalent to the annual energy use of large industries like steel and cement, aligns with Brazil's goal to transition to a more sustainable, resilient energy grid. PDE 2034 acknowledges the ongoing demand for traditional energy sources while transitioning to renewables. The plan projects a peak in oil production at 5.3 million barrels per day by 2030, with an anticipated gradual decline thereafter. The report highlights residential energy as a key contributor to Brazil's renewable capacity. By 2034, it is projected that 98.3% of residential energy will come from photovoltaic systems, securing solar power as the dominant energy source for Brazilian homes. Alongside solar, other renewable energy sources like wind, biodiesel, and hydroelectric power will remain crucial in Brazil's energy matrix, contributing around 48% to 49% of the national energy supply between 2024 and 2034. Renewable sources are projected to grow, particularly in the "Other Renewables" category, which includes wind, solar, and biofuels, expected to increase from 12% in 2024 to 16% by 2034. The PDE 2034 emphasizes a balanced approach, stressing that the energy transition must be inclusive and equitable to ensure energy security, environmental sustainability, and economic resilience.
China	***NDC*** *Emissions reduction target:* China has a long-term goal of reaching net-zero by 2060, with a reduction of emissions of 65% by 2030, from its 2005 levels. *Coverage:* 100% ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *China's Mid-Century Long-term low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy* In 2021, China also submitted its Long-term low GHG Emission Development Strategy. The Strategy has 10 strategic priorities. Priority 2 is to build a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system. This includes promoting clean utilisation of coal and control the growth of coal consumption during the "14th Five-Year Plan" (14th FYP, 2021-2025) period, and gradually reduce it during the 15th FYP period (2026-2030). *14th Five-Year Plan* China published its 14th Five-Year Plan in March 2021. The Plan sets out the pathway for development over the next five years. Specifically on sustainability, the Plan supports the updated NDC aiming for peak emissions before 2030 will put enormous pressure on the economy to reach carbon neutrality by 2060. During 2021–2025, energy and carbon intensity are targeted to decline by 13.5% for energy and 18% for carbon intensity per unit of

