

NGP ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT - 2026

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INTERNAL

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OWNING FUNCTIONAL GROUP & DEPARTMENT / TEAM

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1 INTRODUCTION

Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd (referred to herein as *Jemena*) gained approval under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) in 2017 as the approval holder to construct and operate the Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline, from Tennant Creek, Northern Territory to Mt Isa, Queensland (EPBC 2015/7569). The Northern Gas Pipeline involves the construction of a new, underground, natural gas transmission pipeline, approximately 622 km in length and the associated facilities.

This Annual Compliance report will cover compliance against each of the EPBC conditions issued to Jemena between 21 May 2024 and 20 May 2025 period.

1.1 EPBC APPROVAL KEY INFORMATION SUMMARY

EPBC Number	EPBC 2015/7569
Project Name	Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline
Approval Holder and ACN	Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline Pty Ltd (ACN: 607 928 790)
Approved Action	Construct and Operate a buried 622 km high-pressure gas pipeline from Tennant Creek (Northern Territory) to Mount Isa (Queensland)
Location of the Project	Tennant Creek (Northern Territory) to Mount Isa (Queensland)
Project Commencement Date	20 May 2017
Person accepting responsibility of this report	Rahul Dorairaj
Dates for the reporting period of this report	21 May 2025 to 20 May 2026

1.2 EPBC APPROVAL CONDITIONS – COMPLIANCE STATUS

A total of 15 environmental approval conditions were placed on the project. The compliance status of these 15 approval conditions is detailed below:

Condition Number	Condition	Is the Project compliant with this condition?	Evidence/ Comments
1	The approval holder must only take the proposed action within the project area .	Compliant	All operations during this period have been within the designated project area as described in the final public environment report. This is inclusive of: • 30 metre construction right-of-way; • work spaces; • camp sites; • operational facilities; • dams; and, • access tracks.
2	To protect the EPBC Act listed Plains Death Adder (<i>Acanthophsis hawkei</i>), the approval holder must not: a) disturb more than 791 hectares of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat; and, b) remove more than 36 hectares of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat.	Compliant	During construction phase of the project (2018-2019), as per Table 3 below, the following occurred concerning the Plains Death Adder (<i>Acanthophsis hawkei</i>): a) 692 hectares of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat has been disturbed; and, b) 4.8 hectares of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat has been removed to allow for one (1) mainline valve and three (3) cathodic protection stations. All construction work subject to the final public environment report and regulatory approval are complete. No further disturbance or removal of Plains Death Adder habitat is proposed.
3	For the protection of the EPBC Act listed Plains Death Adder, Carpentarian Antechinus (<i>Pseudantechinus mimulus</i>) and Greater Bilby (<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>), the approval holder must undertake open trench inspection activities in accordance with the Trench Inspection Procedure (Procedure) .	Compliant	All open trench inspections have been in accordance with the Trench Inspection Procedure (version 2) as provided to the Department on 23 February 2017. This version of the Trench Inspection Procedure is available on Jemena's Northern Gas Pipeline Website: https://jemena.com.au/pipelines/northern-gas-pipeline

			All construction work subject to the final public environment report and regulatory approval are complete. No trenches were excavated during the reporting period.
4	Within five (5) years of the completion of construction , the approval holder must rehabilitate no less than 791 hectares of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat .	Compliant (ongoing)	Construction phase was completed in 2019 and rehabilitation commenced as per the approved Rehabilitation Management Plan. The total area of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat actually disturbed during construction was less than 791 hectares. The 791-hectare figure represents an upper limit of allowed disturbance of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat within the construction footprint. However, as part of construction, Jemena only disturbed less than the upper limit. Following completion of construction and in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP), Jemena has rehabilitated 100% of the suitable Plains Death Adder habitat that was disturbed.
5	The approval holder must submit a Rehabilitation Management Plan for the Minister's approval in writing. The Rehabilitation Management Plan must include: a) rehabilitation acceptance criteria; b) procedures, including contingency measures, that will be undertaken to achieve the rehabilitation acceptance criteria; and, c) a monitoring program to determine the success of rehabilitation procedures implemented by the approval holder over the duration of the approval.	Compliant	The Rehabilitation Management Plan was issued to the Minister for approval on 31 March 2017. The Rehabilitation Management Plan is available on Jemena's Northern Gas Pipeline Website: https://jemena.com.au/pipelines/northern-gas-pipeline This document is confirmed to contain: a) rehabilitation acceptance criteria; b) procedures, including contingency measures, that will be undertaken to achieve the rehabilitation acceptance criteria; and, c) a monitoring program to determine the success of rehabilitation procedures implemented by the approval holder.

6	The approval holder must not commence the action until the Rehabilitation Management Plan has been approved by the Minister in writing. The approved Rehabilitation Management Plan must be implemented by the approval holder.	Compliant	The Rehabilitation Management Plan was approved on behalf of the Minister on 19 April 2017. No action was commenced until the plan was approved.
7	Within 10 days after the commencement of the action, the approval holder must advise the Department in writing of the actual date of commencement .	Compliant	The date of commencement of the Project was 20 May 2017. This was communicated to the Department on 29 May 2017. Refer to Appendix B of this report.
8	The approval holder must maintain accurate records substantiating all activities associated with or relevant to the conditions of approval, including measures taken to implement the Procedure and management plan required by this approval, and make them available upon request to the Department . Such records may be subject to audit by the Department or an independent auditor in accordance with section 458 of the EPBC Act , or used to verify compliance with the conditions of approval. Summaries of audits will be posted on the Department's website. The results of audits may also be publicised through the general media.	Complaint	All records have been accurately maintained and can be made available to the Department should there be any request to do so. This includes the current 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Monitoring Report.
9	Within three (3) months of every 12 month anniversary of the commencement of the action, the approval holder must publish a report (the Annual Compliance Report) on its website describing compliance with each of the conditions of this approval, during the previous 12 months. The approval holder must also provide in this report: a) a reconciliation of actual disturbance and removal of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat (in hectares) on the project area against the disturbance and removal limits specified in condition 2; and b) progress against the rehabilitation acceptance criteria required at condition 5. Documentary evidence providing proof of the date of the publication must be provided to the Department at the same	Complaint	a) Reconciliation of actual disturbance and removal of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat (in hectares) on the project area against the disturbance and removal limits specified in condition 2 is provided in Section 1.3 of this report. b) Progress against the Rehabilitation Acceptance Criteria is detailed in Appendix A of this report. The Annual Compliance Report is available on Jemena's Northern Gas Pipeline Website: https://jemena.com.au/pipelines/northern-gas-pipeline

	time as the Annual Compliance Report is published. The approval holder must continue to publish the Annual Compliance Report each year until such time as agreed to in writing by the Minister .		
10	The approval holder must report any potential or actual contravention of the conditions of this approval to the Department in writing within two (2) days of the approval holder becoming aware of a contravention.	Not applicable	There has been no contravention to the conditions of this approval to date.
11	Upon the written direction of the Minister , the approval holder must ensure that an independent audit of compliance with the conditions of approval is conducted and a report submitted to the Minister . The approval holder must not commence the audit until the Minister approves the independent auditor and audit criteria in writing. The audit report must address the criteria to the satisfaction of the Minister .	Not applicable	This did not occur during the reporting period.
12	The approval holder may choose to revise the Procedure or management plan approved by the Minister under conditions 3 and 5 without submitting it for approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act, if the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Procedure or management plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact. If the approval holder makes this choice they must: a) notify the Department in writing that the approved Procedure or management plan has been revised and provide the Department, at least four weeks before implementing the revised Procedure or management plan, with: i. an electronic copy of the revised Procedure or management plan; ii. an explanation of the differences between the revised Procedure or management plan and the approved Procedure or management plan; and	Not applicable	This did not occur during the reporting period.

	the reasons the approval holder considers that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Procedure or management plan would not be likely to have a new or increased impact .		
12A	The approval holder may revoke its choice under condition 12 at any time by notice to the Department . If the approval holder revokes the choice to implement the revised Procedure or management plan, without approval under section 143A of the EPBC Act , the Procedure or management plan approved by the Minister must be implemented.	Not applicable	This did not occur during the reporting period.
12B	If the Minister gives a notice to the approval holder that the Minister is satisfied that the taking of the action in accordance with the revised Procedure or management plan would be likely to have a new or increased impact, then: a) condition 12 does not apply, or ceases to apply, in relation to the revised Procedure or management plan; and b) the approval holder must implement the Procedure or management plan approved by the Minister. To avoid any doubt, this condition does not affect any operation of conditions 12 and 12A in the period before the day the notice is given. At the time of giving the notice, the Minister may also notify the approval holder that for a specified period of time that condition 12 does not apply for the Procedure or management plan required under the approval.	Not applicable	This did not occur during the reporting period.
13	Conditions 12, 12A and 128 are not intended to limit the operation of section 143A of the EPBC Act which allows the approval holder to submit a revised Procedure or management plan to the Minister for approval.	Not applicable	This did not occur during the reporting period.

14	If, at any time after five (5) years from the date of this approval, the approval holder has not commenced the action, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the written agreement of the Minister .	Not applicable	The date of commencement of the Project was 20 May 2017. This was communicated to the Department on 29 May 2017. Refer to Appendix B of this report.
15	Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister , the approval holder must publish the Procedure and Rehabilitation Management Plan on its website. The Procedure and Rehabilitation Management Plan must be published on the website within one (1) month of being approved by the Minister or being submitted under condition 12. The published Procedure and Rehabilitation Management Plan must remain on the website for the lifetime of the approval unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister .	Compliant	The approved rehabilitation management plan has been published on Jemena's Northern Gas Pipeline Website: https://jemena.com.au/pipelines/northern-gas-pipeline

1.3 PLAINS DEATH ADDER HABITAT DISTURBANCE AND REMOVAL

Table 3 below demonstrates the currently reconciled areas of suitable Plains Death Adder habitat disturbed and removed during the reporting period and since project commencement. To date, these are within the permitted thresholds of this EPBC decision.

Please note that the removal of Plains Death Adder habitat was associated with the construction of the following:

- one mainline valve; and
- three cathodic protection stations.

During this reporting period (20th May 2025 to 20th May 2026), there was no further Plains Death Adder habitat removed. Ongoing easement maintenance will involve slashing of vegetation however, it is not anticipated to adversely impact the Plains Death Adder habitat. It is to be noted that vegetation slashing will be an ongoing annual requirement to maintain the asset integrity.

Table 3: Plains Death Adder disturbed and removed habitat

	Maximum Permitted Quantity ¹	Previously Reported Reconciled Quantity	Additional Reconciled Quantity for Current Reporting Period	Total Reconciled Quantity Since Project Commencement
Plains Death Adder Habitat Area <u>Disturbed</u>	791 ha	692 ha	0 ha	692 ha
Plains Death Adder Habitat Area <u>Removed</u>	36 ha	4.8 ha	0 ha	4.8 ha

Note 1: Maximum limit as set out in EPBC Decision 2015/7569

2 APPENDICES

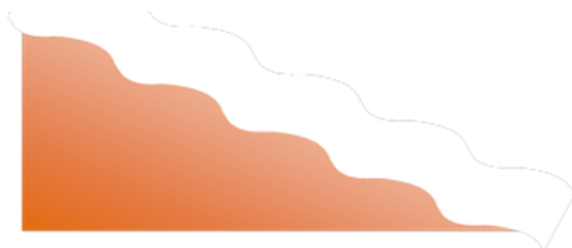
2.1 APPENDIX A – TRANSITIONAL REHABILITATION MONITORING REPORT - 2026

JEMENA NORTHERN GAS PIPELINE TRANSITIONAL REHABILITATION ASSESSMENT REPORT 2026

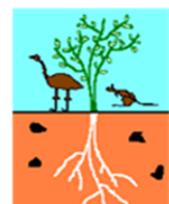


Prepared July 2026

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Frontispiece: Cattle using pipeline signage as a scratching post. Bottom - revegetation on the ROW at KP 350.