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	GDP. While coal consumption will continue during this five year plan, it is expected that over the 15th Five-Year Plan it will be phased down with fossil fuel consumption peaking in 2030. *National Emissions Trading Scheme* In July 2021, China launched the national carbon emission trading market. China's national ETS is the world's largest in terms of covered emissions, estimated to cover around 5 billion tCO_2 and accounting for over 40% of the country's CO_2 emissions. The China national ETS regulates more than 2,000 companies from the power sector with annual emissions of more than 26,000 tCO_2, including combined heat and power, as well as captive power plants in other sectors. Covered entities must surrender allowances for all their covered emissions, and allocation is based on intensity, with allowances freely allocated using benchmarks and based on actual production levels. Compliance obligations are currently limited and vary between different types of power generation. The system's coverage will expand to other sectors over time. The national ETS builds on the successful experience of pilot carbon markets implemented in eight regions. These pilots continue to operate in parallel with the national ETS, covering sectors and entities not included in the national system. As the national system expands, entities covered by regional systems are expected to be integrated into it. The national ETS will also gradually be expanded to include another seven sectors: aviation, building materials, chemicals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper, and petrochemicals. Offsets will eventually be available to be used in the ETS, it is expected that domestic offsets that have been used in China's existing regional ETS pilots will be able to be used. In February 2024, the State Council of People's Republic of China published a regulation for the national ETS, which significantly increased the punishment for non-compliance, data fraud and market manipulation behaviours. *China Certified Emissions Reduction Scheme (CCER)* In January 2024, China launched its domestic offsetting scheme, the China Certified Emissions Reduction scheme (CCER), after six years of suspension during which time it was undergoing reform. The CCER incentivizes companies to voluntarily engage in emission reduction activities and facilitates the trading of carbon credits. This program supplements the country's existing Emissions Trading System, which has been operational since July 2021 and is limited to enterprises with designated emission quotas. The CCER aims to incentivize the growth of certain industries, particularly those in clean energy, to accelerate the nation's transition towards environmental sustainability and support its carbon-neutral objectives. *Energy Supply and Consumption Revolution Strategy (2016-2030)* The Energy Supply and Consumption Revolution Strategy was released in 2016 and sets out the plan for improving energy efficiency, diversifying energy, embracing new technologies and cooperating with other countries in improving energy security. China is still relying on coal in its energy mix, although is seeing an uptake in renewables. Coal power that is still operational is increasingly reliant on high quality development of coal power with the aim that ultra-low polluting coal-fired power should represent more than 80% of the fleet.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage Projects China supports CCUS and has several ongoing pilot projects. As of September 2023, China had more than 100 CCUS demonstration projects in operation or planning, with more than half of them operational.
Taiwan	***NDC*** Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations and consequently cannot be a party to the Paris Agreement. Notwithstanding, it has put forward an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and is also implementing measures to achieve its INDC. In March 2022, Taiwan published "Taiwan's Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions in 2050" and has since amended its Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act 2015 to include the goal of net zero emissions by 2050. *Emissions reduction target:* Taiwan has an emissions reduction target of 28% (plus or minus 2%) from baseline levels by 2030, 32% (plus or minus 2%) from baseline levels by 2032 and 38% (plus or minus 2%) from baseline levels by 2035. *Coverage:* 100% *Gases:* CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3. ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *Climate Change Response Act (formerly the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act 2015)* Taiwan enacted its *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act* on 1 July 2015. Key features of the Act are: • A goal to reduce GHG emissions to no more than 50% of 2005 emissions by 2050. • Requires the Government to draft mid- to long-term strategies for gradually reducing dependence on fossil fuels, with a mid- to long-term aim of improving renewable energy policies, and the gradual realisation of a nuclear-free homeland. • Recommends that the government implement tax mechanisms on imported fossil fuels based on their CO_2-e emissions, and actively help traditional industries achieve energy conservation and carbon reduction or transition, develop green technology and green industry, create new employment opportunities and green economies, and promote a low-carbon green growth plan for Taiwan's infrastructure. • Requires relevant government agencies to promote GHG reduction and climate change adaption through, relevantly, development of renewable energy and energy technology, reduction in GHG emissions by industrial sectors, establishment of GHG cap-and-trade scheme and facilitation of international emission reduction cooperation mechanism, and research, development and implementation of GHG reduction technologies. • Requires Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration to implement a domestic cap and trade scheme and outlines matters to be considered in the development of the scheme, including trade intensities of various sectors, avoiding carbon leakage and overall national competitiveness.