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared by Low Ecological Services (LES) for Jemena Ltd. LES has prepared this document using the skill and care expected from professional scientists to provide factual and technical information and reasonable solutions to identify risks. It does not constitute legal advice.

Document Control

Document Comment	Name	Signature	Date
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V2 Author	Saiful Bivor & O. Ward Low Ecological Services P/L	 	12/8/2026
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Executive Summary

The Northern Gas Pipeline (NGP) is a 622 km buried gas pipeline linking existing gas pipelines in the Northern Territory (NT) and Queensland (Qld). The NGP is currently in the transitional rehabilitation phase, which involves returning disturbed areas to a stable, non-polluting landform, supporting the return of native vegetation and controlling weed species. Meeting the transitional rehabilitation criteria is the responsibility of Jemena Ltd. The 2026 assessment focused on the condition and progress of rehabilitation across the NGP Right of Way (ROW), including weed occurrence, land stability, revegetation, overgrowth, berm condition, subsidence, windrows and impacted infrastructure. The 2026 assessment indicates that rehabilitation has improved compared with 2025 and that the NGP has largely achieved the transitional rehabilitation level, with more than 70% of assessed rehabilitation conditions considered satisfactory.

The 2026 field assessment was undertaken from west to east along with the NGP. Approximately 475 km of the pipeline was assessed on-ground using two 4WD vehicles, with the remaining Queensland section assessed using helicopter low level video footage. Locations inspected included the ROW, laydown areas, waterway crossings, areas subject to work since construction and locations previously identified as not meeting transitional rehabilitation criteria. The principal rehabilitation indicators assessed were weeds, land stability and revegetation.

Weeds (Section 5.1)

Weed management remains an ongoing component of transitional rehabilitation, with introduced flora recorded at localized sections of the NGP ROW. Introduced flora remained along sections of the NT portion of the NGP ROW during the 2026 assessment. Seven introduced species were recorded: Mesquite (*Prosopis sp.*), Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia farnesiana*), Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium strumarium*), Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), Kapok Bush (*Aerva javanica*) and Spiked Malvastrum (*Malvastrum americanum*). Spiked Malvastrum was the most frequently recorded introduced species, with 94 observations, followed by Prickly Acacia (53), Buffel Grass (41), Mesquite (32), Kapok Bush (18), Noogoora Burr (7) and Parkinsonia (2). Mesquite, Noogoora Burr and Prickly Acacia remain priority species for management

within the NT section of the ROW. Kapok Bush, although not declared weeds in the NT or Qld, remains relevant to rehabilitation performance because of its previous spread along and beyond the easement. Rubber Bush, Fleabane, Prickly Paddy Melon and Verbena, which were recorded during the 2025 NT assessment, were not recorded during the 2026 NT field survey. Horehound, previously recorded in 2023 but not in 2024 or 2025, was also not recorded in 2026. Although present within the NT section, Noogoora Burr was a more prominent weed-management issue within the Queensland section of the NGP during the 2026 assessment. Ongoing management should therefore consider occurrences across both jurisdictions, with particular attention to infestations identified in Queensland.

Ongoing weed management should prioritize declared weeds and areas of established or expanding infestation. Weed management must continue to consider the influence of adjacent pastoral land, cattle movement, vehicle traffic and ROW maintenance activities as potential pathways for weed establishment and dispersal.

Land Stability (Section 5.2)

Land stability across the NGP ROW was generally satisfactory in 2026 and showed improvement compared with the 2025 assessment. Approximately 79% of identified NT erosion areas were classified as minor or very minor, with higher-severity erosion confined to a relatively small number of localized areas. The stable-landform criterion is largely achieved, with targeted management recommended at a small number of localized areas. Substantial sections of the ROW are stable, with approximately 79% of identified erosion areas classified as minor or very minor, while 73% of assessed vegetation locations were classified as Level 4 or Level 5. Remaining land-stability observations were localised and included erosion, berm maintenance requirements, one subsidence location, windrows and minor contour inconsistencies. The 2026 NT assessment identified 167 grouped erosion areas, 83 berm-related observations or recommended actions, one significant subsidence location and 18 windrows. 4 localized areas where the ROW was lower than or inconsistent with the surrounding land surface were also identified. These features have the potential to alter natural surface-water movement and contribute to further erosion if not appropriately managed. Priority should be given to significant and moderate erosion, the significant subsidence at KP 21–

22, compromised or missing berms and locations where drainage is being concentrated along the ROW. Maintenance activities should minimize unnecessary disturbance to established ground layer vegetation and topsoil, and windrows that do not enhance natural drainage should be removed, spread or breached as appropriate, or reestablished where required.

Erosion (Section 5.2.1)

Erosion remains present at numerous locations along the NT section of the NGP ROW. A total of 214 valid erosion observation points were recorded during the 2026 field assessment. As several observations represented different points along the same erosion feature, records within approximately 200 m were grouped, resulting in approximately 167 erosion areas. Most erosion was minor to very minor, with approximately 79% classified as minor or very minor (Level 4 or Level 5). Approximately 21% were classified as Level 1 to Level 3 and therefore require some level of remediation. Four Level 1 erosion areas were identified: one between KP 265–266, two between KP 303–308, and one between KP 423–424. Two Level 2 erosion areas were identified, one between KP 50–54 and one between KP 303–304. All Level 1 and Level 2 erosion should be prioritized for remediation through filling and levelling where appropriate and installation or reinstatement of erosion-control berms. Level 3 erosion should also be remediated, particularly where there is potential for further decline. Level 4 and Level 5 erosion should continue to be monitored. Attention should be given to drainage lines and watercourse crossings, where concentrated surface flow increases the potential for erosion progression.

Berm Condition and Required Works (Section 5.2.3)

Berm condition and runoff management remain important land-stability issues along sections of the NT ROW. The 2026 assessment recorded 10 compromised berms, 24 locations requiring berm reinstatement, 48 locations requiring additional erosion-control berms, and one berm requiring extension or modification, resulting in a total of 83 berm-related observations or recommended actions. The 2025 assessment recorded 42 compromised berms across the NGP; however, direct comparison with 2026 is difficult because grading activities have removed berms at some locations and the 2026 assessment separately identifies compromised, reinstatement and additional berm

requirements. The comparatively large number of locations requiring additional or reinstated berms indicates that effective runoff management remains necessary along sections of the ROW. Compromised berms should be repaired or reconstructed, previously removed or ineffective berms should be reinstated, and additional berms should be constructed where required to interrupt flow along the easement and divert runoff onto stable surrounding land. Berms should be designed and positioned to follow the natural landform and avoid directing runoff back along the ROW.

Subsidence (Section 5.2.4)

One instance of subsidence was recorded along the NT section of the NGP ROW during the 2026 assessment. The subsidence was classified as Level 1 (significant) and occurred between KP 21–22. This represents a substantial reduction from the 17 subsidence locations recorded along the ROW during the 2025 assessment. The KP 21–22 location should be prioritized for remediation. The affected area should be filled and reinstated to achieve a stable surface consistent with the surrounding landform and to minimize the potential for water to accumulate or concentrate within the depression and contribute to further erosion.

Revegetation (Section 5.2.2)

Revegetation across the NT section of the NGP ROW was generally good to excellent during the 2026 assessment. Of the 140 unique vegetation assessment locations, approximately 73% were classified as Vegetation Level 4 or Level 5, including 21% Level 4 and 52% Level 5. Approximately 16% were classified as Level 3, while only 11% were classified as Level 1 or Level 2. The two Level 1 vegetation areas occurred between KP 8–9 and KP 66–67. Level 2 vegetation was recorded at 14 locations, with areas between KP 9–10, KP 36–37, KP 57–58, KP 66–74 and KP 127–129 identified as requiring the greatest attention. The predominance of Level 4 and Level 5 vegetation indicates that natural revegetation is progressing successfully across much of the NT ROW. Level 1 and Level 2 areas should be prioritized for monitoring and, where required, targeted rehabilitation to improve vegetation establishment and ground cover.

Overgrowth (Section 5.2.2)

Woody vegetation overgrowth remains evident along substantial sections of the NGP ROW, particularly through the western and central NT sections. Multiple clusters were recorded between approximately 134.3°E and 136.8°E, with additional occurrences farther east. Vegetation management should continue where required to maintain pipeline access, visibility and operational requirements. Where clearing is required, disturbance to established ground cover and topsoil should be minimised. Slashing should be preferred where practicable over methods that scrape or remove the soil surface, as retaining ground cover and root systems assists soil stability and subsequent vegetation recovery.

Windrows (Section 5.2.5)

A total of 18 windrows were recorded along the NT section of the NGP ROW during the 2026 assessment. Windrows formed through grading and other maintenance activities can prevent surface water from dispersing naturally from the ROW and may redirect or concentrate runoff along the easement, increasing the potential for sheet, rill and gully erosion. Where windrows are affecting natural drainage, they should be pulled back, spread or appropriately breached. Where suitable, windrow material may also be redistributed to areas affected by erosion or topsoil loss, provided this does not create additional drainage or erosion issues.

Easement Management (Section 5.3)

Several additional ROW management issues were identified during the 2026 assessment, including areas where the rehabilitated surface did not closely correspond with surrounding natural contours, localized vehicle disturbance, uneven ground, vegetation requiring maintenance and drainage issues. Sections of the ROW were observed to be lower than or inconsistent with adjacent natural ground at several locations. Minor tyre and vehicle tracks were also identified, although some were considered stable due to established vegetation. Several areas require vegetation maintenance or slashing. Where weeds are present, weed treatment should occur before slashing to reduce the potential for dispersal. Slashing should avoid unnecessary disturbance of the soil surface. Future ROW maintenance should aim to retain established ground cover, remove developing trees, restore natural surface drainage and

avoid activities that create windrows, remove topsoil or increase the potential for runoff to concentrate along the easement.

Queensland Section (Section 6)

The Queensland section from approximately KP 450 to KP 622 was assessed using low level helicopter video footage rather than systematic ground-based assessment due to vehicle mishaps preventing completion of the ground survey. Consequently, the Queensland findings provide an indicative assessment of visible rehabilitation condition and are not directly comparable with the quantitative NT results. Revegetation across the Queensland section was generally good to excellent, with most sections appearing consistent with Vegetation Levels 4 and 5. Up to approximately 80% of the ROW between KP 450–480 and KP 480–510 was estimated to support Level 4 or higher vegetation. Vegetation between KP 520–560 was predominantly Level 5, while KP 560–600 and KP 600–622 were predominantly Level 4. A localized blade-cleared section near KP 550 had substantially reduced vegetation cover. Land stability was generally satisfactory, although localized issues remain, particularly relating to watercourse crossings. Gullying and watercourse erosion were evident between KP 450–480, while the most notable erosion occurred between KP 560–600, where localized Level 3–4 erosion, channel erosion and apparently ineffective berms were observed. Localized sheet and gully erosion was also present between KP 600–622. Prickly Acacia was observed between approximately KP 450–480, while substantial Kapok Bush infestations were visible between approximately KP 560–600. Queensland rehabilitation was generally good to excellent, with management attention recommended at several localised erosion, drainage and vegetation-management areas.

Recommendations

The 2026 assessment indicates that transitional rehabilitation is progressing well across much of the NGP ROW; however, targeted remedial works and ongoing monitoring remain necessary. Priority should be given to Level 1 and Level 2 erosion, the Level 1 subsidence at KP 21–22, compromised and missing berms, drainage and contour issues, and areas of poor vegetation establishment. Ongoing weed control should focus on declared and expanding infestations, while ROW maintenance should minimize disturbance to established vegetation and topsoil. Damaged infrastructure should be

repaired or replaced as required, and windrows affecting natural drainage should be removed, spread or breached. In Queensland, priority should be given to significant erosion and drainage issues identified from the helicopter assessment, together with ineffective berms and weed infestations.

Recorded Locations

Locations of observations recorded during the 2026 NT assessment are provided in the relevant appendices, including weed locations in **Appendix A** and separate appendices for berms, erosion, vegetation condition, overgrowth, subsidence, damaged infrastructure, windrows and easement-management observations. These records provide the spatial basis for the findings and recommended management actions presented in this report.

Photographic Record

Representative photographs collected during the 2026 assessment are provided in **Appendix J**. The photographic record provides supporting visual evidence of rehabilitation conditions observed along the NGP ROW, including weed infestations, erosion, vegetation condition and overgrowth, berm condition, damaged infrastructure and other easement-management issues.

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
4WD	Four-Wheel Drive
APGA	Australian Pipelines and Gas Association
AS	Australian Standard
CoEP	Code of Environmental Practice
CP	Cathodic Protection
EPBC	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation
GPS	Global Positioning System
IBRA	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia
KP	Key Point
LES	Low Ecological Services Pty Ltd
MLV	Main Line Valve
NGP	Northern Gas Pipeline
NT	Northern Territory
NT EPA	Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority
PIMP	Pipeline Integrity Management Plan
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
Qld	Queensland
RMP	Rehabilitation Management Plan
ROW	Right of Way
WoNS	Weed of National Significance

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

The Northern Gas Pipeline (NGP) is a 622 km buried gas pipeline linking existing gas pipelines in the Northern Territory (NT) and Queensland (Qld). Construction of the pipeline commenced on 20th May 2017, with Jemena Ltd. taking control of the site from the construction contractors in June 2018, and the pipeline becoming operational on 3rd January 2019.

The NGP commences at the Phillip Creek Compressor Station, approximately 45 km north-west of Tennant Creek, and terminates 7 km south-west of Mount Isa at the Mount Isa Compression Station. The NGP project area comprises of a 30 m wide Right of Way (ROW), temporary workspaces and camp sites, operational facilities, dams, and access tracks.

Approval for the NGP was dependent on the development and implementation of a Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) that incorporated the requirements of the three interested jurisdictions – NT, Qld, and the Commonwealth.

The RMP states that the ROW and all temporary facilities will be progressively rehabilitated on completion of the construction phase. The only components to be retained long term are permanent facilities (compressor stations, main line valve (MLV) and cathodic protection (CP) stations) and their associated access tracks and any access tracks or dams requested by the landholder.

The RMP defined three phases to rehabilitation:

- ✓ **Reinstatement:** *The process of bulk earthworks and structural replacement of pre-existing conditions of a site (i.e. backfilling of trench, reinstating soil surface topography including scouring or ripping, watercourse lines, culverts, fences and gates and other landscape features). It also includes placing cleared vegetation across disturbed areas. Reinstatement occurs during the construction phase and is the responsibility of the Construction Contractor.*
- ✓ **Transitional rehabilitation:** *The process of returning disturbed areas to a stable, non-polluting landform, the return of native species and the control of weed*

species. It differs from the reinstatement phase in that it generally does not involve bulk earthworks but instead monitors the progress of rehabilitation ensuring that it is transitioning towards final rehabilitation, where an issue is found it is to be rectified. Transitional rehabilitation monitoring will focus on areas where failure risk is high. These include erosion at watercourse crossings; weeds at construction weed hygiene locations and preventing any weed incursion.

- ✓ **Rehabilitation:** *The process of returning a site's structural habitat complexity, and ecosystem processes and services to that of the pre-existing conditions at the site or an analogue site.*

Meeting the transitional rehabilitation criteria is the responsibility of Jemena.

1.2. Scope

The scope of this report is to assess the status of transitional rehabilitation across the NGP project area. In this assessment, the focus is on weeds, land stability, and revegetation with reference to the RMP transitional rehabilitation criteria.

1.3. Objectives

The objective of the 2026 field survey was to assess the condition and progress of transitional rehabilitation of the Northern Gas Pipeline (NGP) Right of Way (ROW). The assessment aimed to identify areas requiring ongoing management or remedial works, with consideration of vegetation establishment, overgrowth, weed occurrence, erosion and land stability, berm condition, subsidence, windrows, and damaged infrastructure.

2. Regulatory Framework

2.1. AS 2885: Australian Standard for High Pressure Pipeline Systems (2022)

AS 2885 was adopted by the Council of Australian Governments in its communiqué of 25th February 1994 in which it agreed to adopt AS 2885 to achieve uniform national pipeline construction standards by the end of 1994. AS 2885 provides an authoritative source of fundamental principles and practical guidelines for use by responsible and competent persons or organisations. It is the foundation on which the high-pressure pipelines sector provides assurance to itself, policy makers, regulators and the wider community that the pipelines that carry very hazardous materials at high pressure (i.e. hydrocarbons, hydrogen, CO₂ and other fluids) are safe, environmentally benign and reliable. AS 2885 is considered to be ‘single and sufficient’ for design, construction, maintenance and operations of pipeline systems carrying fluid at high pressures, because it is comprehensive in the matters that need to be covered by pipeline technical regulation and there is no need for the State technical regulators to make further or additional technical regulations.

2.2. Pipeline Integrity Management Plan (GAS-300-PA-IN-002) (2022)

The Pipeline Integrity Management Plan (PIMP) outlines the integrity requirements and controls as determined by the NGP design and Jemena's integrity management process and includes references to procedures, plans and other documentation. Jemena manages the integrity of the NGP in compliance with AS 2885.

2.3. Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority Assessment Report 79 (2017)

The Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) prepared Assessment Report 79 in accordance with section 7(2)(g) of the Environmental Assessment Act 1982 and clause 14(3) of the Environmental Assessment Administrative Procedures. The purpose of this report is to ensure that matters affecting the environment to a significant extent are fully examined and reported. The report was provided to the Northern Territory Ministers for Environment and Natural Resources (the Minister) and Primary Industry and

Resources (the responsible Minister) to be considered in decisions made by the Northern Territory Government; it does not provide an environmental approval.

2.4. Rehabilitation Management Plan (GAS-399-PA-EV-002) (2017)

The RMP was developed to fulfil the requirements of the environmental approvals processes for the NGP project, in particular Condition 5 of the EPBC approval dated 9th March 2017. The RMP covers the entire length of the pipeline including all areas within the project area in both the NT and Qld. The primary objective of the RMP is to return the land to comparable state to the pre-construction condition such that it can support a suitable land use and function as plains death adder habitat. The RMP describes the rehabilitation management measures that will be implemented to mitigate identified environmental impacts and meet the relevant rehabilitation criteria. There are three phases to the RMP: reinstatement, transitional rehabilitation, and rehabilitation.

2.5. APGA Code of Environmental Practice 2022

The Australian Pipelines and Gas Association (APGA) Code of Environmental Practice (CoEP) provides industry accepted guidance on environmental management through the planning and asset acquisition, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of a pipelines' lifecycle. The CoEP focuses on the key activities conducted during different pipeline lifecycle phases, and the potential environmental risks that arise from these activities. The CoEP has been developed by APGA in consultation with its membership, the former Australian Gas Association, the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association and pipeline regulating authorities in each Australian State and Territory.

3. Existing Environment

3.1. Rainfall

The NGP project area is in an arid climate characterized by low (<380 mm/year on average) and highly variable rainfall. Rainfall affects rehabilitation through plant recruitment and erosional processes. The rainfall pattern across the project area is driven by monsoonal or cyclonic events to the north resulting in higher rainfalls in summer. Rains in 24/25 were patchy with some extended dry periods but with periodic large falls of rain, particularly January, March and June 2025. During 2026, large amounts of rain resulted in extensive vegetation growth along the pipeline, particularly shrubs in the desert country, and perennial and annual native grasses and vegetation in the black soil country. Rainfall also minorly exacerbated erosion issues and assisted in the spread and proliferation of weed species, however also greatly assisted in soil stabilization due to the increase of ground covering vegetation species (Figure 3-1).

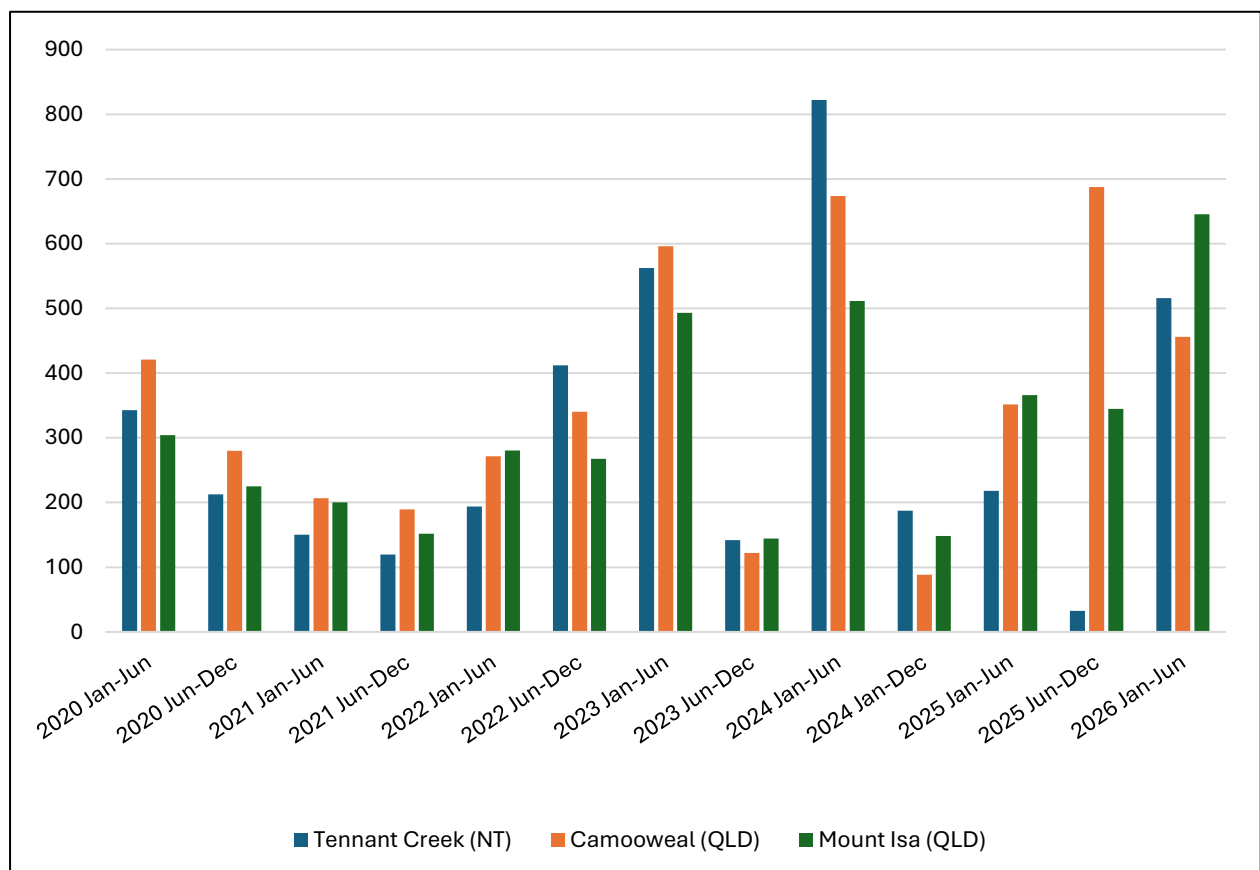


Figure 3-1: Six-Monthly Rainfall at Tennant Creek, Camooweal and Mount Isa, January 2020 to June 2026

3.2. Fire History

Australia's biggest bushfire season in more than a decade occurred in 2023. Between September and October 2023 more than 18 million hectares burnt in the Barkly, Tanami and Great Sandy Deserts of the Northern Territory and Western Australia. La Niña was the major driver of these fires. The high rainfall increased vegetation growth, resulting in a greater fuel load. Fires caused by lightning strikes increase when weather conditions are extreme, and fuel is dry. Fire removes the plants and organic material that naturally stabilises soil, therefore making it more prone to erosion (Natural Resources SA, 2015). Large areas of the NGP were affected by the 2023 fires (Figure 3-2). A very small portion of the pipeline easement was burned in 2025 at the western end. In the 2026 field survey, there was evidence of a recent burn on the western end of the pipeline close closer to Tennant Creek and Barkley that is not captured in the map below.