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	The Climate Change Response Act amends and renames the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act 2015. This Act establishes Taiwan's goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and sets out requirements to formulate decarbonisation and adaptation strategies. The Act also defines a just transition and requires competent authorities to consult with communities that are impacted by the transition, establish national just transition action programs and allocate funds towards such plans. The Climate Change Response Act prescribes multiple decarbonisation measures, including a cap-and-trade system, carbon levies for domestic emission sources, subsidies and grants to incentivise green technologies, requirements to label carbon footprint on products, and a tax on imports of carbon intensive products designated by regulatory authorities. There are provisions setting out corresponding penalties for non-compliance. The Climate Change Response Act also establishes a GHG Management Fund, which is derived multiple sources, including the carbon levies and the state's budget. *Taiwan Domestic Cap and Trade System* A domestic cap and trade system is planned for commencement in the next four years (starting in approximately 2028/29). The system would follow the Japanese model, with about 500 companies involved in the trial stage, and it would start with a pilot program for those that have made good progress in decarbonization. *National Climate Change Action Guideline* The *Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act* also required the government to develop the *National Climate Change Action Guideline* and a *GHG Reduction Action Plan*. The *National Climate Change Action Guideline* is to include periodic regulatory goals, implementation timetables, implementation strategies and an evaluation mechanism. The guideline lists reduction policies in six sectors, including building zero-carbon power systems, enhancing electricity supply stability and resilience, facilitating industries' green transition, building circular economy-oriented sustainable production models, developing smart green transportation, promoting net zero transition for transportation, building sustainable, net zero buildings and promoting low-carbon transition, facilitating sustainable agriculture, improve ecological system management, and reducing environmental burden, setting up society for energy and resource circulation. In addition, to facilitate the implementation of climate governance policies, eight supporting measures are included, which include promoting green finance to enhance industries, climate resilience, completing legal bases for climate regulations, implementing carbon pricing system, promoting climate science and adaptation research, implementing public behavioural change, knowledge and awareness promotion, cultivating climate change response talent, and implementing just transition and civic engagement. *GHG Reduction Action Plan* Under the *GHG Reduction Action Plan*, the authorities responsible for Taiwan's energy, manufacturing, transportation, residential, commercial and agricultural sectors are required to formulate GHG Emission Control Action Programs. These Action Programs must include GHG emissions targets, timetables and economic incentive measures. These Action Programs are to be regularly reviewed and revised and are to propose improvement plans if sectors are failing to meet their emission targets.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	Multiple subsidiary regulations have been introduced, including the: • Regulations governing incentives for landfill sites to reduce GHG emissions. • Regulations governing greenhouse gases offset program management. • Management regulations governing GHG emission inventories and registration. • GHG reduction and management enforcement rules. • First batch of emission sources required to report GHG emission inventory and registration. • GHG management fund revenues and expenditures, safekeeping, and utilisation regulations. *Electricity Act 2017* Taiwan passed the *Electricity Act* in January 2017. Relevant objects outlined include: • effectively managing the national electric power resources; • regulating electricity supply; • facilitating the energy transition; • reducing carbon emissions; • promoting the supply diversification of the electricity industry; • promoting fair competition and reasonable business practices; • protecting the interests of electricity users; and • improving the welfare of the society; to achieve the sustainable development of the country. *National CCUS Strategic Alliance* Taiwan's EPA established a national CCUS strategic alliance in 2011. This alliance brings together domestic experts from government, academia and industry, for the purpose of developing the technology and regulatory framework required for the commercial use of CCUS technology, with the ultimate goal of achieving widespread use of CCUS technology by 2020. *Taiwan Carbon Capture Storage and Utilization Association (TCCSUA)* TCCSUA was founded on 23 December 2014 and was officially established in February 2015. The purpose of the TCCSUA is to promote technical development of carbon capture and storage and utilization, enhance the capacity for legality, help industries reduce carbon, expand international collaboration, and strengthen public communication in order to reduce GHG emissions and alleviate the greenhouse effect. TCCSUA has the following tasks: 1. Plan strategies for industrial development of carbon capture and storage, reuse, and monitoring technologies