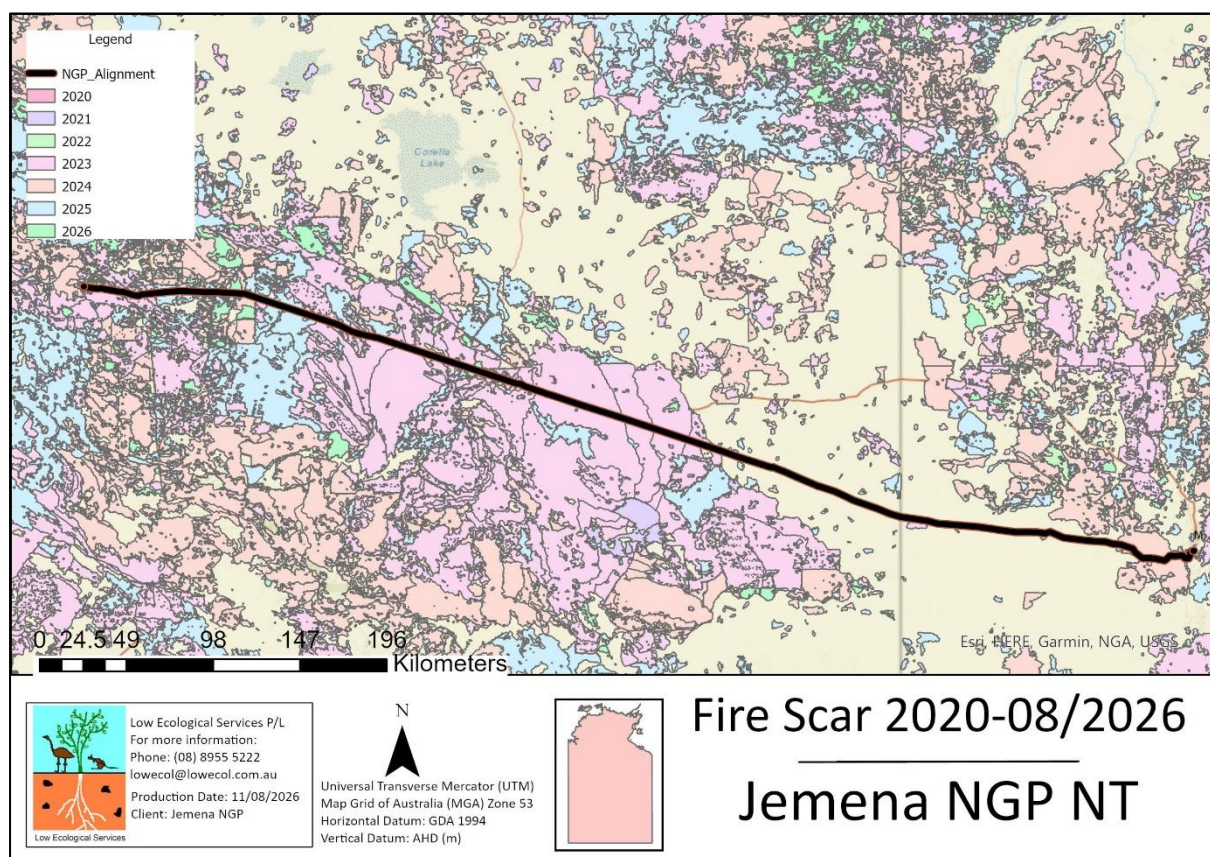


Figure 3-2: Fire Scar of the Northern Gas Pipeline, 2020–August 2026

3.3. Biographic Regions

The Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) provides a division of Australia in geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation, and species information (Thackway & Cresswell, 1995). The NGP ROW falls within four biogeographic regions described in (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: Bioregions Traversed by the Northern Gas Pipeline

Region	Description
Davenport Murchison Ranges (NT)	Area: 58,050 km ² , characterised by a chain of rocky ranges surrounded by lowland plains. Vegetation is predominantly eucalypt low, open woodland and acacia-sparse shrubland over hummock grassland. Semiarid to subtropical climate, most rainfall occurs in summer and is higher in the north of the bioregion. Spatially averaged median (1890–2005) rainfall is 289 mm.
Tanami (NT)	Area: 259,970 km ² , characterised by featureless sand plains with small areas of alluvial plains, low ridges and stony rises. Vegetation is predominantly spinifex hummock grassland with a tall-sparse shrub overstorey. Climate is semiarid with a monsoonal influence. Rainfall is summer dominant and the spatially averaged median (1890–2005) rainfall is 298 mm.
Mitchell Grass Downs (Qld)	Area: 335,320 km ² , characterised by largely treeless plains with some occasional ridges, rivers and gorges. The dominant vegetation type is Mitchell tussock grasslands. Dry monsoonal to semiarid climate in the south and subhumid tropical climate in the north. Spatially averaged median (1890–2005) rainfall is 332 mm, but some parts receive more than 500 mm each year.
Mount Isa Inlier (Qld)	Area: 66,640 km ² , characterised by rugged hills and mountain ranges separated by undulating valleys. The predominant vegetation is low open woodland over spinifex hummock grassland. Hot and semiarid climate with summer-dominant rainfall. Spatially averaged median (1890–2005) rainfall is 388 mm.

3.4. Land System

Land systems have long been used as classification units and are suggested as effectively representing broad patterns of different biological assemblages across the landscape (Oliver, 2004). The NGP ROW intersects several land systems which are described in Table 3 and mapped in (Figure 3-3)

Table 3-2: Land Systems Traversed by the Northern Gas Pipeline

Land System	Description
Austral	Several small areas of gently undulating Mitchell grass plains near Brunette Downs Homestead in the Barkley Basin and between Austral Downs and Carandotta Homesteads in the Georgina Basin.
Barkly	Very gently undulating to nearly flat Mitchell grass plains covering much of the area commonly referred to as the Barkly Tableland.
Bundella	Undulating, sandy, low-scrub country extending from Barkly Downs Homestead and south towards Admore Homestead.
Camil	This gently undulating country with spinifex and low shrubs has leached limestone soils; it occurs as one large and several small areas west of Lake Nash Homestead.
Camilrock	Several small areas of gently undulating country with numerous limestone outcrops and carrying spinifex and low shrubs to the west and north-west of Lake Nash Homestead.
Georgina	Flat to gently undulating plains and alluvial plains. Slopes 0–4% and mainly <2%.
Gosse	Several small, scattered areas of sandy, seasonally flooded flats in the south-west "desert" portion of the region.

Kalalla	Flat to very gently undulating plains with occasional internal drainage depression. Slopes <2%.
Mt Isa	This lightly timbered, rugged, hilly country with north-south ridges extends from the south-east corner of the area to about 193 km north and west of Lawn Hill Homestead.
Prentice	Gently undulating country carrying scrubby vegetation and occurring between Wonorah and Frewina on the Barkly Highway.
Tennant Creek	An area of lightly timbered flat-topped hills and broad valleys in the south-west corner of the region.
Waverly	A broken strip of hilly, lightly timbered granite country with mostly steep to moderate slopes, which extends from the south-east corner of the region to the north of Mt Isa.
Wonardo	Irregular areas of gently undulating to nearly flat Mitchell grass plains confined to the Georgina Valley in the south-east portion of the region.
Wonorah	Gently undulating country with deep lateritic soil and low scrubby vegetation. There is one large area in the south-west and numerous scattered areas in the central and eastern portions.
Wonorah-Barkly	Gently undulating country with deep lateritic soil and low scrubby vegetation. There is one large area in the south-west and numerous scattered areas in the central and eastern portions.
Yelvertoft	Numerous widely separated areas of undulating timbered country in the south half of the region with gravelly and stony lateritic soils.

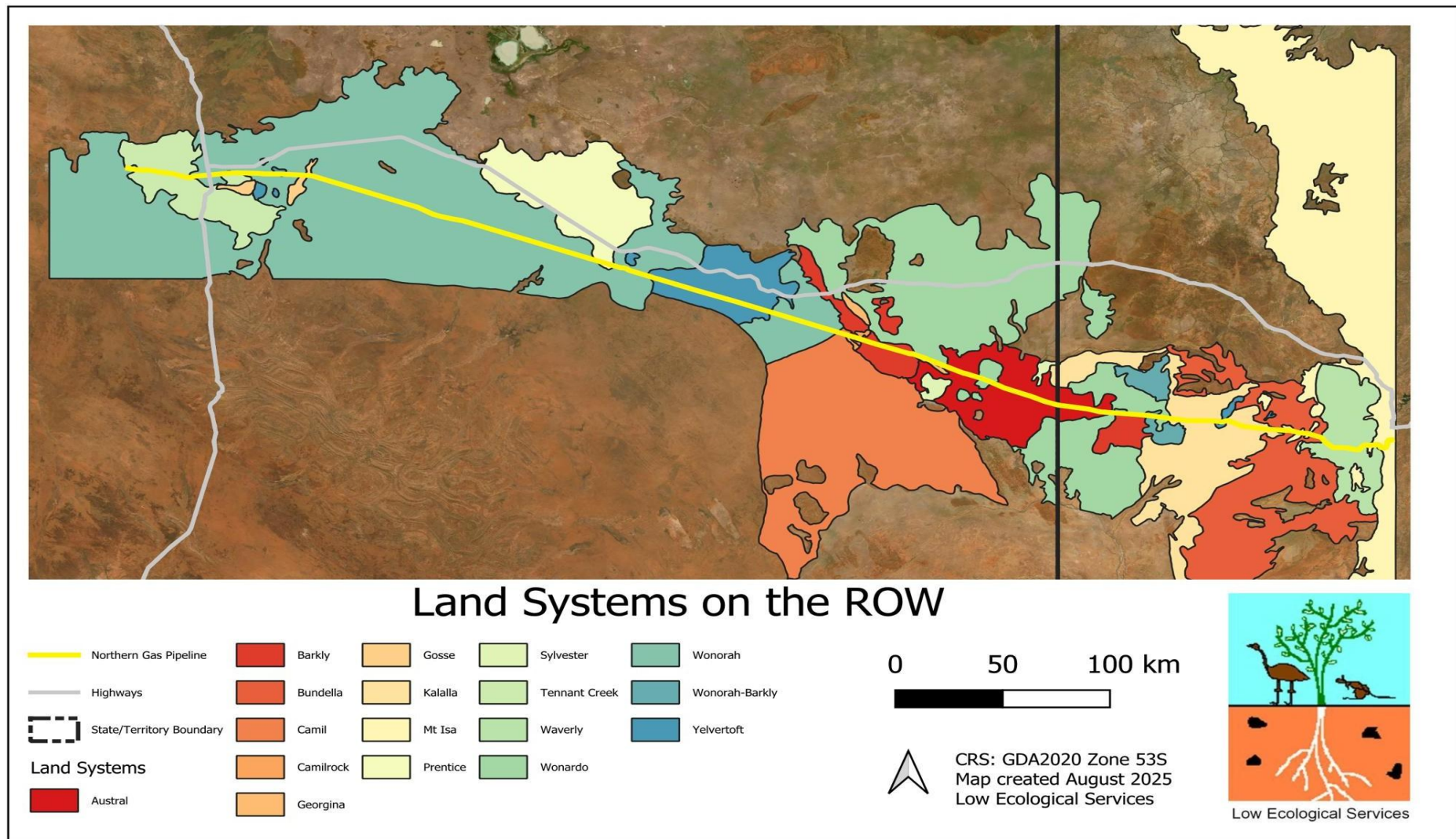


Figure 3-3: Land Systems Traversed by the Northern Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way (ROW)

4. Method

The NGP ROW was traversed from west to east in two 4WD vehicles. The survey was partially conducted over 5 days from the 27th to the 31st of June 2026, with the two vehicles leapfrogging each other to survey approximately 25 km at a stretch. This method of surveying was utilised for 475kms of the pipeline. The remaining stretch of the NGP was surveyed via helicopter.

Key point (KP) locations marked along the pipeline denote distance (kilometres) from the western end of the NGP, starting at the gate to the Phillip Creek Compressor Station (KP0). The survey was broken down into 25 sections, with 25 kilometres in each section e.g. KP0 - KP25.

Locations inspected during the survey included the ROW, laydown areas, waterway crossings, and areas of works conducted since the completion of the pipeline. Locations identified in previous transitional rehabilitation assessments as not meeting the criteria were also assessed.

Observations, photos and notes were recorded on tablets using the Avenza Maps application and GPS devices and were subsequently analysed using QGIS mapping tools. Three key rehabilitation indicators were assessed; weed infestation, land stability and revegetation. Assessment methodologies for each rehabilitation factor are outlined below. A photographic record of the 2026 assessment is provided in **Appendix J**.

4.1. Weeds

Identified weed species and locations were recorded with a description and classification of density within the NGP ROW and the adjacent land. Weeds recorded were both declared species and non-declared species. Photos were taken to demonstrate density for declared species. All previously recorded weed locations were assessed and compared where relevant.

4.2. Land Stability

Land stability issues, such as erosion, subsidence, and compromised berms were recorded with a description of the instability that had occurred as well as remediation

recommendations. Each issue was assigned a severity rating from Level 1 to Level 5, consistent with the classification used throughout this report:

1. Level 1 - Significant issue requiring remediation.
2. Level 2 - Moderate issue with potential to become significant, requiring remediation.
3. Level 3 - Moderate issue requiring remediation.
4. Level 4 - Minor issue requiring monitoring.
5. Level 5 - Very minor issue requiring monitoring.

Previously recorded land stability issues were assessed and compared where relevant.

4.3. Revegetation

Revegetation condition was recorded along the entirety of the pipeline easement. The assessment focused on the level of vegetation cover to identify the efficacy of revegetation methods, particularly in assisting land stability and ensuring suitable native species were regenerating. The similarity of revegetation species composition to surrounding remnant vegetation and the relevant land systems was broadly considered however species compositions were not assessed in detail. All areas were given a score between 1-5 reflecting the state of revegetation:

1. No revegetation evident in any stratum.
2. Vegetation cover is sparse and limited to one or two strata, is in poor condition and/or has weed infestations.
3. Moderate vegetation cover and condition in either ground or shrub stratum, may include sparse vegetation in other relevant stratum, species composition broadly suitable to relevant land system.
4. Moderate to dense vegetation cover in two or more stratum, species composition suitable to relevant land system.
5. Excellent vegetation cover in all relevant strata, condition, and species composition comparable to adjacent vegetation and relevant land system.

All previously recorded revegetation classifications and comments were assessed and compared where relevant.

4.4. Queensland Aerial Assessment

The Queensland section of the NGP was assessed using helicopter survey footage rather than the ground-based vehicle survey undertaken across the Northern Territory section. The aerial assessment covered the eastern section of the pipeline from approximately KP 475 to the Mount Isa Compression Station at KP 622. The helicopter footage was reviewed to identify rehabilitation conditions that could be reasonably assessed from the air, including vegetation cover, significant erosion, changes in landform or drainage, visible berm condition, areas of recent grading or clearing, and obvious weed infestations. Where practicable, observations were referenced to KP locations and identifiable features along the ROW. Vegetation condition was estimated using the same five-level revegetation classification applied during the ground survey. However, due to the limitations of aerial imagery, vegetation structure, species composition and weed density could not be assessed with the same level of detail as the Northern Territory ground survey. Similarly, only erosion and land-stability issues that were clearly visible from the helicopter footage were recorded. The Queensland results are therefore considered indicative of broad rehabilitation condition and visible areas requiring management, rather than a directly comparable quantitative assessment to the Northern Territory field survey. All photos taken during the 2026 field assessment are provided in **Appendix K**.

5. Field Survey Results (NT)

The 2026 NT assessment indicates that rehabilitation is generally progressing well, with extensive sections of the ROW supporting established vegetation and stable landforms. Approximately 73% of assessed vegetation locations were classified as Level 4 or Level 5, while approximately 79% of identified erosion areas were classified as minor or very minor (Levels 4 and 5). The following results include all data collected in the field between KP 0 and 475kms. Other data provided in this report concerning the NGP in Queensland has been gathered by assessing helicopter survey footage. The following sections focus particularly on locations requiring further minor management, while recognising that most assessed rehabilitation conditions were satisfactory. All GPS points are provided in **Appendix A**, along with detailed information on each data point.

5.1. Weeds

Introduced flora species remained common along sections of the Northern Territory portion of the NGP ROW during the 2026 transitional rehabilitation assessment. Species recorded included Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), Kapok Bush (*Aerva javanica*), Spiked Malvastrum (*Malvastrum americanum*), Mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.), Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia farnesiana*), Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium strumarium*) and Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). Spiked Malvastrum was the most frequently recorded introduced species, followed by Prickly Acacia, Buffel Grass and Mesquite.

Previous assessments found that weeds occurring on the ROW may originate from a combination of surrounding pastoral land, cattle movement, vehicle traffic and disturbance associated with construction and maintenance of the pipeline. In 2025, weed occurrences were generally reported at low density and were considered largely associated with encroachment from adjacent pastoral land, although the ROW and vehicle access were also recognised as potential pathways for weed establishment and dispersal. The GPS location for each weed record is provided in **Appendix A**. Representative photographs of weed infestations and weed conditions observed during the 2026 field assessment are provided in **Appendix J**.

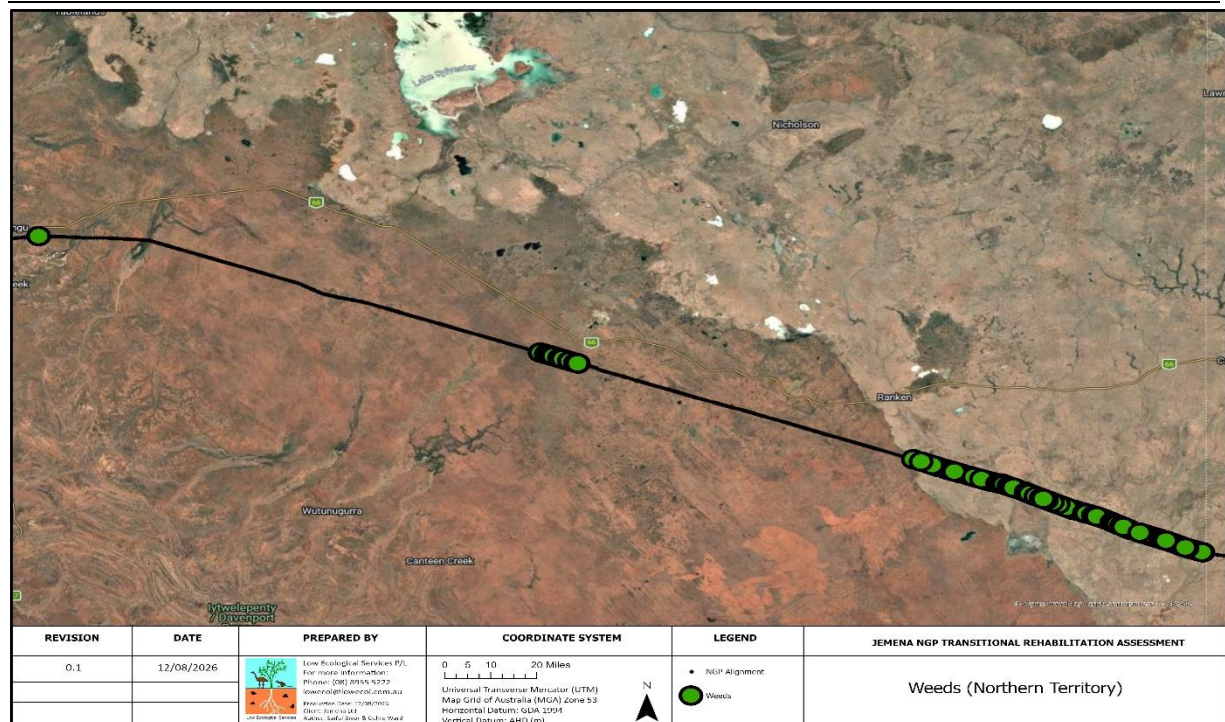


Figure 5-1: Weed Species Recorded During the 2026 NGP Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment (NT)

The introduced flora species recorded during the 2026 NT assessment and their relevant weed status are presented in (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1: Weed Species Recorded During the 2026 NGP Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment (NT)

Common Name	Scientific Name	NT Weed Category*	WONS	2026 Observations
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> sp.	Class A and Class C	Yes	32
Prickly Acacia	<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	Class A and Class C	No	53
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Class B and Class C	No	2
Noogoora Burr	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Class B and Class C	No	7

Buffel Grass	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Declared (unclassified)	No	41
Kapok Bush	<i>Aerva javanica</i>	Not Declared	No	18
Spiked Malvastrum	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Not Declared	No	94

*NT weed categories: Class A - to be eradicated, Class B - growth and spread to be prevented, Class C - not to be introduced.

Mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.)

Mesquite was recorded at 32 locations during 2026 survey. Records were concentrated within sections of the eastern NT portion of the ROW, with several closely spaced observations indicating localised areas of occurrence. Mesquite remains a priority for weed management. The 2025 assessment recorded Mesquite at nine locations and identified the species as a Weed of National Significance and a Class A and Class C weed in the NT. Recorded Mesquite should continue to be targeted for control in accordance with the applicable weed management requirements.

Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia farnesiana*)

Prickly Acacia was frequently recorded during the 2026 survey, with 53 observations in the NT dataset. Prickly Acacia was found during 2025 survey in localised patches, particularly around drainage depressions and creek lines, and frequently in association with plants occurring on adjacent pastoral land. Disturbed ground associated with the pipeline was also considered to provide opportunities for establishment. As a Class A weed in the NT, occurrences within the ROW should continue to be targeted for eradication, with particular attention to isolated plants and areas where further spread can reasonably be prevented.

Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)

Parkinsonia was recorded at two locations during the 2026 NT survey. The limited number of observations indicates that the species remains relatively localised within the surveyed section of the ROW.

Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium strumarium*)

Noogoora Burr was recorded at seven locations during the 2026 NT survey. The observations occurred within the eastern portion of the NT survey area and were generally less widespread than records of Mesquite, Prickly Acacia and Spiked Malvastrum. Previous assessments associated Noogoora Burr with riparian corridors, areas of cattle activity and infrastructure such as gates, pipeline signs and monitoring poles. Although present within the NT section, Noogoora Burr was a more prominent weed-management issue within the Queensland section of the NGP during the 2026 assessment. Ongoing management should therefore consider occurrences across both jurisdictions, with particular attention to infestations identified in Queensland.

Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*)

Buffel Grass was recorded at 41 locations during the 2026 NT field survey. Most records were concentrated within a relatively discrete section of the ROW, with numerous observations occurring between approximately 135.90°E and 136.02°E. Buffel Grass has previously been recorded extensively along sections of the NT ROW. The 2025 field survey identified an established population between KP 210 and KP 238, with minor spread observed towards KP 246, as well as isolated high-density populations elsewhere along the easement.

Kapok Bush (*Aerva javanica*)

Kapok Bush was recorded at 18 locations during the 2026 NT field survey. Most observations were clustered within a relatively confined section of the ROW, and several occurred in areas where Buffel Grass was also recorded. Kapok Bush has been an ongoing rehabilitation issue on the NGP. The 2025 field survey identified established populations between KP 222 and KP 238 and along the eastern end of the pipeline between KP 556 and KP 618. Continued spread had been observed over successive assessments. Although Kapok Bush is not a declared weed in the NT, its spread remains relevant to the RMP performance indicator of “No weed incursion or spread within the NGP footprint.” Previous expansion of Kapok Bush along and beyond the easement was considered inconsistent with this criterion.