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	2. Establish and integrate databases for domestic and foreign carbon capture and storage and geothermal development 3. Actively promote demonstration plans of carbon capture and storage and reuse 4. Set up criteria for evaluation of domestic carbon capture and storage, geothermal regulations, and environmental impact 5. Establish the public communicating platform of carbon capture and storage 6. Participate in international organisations and technical collaboration relating to carbon capture and storage 7. Promote cooperation of domestic and foreign institutions and groups 8. Handle other related works.
Indonesia	***NDC*** The *Second Nationally Determined Contribution for the Republic of Indonesia 2025* was submitted to the United Nations on 27 October 2025. *Emissions reduction target:* The Second NDC reiterates the emission reduction targets in the Enhanced NDC of 31.89% unconditionally and 43.2% conditionally, by 2030. Indonesia also commits to achieving net zero by 2060 or sooner. *Coverage:* 100% *Gases:* CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O. ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) No. 110/2025* This Presidential Regulation introduces several important changes that reshape Indonesia's carbon governance framework. The key elements are: 1. The recognition of Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) activities; 2. The acknowledgement of established international standards, and abolition of the earlier Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) mechanism; 3. Carbon projects may choose to obtain certification either from the Indonesian government or from other recognized certification bodies; 4. Differentiation between Corresponding Adjustment (CA) units under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for carbon units authorised for international transfer, and non-CA units that remain within the boundaries of Indonesia; 5. A centralised registry for all carbon unit data and transactions; and 6. Continuity of Implementing Regulations: Although Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 is revoked, its implementing regulations (Regulation 21/2022 on Guidelines for Implementing the Carbon Economic Value) remain in effect insofar as they do not contradict the new regulation.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	National Energy Policy Government Regulation No. 79/2014 (KEN) This National Energy Policy establishes the energy mix in Indonesia out to 2050 as follows: • renewable energy at least 23% in 2025 and at least 31% in 2050; • oil less than 25% in 2025 and less than 20% in 2050; • coal should be minimum 30% in 2025 and minimum 25% in 2050; and • gas should be minimum 22% in 2025 and minimum 24% in 2050. *Electricity Supply Business Plan 2019-2028 (RUPTL)* To achieve the quantitative targets set out in the National Energy Policy, the Indonesian Government regularly prepares and revises the national Electricity Supply Business Plan. This Plan, released in February 2019, presents the electricity development plan for the specified decade by projecting expected demand, and necessary infrastructure to supply this demand. The forecasts establish the share of power to be supplied by state owned energy companies, and independent power producers. Coal remains the largest power source due to low costs associated with construction and operation. The state-owned electricity company PLN has prioritised low carbon technology such as supercritical and ultra-supercritical technologies when developing new large scale coal-fired power plants. For example, the PLN will proceed with the development of the 1,000 MW class ultra-super critical coal-fired plant for the Java-Bali system. *Long-Term Low Carbon and Climate Resilience Strategy* Submitted to the UNFCC in 2021, the Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050, aims to contribute to global goal and to achieve national development objectives, taking into consideration the balance between emission reduction, economic growth, justice and climate resilience development. The LTS-LCCR 2050 also reflects the mandated Indonesian Constitution (UUD 45) Article 28 H on the state obligation to guarantee decent life and a healthy environment for all citizens. Under the LTS-LCCR 2050, Indonesia seeks opportunities for international partnerships to support a sustainable transition towards low carbon economy and green recovery post COVID-19 pandemic as well as global justice. Through LTS-LCCR 2050, Indonesia will reduce GHG emissions by ensuring the peak of national GHG emissions is in 2030 or prior, and will further explore opportunities to rapidly progress towards net-zero emission in 2060 or sooner. In order to achieve this target, the forestry sector will have to maintain an increasing trend of net-sink after 2030, and a significant transition of the energy sector will result from raising the proportion of renewable energy in the energy mix, increasing energy efficiency, reducing coal consumption and implementing CCS/ CCUS and BECCS.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
Malaysia	***NDC (October 2025)*** *Emissions reduction target:* Malaysia's NDC 3.0 is economy-wide absolute emissions reduction target and will strive to include all key categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals. Economy-wide absolute GHG emissions reduction of 15–30 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent ($MtCO_2eq$) by 2035 from the peak level. *Coverage:* 100% *Gases:* CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3. ***Other Relevant Measures / Domestic Policies*** *Twelfth Malaysia Plan* The Twelfth Malaysia Plan was announced on 27 September 2021. The Plan sets out Malaysia's recovery from the coronavirus and development goals over 2021-2025. This includes a key theme of sustainability moving towards low-carbon and encouraging net-zero domestic businesses. The Plan indicates the aspirational goal of net-zero by 2050 and not building further coal-fired power plants. Key policies to be implemented include: • preparing a NDC Roadmap setting out sectorial based emissions reductions; • considering an appropriate carbon pricing scheme; and • considering carbon offsetting market scheme. *Thirteenth Malaysia Plan* The Economy Ministry is finalising the 13th Malaysia Plan document, which was tabled in parliament in July 2025. The 13th Malaysia Plan currently incorporates sustainable practices to meet Malaysia's renewable energy and climate goals, including efforts to enhance biodiversity conservation and restoration, strengthen climate change and environmental management, implement a national carbon market policy and establish a carbon emissions trading scheme. *Green Technology Master Plan 2017-2030* The Plan sets out various strategic plans across various sectors to achieve their NDC. In relation to coal, new advanced thermal power generation are expected to become a requirement for new coal-fired plants. No new major coal-fired power plants established post-2020. Further, the Government noted while there is intention to scale up renewable energy, coal-fired power plants are expected to continue to be used while waiting for existing power plant contracts to expire and new gas and renewable energies to scale up. *National Renewable Energy Policy* The Malaysian Government has set a renewable energy target of 20% by 2025. Additionally, 31% by year 2025, and 40% by 2035.