Spiked Malvastrum (*Malvastrum americanum*)

Spiked Malvastrum was the most frequently recorded introduced species during the 2026 NT field survey, with 94 observations. Records were distributed over a broad section of the eastern NT portion of the ROW, with numerous clusters of closely spaced observations. The species is widespread across the Barkly Tablelands and has previously been considered more strongly associated with pastoral land use than with the pipeline itself.

Weeds Not Observed

Rubber Bush (*Calotropis procera*), Fleabane (*Conyza* sp.), Prickly Paddy Melon (*Cucumis myriocarpus*) and Verbena (*Verbena* sp.), which were recorded during the 2025 NT field survey, were not recorded in the 2026 NT field survey. Horehound (*Hyptis suaveolens*), previously recorded in 2023 but not recorded during the 2024 or 2025 field survey, was also not recorded in the 2026 field survey.

5.2. Land Stability

5.2.1. Erosion

Erosion was recorded at numerous locations along the Northern Territory section of the NGP ROW during the 2026 transitional rehabilitation assessment. A total of 214 valid erosion observation points were recorded in the field dataset (Figure 5.2-5.6). As several observations were located close together and appeared to represent different points along the same erosion feature, nearby records were grouped for reporting purposes. Using an approximate 200 m spatial separation to distinguish erosion features, the observations represented approximately 167 erosion areas.

Where more than one severity classification occurred within the same grouped erosion area, the highest severity classification was applied to that area. On this basis, most erosion recorded in 2026 was minor to very minor, with approximately 79% of erosion areas classified as Level 4 or Level 5. Approximately 21% were classified as Level 1 to Level 3 and therefore require some level of remediation. The breakdown of erosion severity in 2026 was as follows:

Level 1: Significant issues requiring remediation - 4 areas (2%)

Level 2: Moderate issues with potential to become significant, requiring remediation - 2 areas (1%)

Level 3: Moderate issues requiring remediation - 29 areas (18%)

Level 4: Minor issues requiring monitoring - 56 areas (33%)

Level 5: Very minor issues requiring monitoring - 76 areas (46%)

The 2025 assessment recorded 196 erosion observations across the entire NGP ROW, including both the Northern Territory and Queensland sections, with most issues classified as minor or very minor. The 2025 assessment also found that erosion was commonly associated with access tracks within the ROW, where reduced vegetation covers increased susceptibility to erosion, and identified sheet erosion as the most common erosion type.

Table 5-2: Comparison of Erosion Observations Recorded Along the NGP Easement in 2025 and 2026 (NT)

Erosion classification	Number of observations in 2025	Grouped erosion areas in 2026 (NT)
Level 1	4	4
Level 2	7	2
Level 3	51	29
Level 4	66	56
Level 5	68	76
Total	196	167

Note: The 2026 results have been spatially grouped to avoid counting multiple closely spaced survey points representing the same erosion feature as separate occurrences.

The 2026 results indicate that minor and very minor erosion remains the dominant condition, with Level 4 and Level 5 areas accounting for approximately four-fifths of the identified erosion areas. Level 3 erosion was also recorded at several locations, while

Level 1 erosion represented only a small proportion of the total. Four Level 1 erosion areas were identified along the NT section of the ROW, comprising one between KP 265–266, two between KP 303–308, and one between KP 423–424. Two Level 2 erosion areas were also identified, comprising one between KP 50–54 and one between KP 303–304.

All Level 1 and Level 2 erosion areas should be prioritised for remediation, including filling and levelling where appropriate and the installation or reinstatement of erosion-control berms to manage surface-water flow. Attention should be given to the identified erosion locations at KP 265–266, KP 303–308 and KP 423–424. Level 3 erosion should also be remediated, particularly where earthmoving equipment is already operating nearby or where there is potential for erosion to progress. Level 4 and Level 5 erosion should continue to be monitored and managed with erosion-control measures where required. This approach is consistent with the management hierarchy applied during the 2025 assessment. Attention should continue to be given to erosion associated with drainage lines and watercourse crossings, as concentrated surface flows can increase the likelihood of erosion progression. Vehicle movements should remain confined to established access tracks as far as practicable to minimise additional disturbance to rehabilitating areas of the ROW. Locations of erosion issues are presented in **Appendix C**. Representative photographs of erosion conditions, including significant and moderate erosion areas requiring remediation, are provided in **Appendix J**.

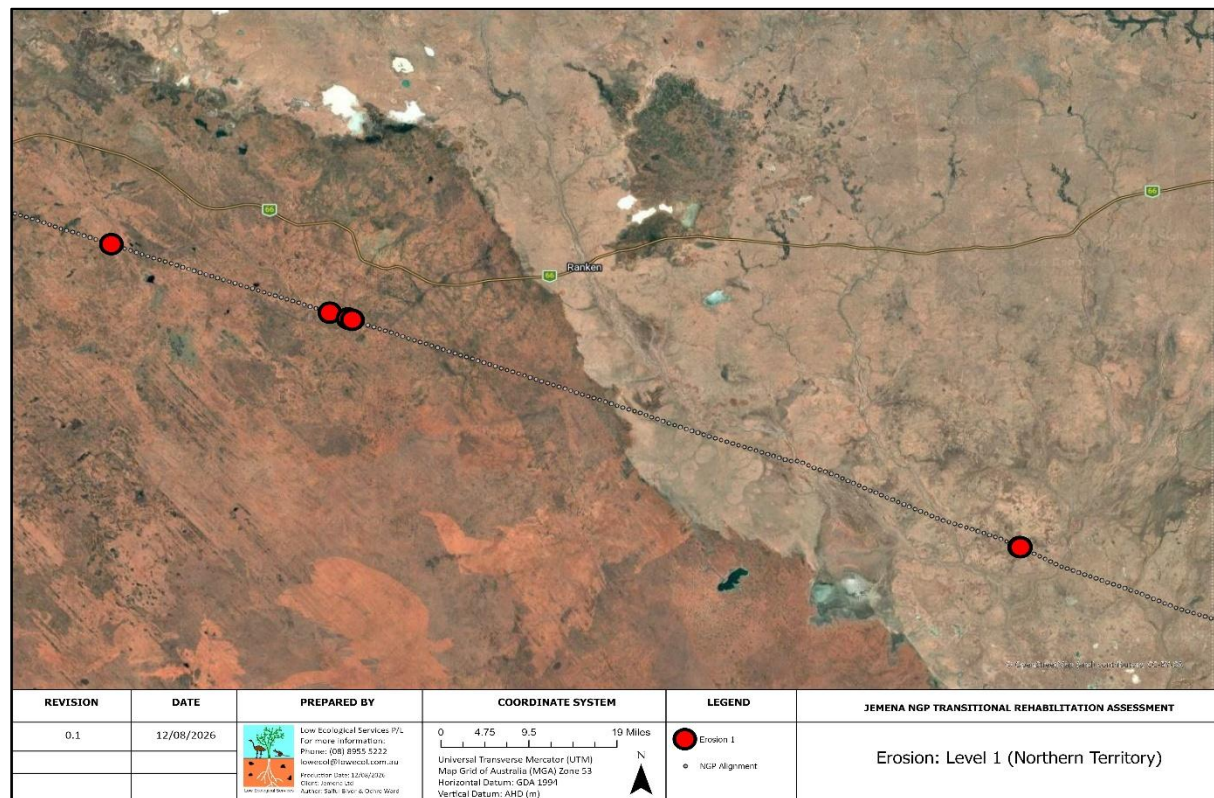


Figure 5-2: Level 1 Erosion Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

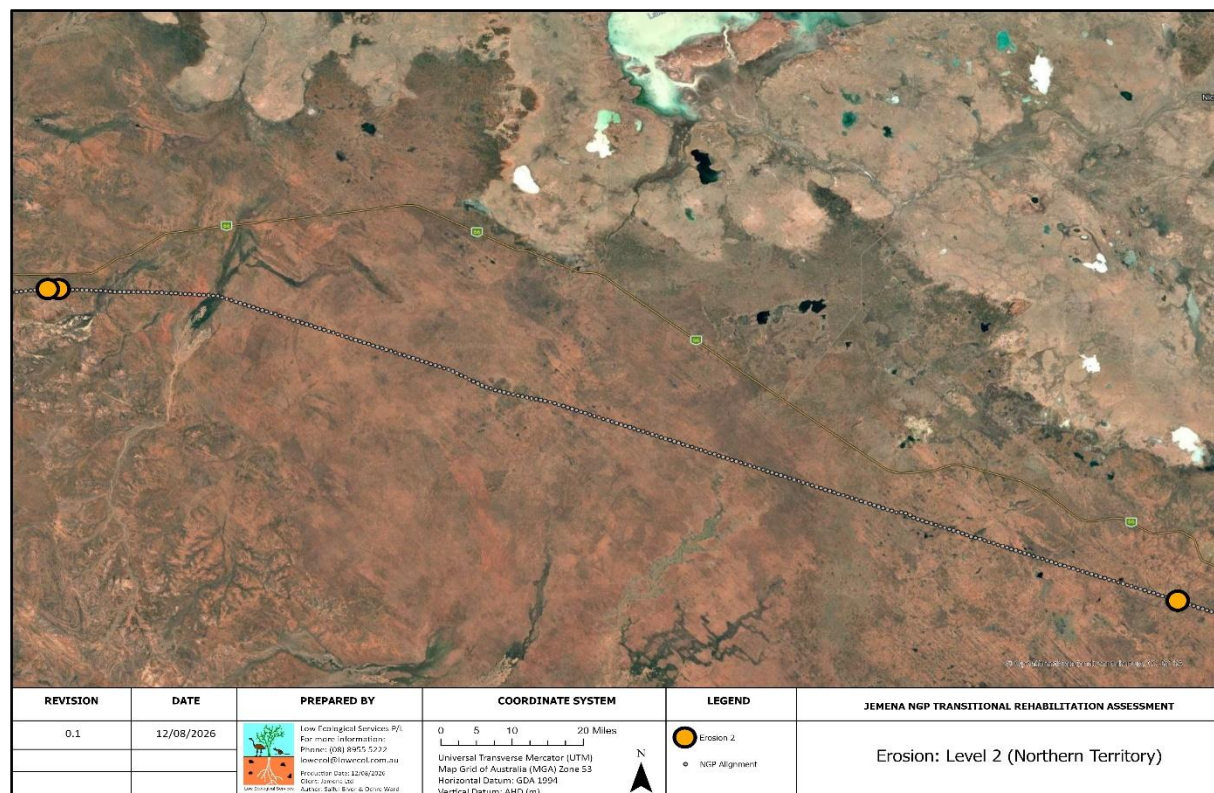


Figure 5-3: Level 2 Erosion Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

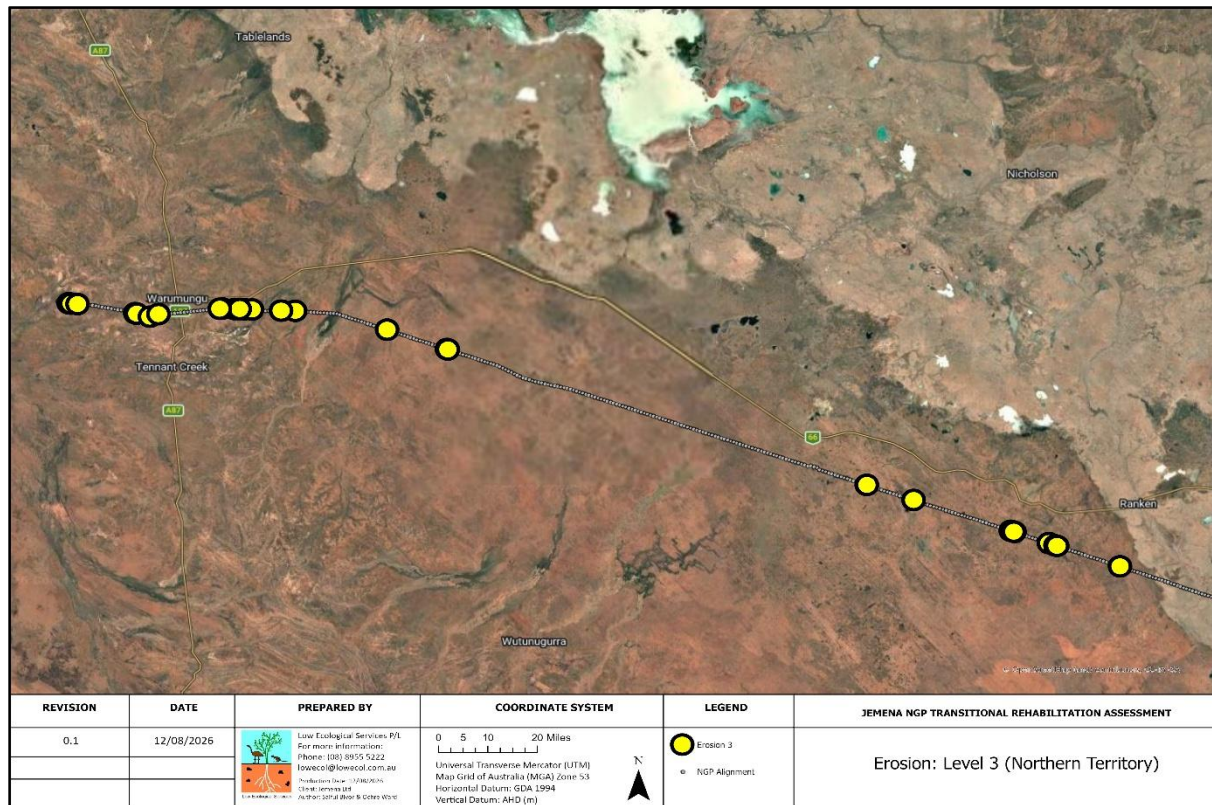


Figure 5-4: Level 3 Erosion Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

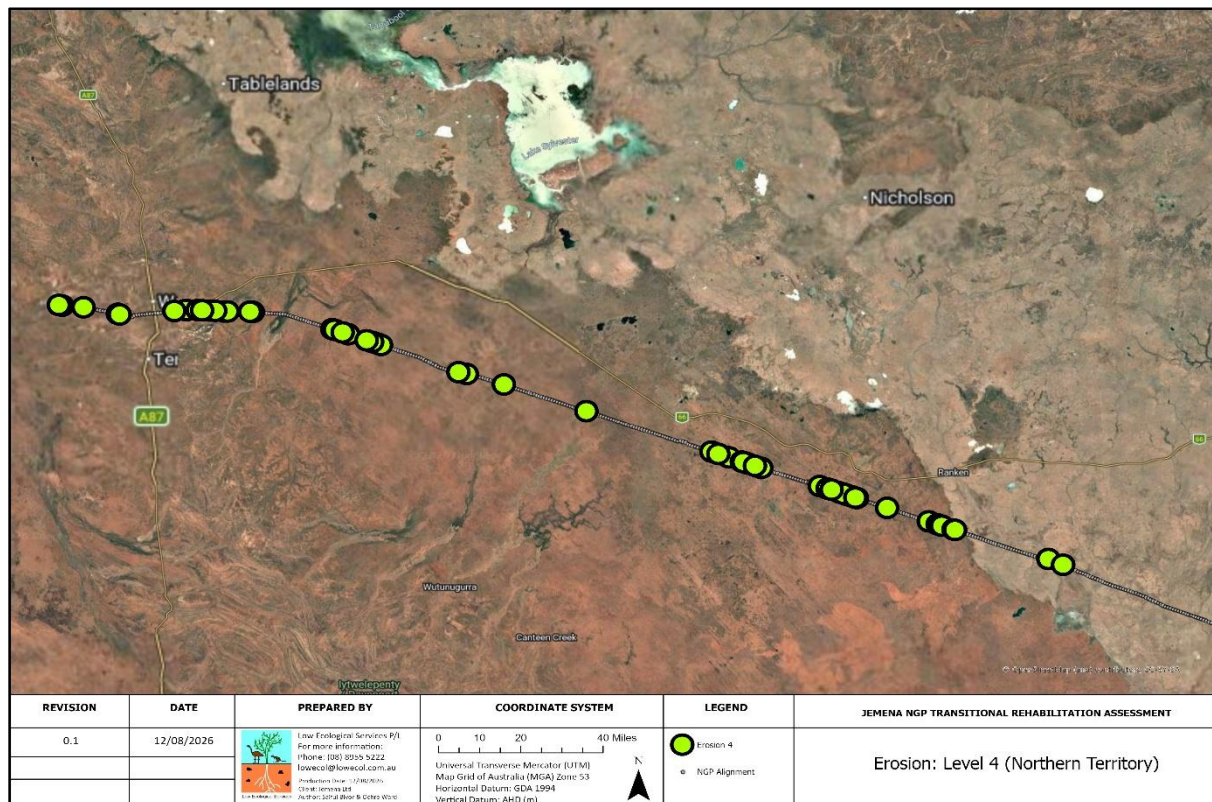


Figure 5-5: Level 4 Erosion Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

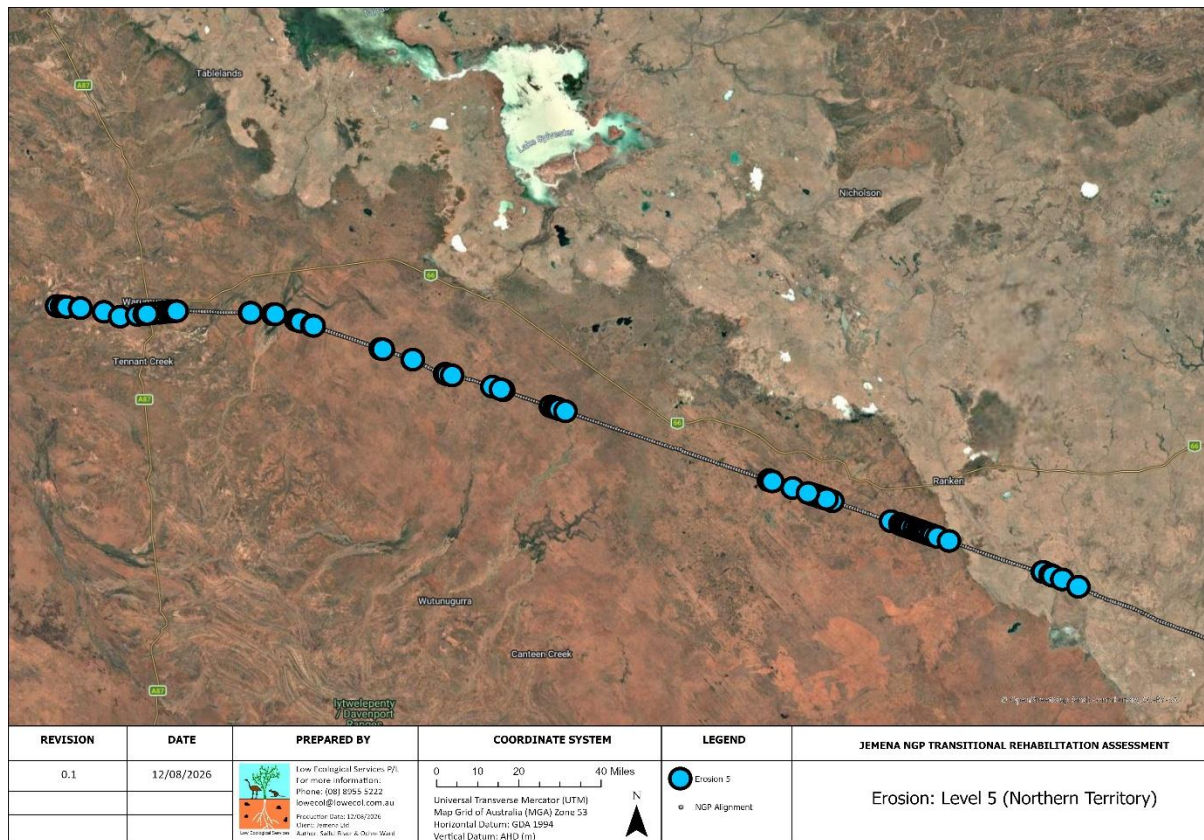


Figure 5-6: Level 5 Erosion Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

5.2.2. Revegetation/Overgrowth

Revegetation

Vegetation condition along the Northern Territory section of the NGP ROW was generally good to excellent during the 2026 transitional rehabilitation survey. Vegetation condition was assessed using the same five-level classification applied in previous assessments, ranging from Level 1, representing little or no revegetation, to Level 5, representing excellent vegetation cover and condition comparable with the surrounding vegetation. A total of 140 unique vegetation assessment locations were identified in the 2026 NT dataset after removal of exact duplicate records. Most locations were classified as Vegetation Level 4 or Level 5, indicating that revegetation is generally progressing well across the assessed portion of the ROW. Vegetation condition recorded during the 2026 survey was distributed as follows:

Table 5-3: Vegetation Condition Criteria and Proportion of Assessed Locations NT, 2026

Vegetation Classification	Assessment Criteria	Proportion of Assessed Locations (NT)
Level 1	No revegetation evident in any stratum.	1%
Level 2	Vegetation cover is sparse and limited to one or two strata, is in poor condition.	10%
Level 3	Moderate vegetation cover and condition in either ground or shrub stratum, and may include sparse vegetation in other relevant strata, also species composition broadly suitable to the relevant land system.	16%
Level 4	Moderate to dense vegetation cover in two or more strata, and species composition suitable to the relevant land system.	21%
Level 5	Excellent vegetation cover in all relevant strata, with condition and species composition comparable to adjacent vegetation and the relevant land system.	52%
Total		100%

Approximately 73% of the assessed locations were classified as Level 4 or Level 5, with Level 5 vegetation accounting for more than half of the recorded locations. In contrast, approximately 11% of locations were classified as Level 1 or Level 2, indicating that areas of poor or limited revegetation were relatively uncommon within the NT section assessed in 2026. The two Level 1 vegetation areas were recorded between KP 8–9 and KP 66–67. Level 2 vegetation was recorded with areas between KP 9–10, KP 36–37, KP 57–58, KP 66–74 and KP 127–129 identified as requiring the greatest attention. These Level 1 and Level 2 areas should be prioritised for ongoing monitoring and, where necessary, targeted rehabilitation measures to improve vegetation establishment and ground cover.

Table 5-4: Vegetation Condition Classification Recorded During the 2026 NGP Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment (NT)

Vegetation classification	Number of locations	Proportion of assessed locations
Level 1	2	1%
Level 2	14	10%
Level 3	22	16%
Level 4	29	21%
Level 5	73	52%
Total	140	100%

The 2025 assessment found that vegetation cover across the NGP ROW was generally high, with 41% classified as Level 5 and a further 19% classified as Level 4. The 2026 NT results similarly indicate that most of the assessed ROW supports moderate to excellent vegetation condition. The high proportion of Level 4 and Level 5 records suggests that natural revegetation is continuing successfully across much of the NT portion of the pipeline easement. Locations of vegetation assessments along the NT portion of the NGP ROW are presented in Figure (5-7 to 5-11), with individual assessment locations provided in **Appendix D**. Representative photographs illustrating the range of vegetation conditions and areas of vegetation overgrowth recorded along the ROW are provided in **Appendix J**.