Country	Summary of Known/Anticipated Measures
	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan The Plan covers 2016-2025 supports consistent energy supply and demand. It focuses on three main initiatives which are Equipment Programme Initiatives, Industrial Programme Initiative and Buildings Programme Initiative. The focus of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan strategies and programmes is on electricity use in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors. Therefore, the target of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan is to save electricity and reduce the electricity demand growth. The Malaysian Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation, alongside the Energy Commission (EC), the national regulatory body for the energy industry, is crafting the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2026-2035 (NEEAP 2.0) to advance the objectives of Malaysia's energy transition agenda, including the government's pledge to elevate renewable energy (RE) capacity to 70% of the electricity supply by 2050, up from the current 25%.

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6 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation / Acronym	Meaning
ACCU	Australian Carbon Credit Units
BAU	business-as-usual
CCER	China's Certified Emissions Reduction Scheme
CCUS	Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage
CH_4	Methane
CHPP	Coal Handling and Preparation Plant
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2-e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
Corvus	Corvus Resources Pty Ltd ACN 621 807 412
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DETSI	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (previously Department of Environment, Science and Innovation, or Department of Environment and Science)
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GW	Gigawatts
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JCM	Joint Crediting Mechanism (Japan)
km	Kilometres
LTS-LCCR	Indonesia's Long-Term Low Carbon and Climate Resilience Strategy 2050
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NAPCC	India's National Action Plan on Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEP	India's National Electricity Plan
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
NGER Act	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007
PDP7	Vietnam's Power Development Plan 7
PDP8	Vietnam's Power Development Plan 8
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
RIDP	Resources Industry Development Plan

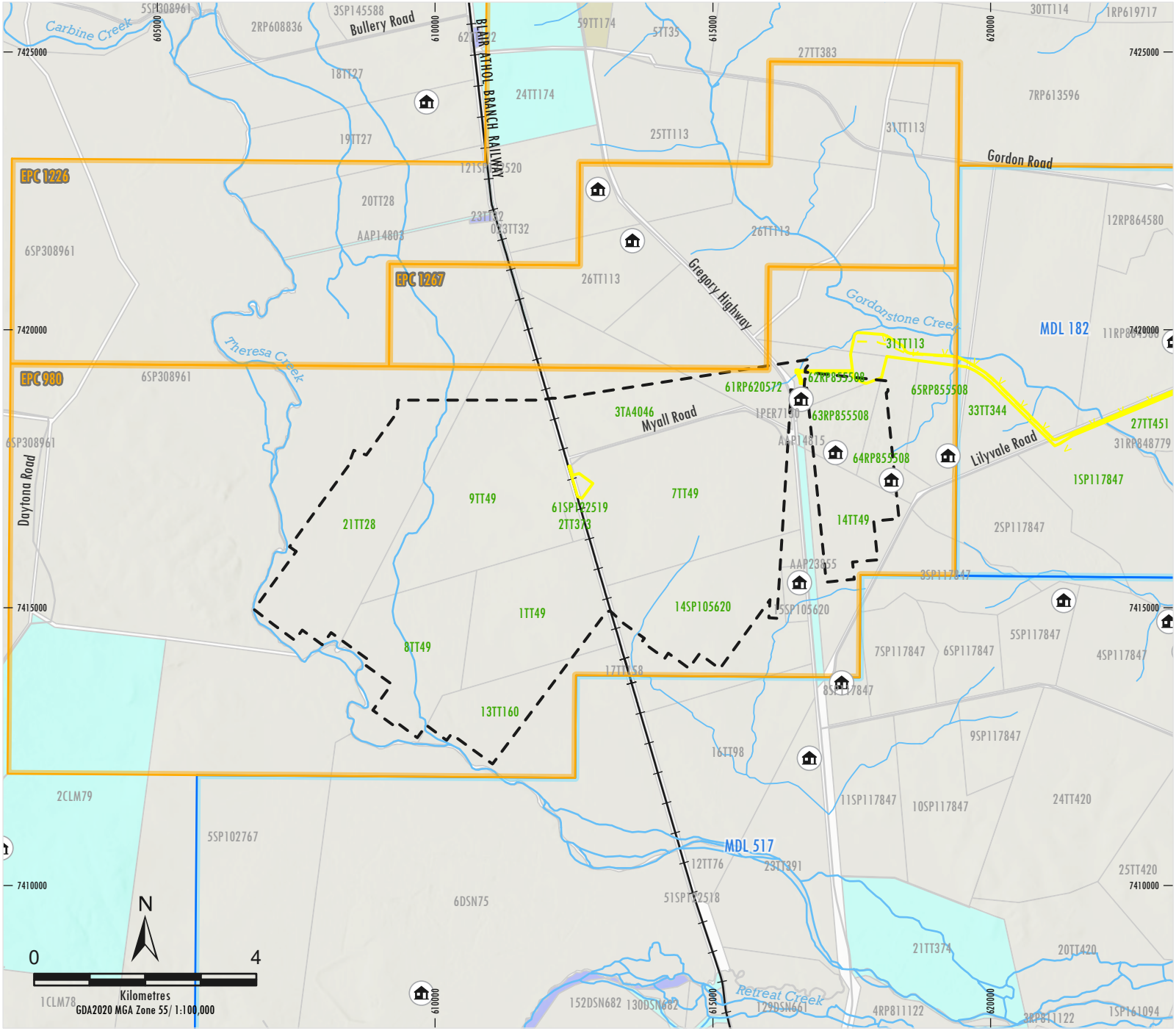
Abbreviation / Acronym	Meaning
ROM	Run-of-mine
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
t	Tonnes
TCCSUA	Taiwan's Carbon Capture Storage and Utilization Association
The Project	The Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNEEP	Vietnam's National Energy Efficiency Program 2019-2030

Appendix C Schedule of Lands

Schedule of Lands

Property/ Feature	Lot/DP(s)	Tenure	Locality	Existing Mining Tenements	Project Relevance
Lucknow	3/TA4046	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and EPC 1267	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	1/TT49	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	13/TT160	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and MDL 517	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	8/TT49	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	61/RP620572	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and EPC 1267	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	14/TT49	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and MDL 517	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	33/TT344	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and MDL 182	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (mine access road)
	31/TT113	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980, EPC 1267 and MDL 182	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (Pit Top Area)
Cockatoo	7/TT49	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development and Surface Development Area (Western Ventilation Shaft)
	14/SP105620	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and MDL 517	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
Theresa Downs	21/TT28	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980, EPC 1226 and EPC 1267	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	2/TT373	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
	9/TT49	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and EPC 1267	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
Old Thirty Too	62/RP855508	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980 and EPC 1267	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development and Surface Development Area (Pit Top Area and ventilation shaft)
Unnamed Property	63/RP855508	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
Unnamed Property	64/RP855508	Freehold	Gordonstone	EPC 980	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
Kalarah	27/TT451	Freehold	Wyuna	MDL 182	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)
	1/SP117847	Freehold	Wyuna	MDL 182 and MDL 517	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)

Property/ Feature	Lot/DP(s)	Tenure	Locality	Existing Mining Tenements	Project Relevance
Nesnah	60/TT380	Freehold	Crinum	MDL 182	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)
Wanditta	42/CP864579	Freehold	Crinum	ML 1923	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)
Gregory Crinum Mine	11/SP258266	Freehold	Lilyvale	EPC 2841, EPC 1183, ML 1789 and ML 1923	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor, CPP Area and product coal conveyor)
	7/RP849020	Freehold	Crinum	ML 1923	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor, product coal conveyor and train load-out facility)
Kestrel Mine	42/CP864579	Freehold	Crinum	EPC 2841 and ML 1923	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)
	11/SP178401	Freehold	Crinum	EPC 1226, EPC 2841, MDL 182, MDL 217, ML 70301 and ML 70481	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)
Unnamed Easement	A/RP848961	Easement	Crinum	EPC 2841 and ML 1923	Overlaps with Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)
Blair Athol Branch Railway	61/SP122519	Lands Lease	Gordonstone	-	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development and Surface Development Area (Western Ventilation Shaft)
Gregory Highway	-	Road Parcel	Gordonstone	-	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
Lilyvale Road	-	Road Parcel	Gordonstone, Crinum, Lilyvale and Wyuna	-	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development and Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor, mine access road and ETL)
Myall Road	-	Road Parcel	Gordonstone	-	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development
Other minor roads	-	Road Parcel	Gordonstone and Crinum	-	Overlaps with Extent of Underground Development and Surface Development Area (ROM coal conveyor)
Theresa Creek	-	Unallocated State Land	Gordonstone	-	Adjacent to the Extent of Underground Development



Legend

- Railway
- Mineral Development Licences
- Known Dwellings

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

- Corvus EPCs
- Indicative Underground Mining Area
- Indicative Surface Development Area
- Indicative 66kV Feeder Line

Tenure (Queensland Digital Cadastral Database)

- Freehold
- Lands Lease
- Reserve
- State Land

- Lots overlapping Project Area
- Other lots

Corvus Metallurgical Coal Project

Property Tenure

Figure C1

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Source: Corvus Resources (2025), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) (2025)
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