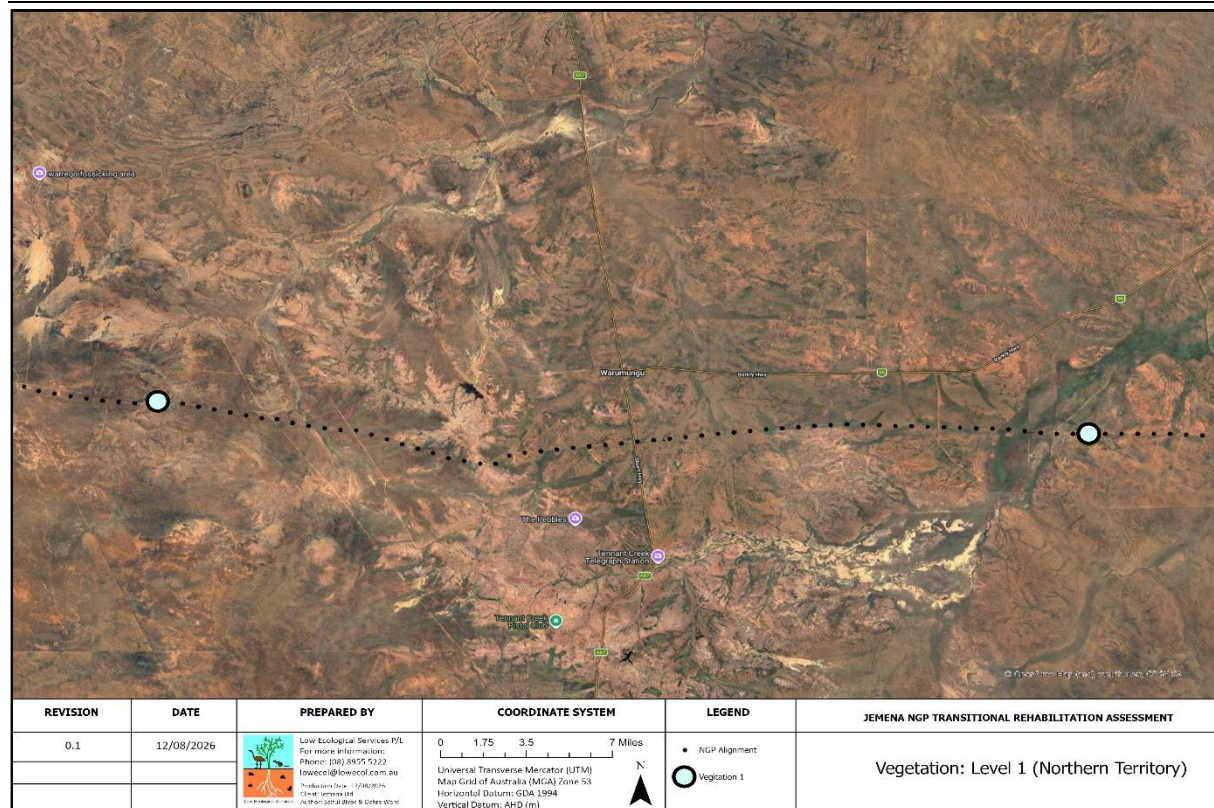


Figure 5-7: Level 1 Vegetation Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

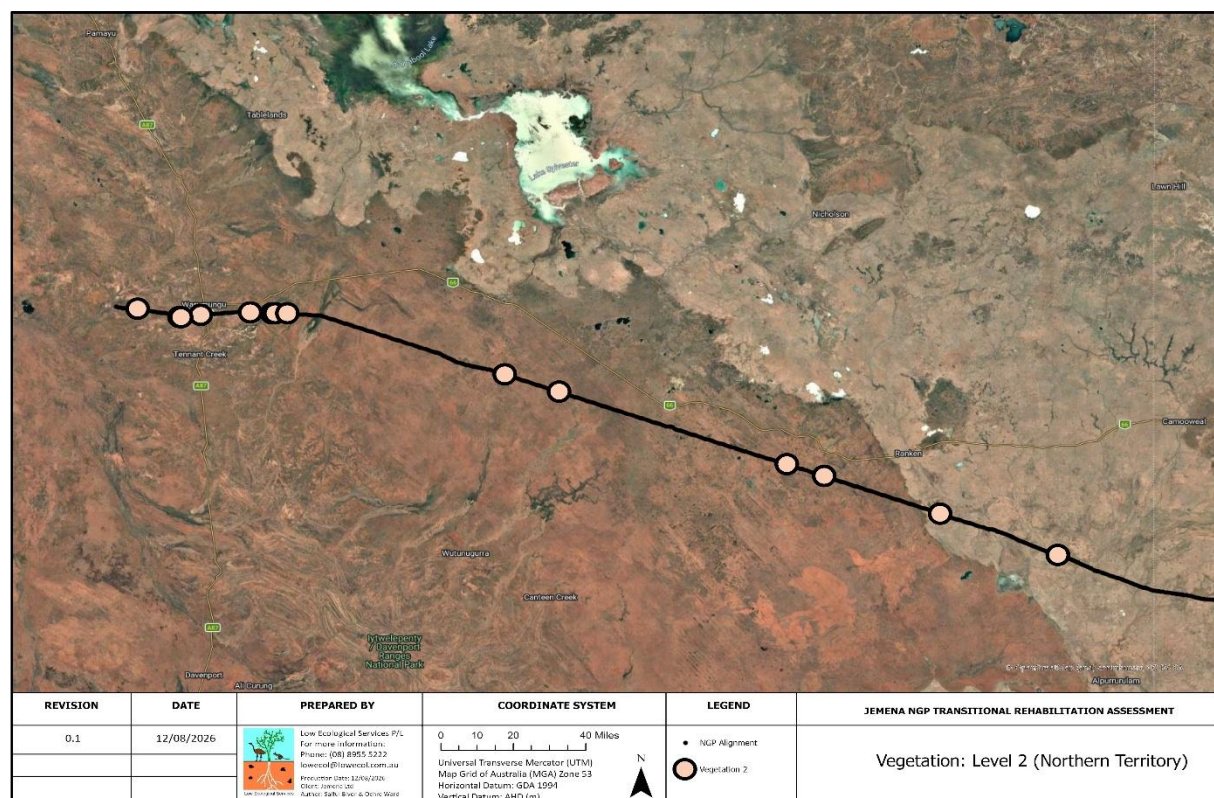


Figure 5-8: Level 2 Vegetation Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

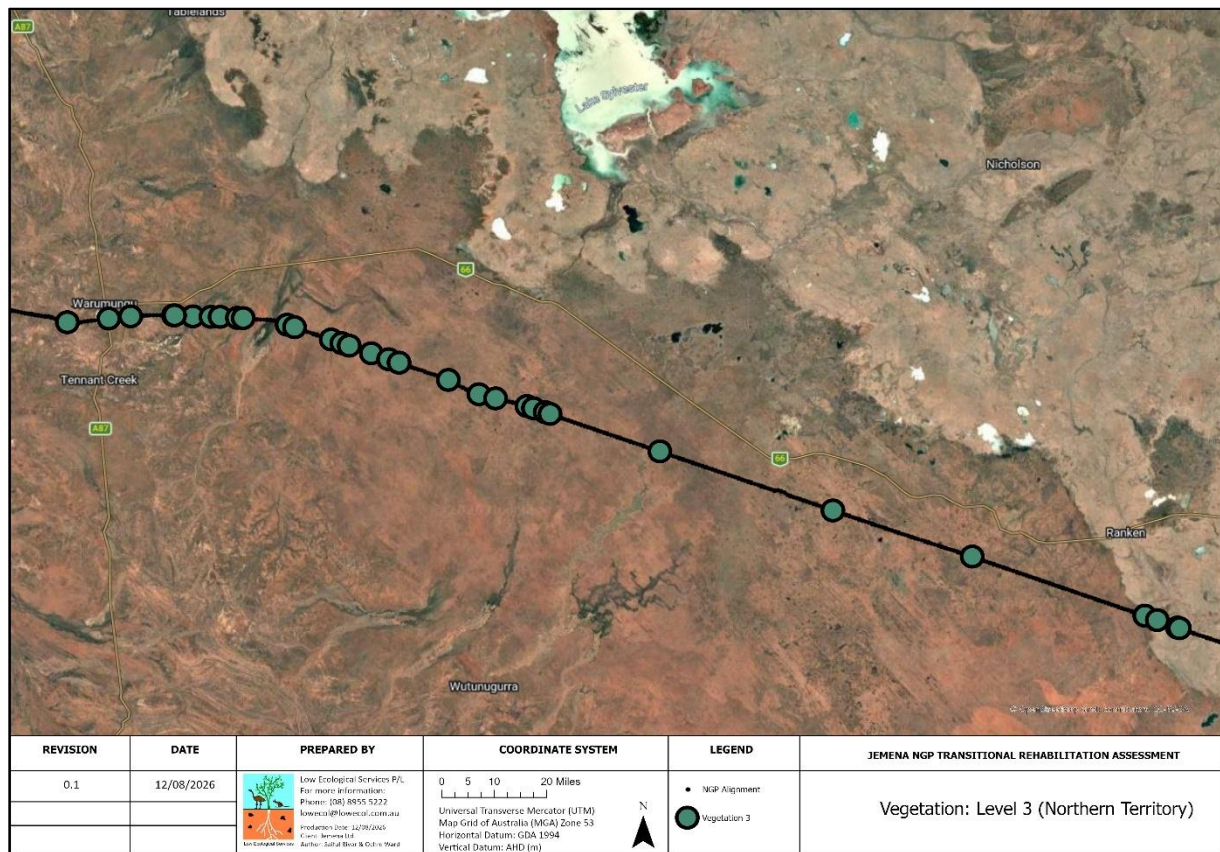


Figure 5-9: Level 3 Vegetation Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

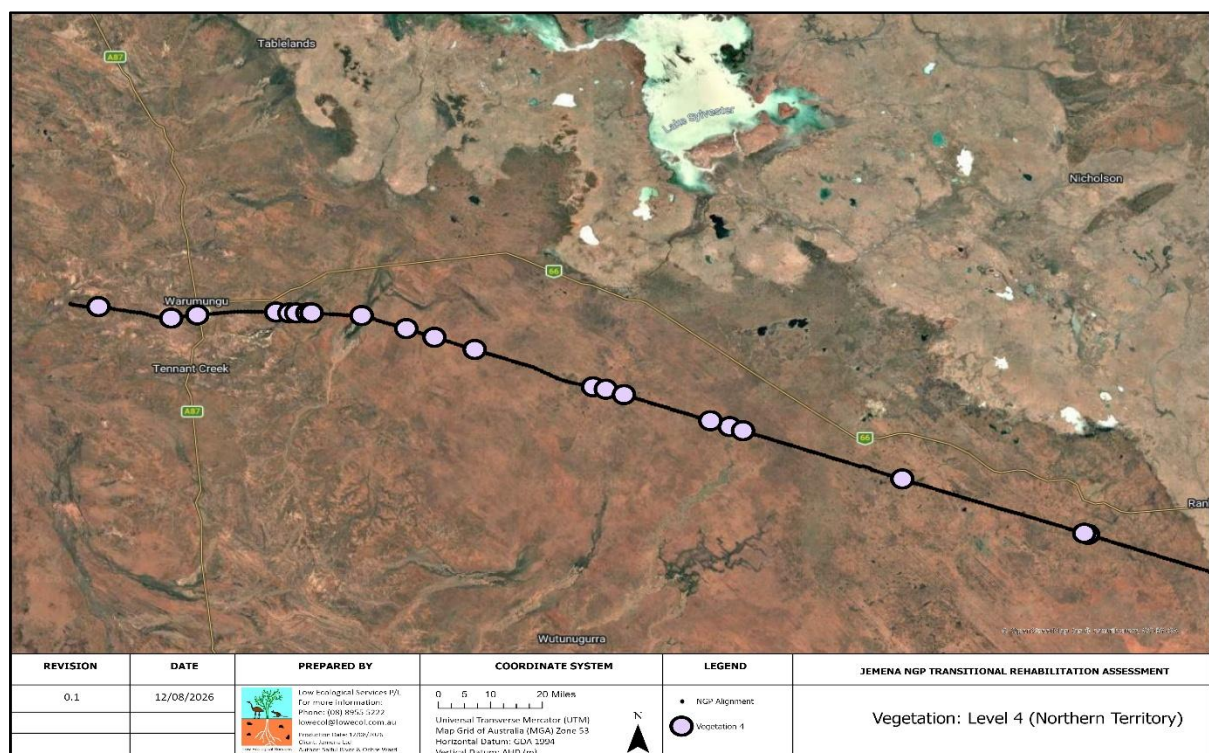


Figure 5-10: Level 4 Vegetation Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

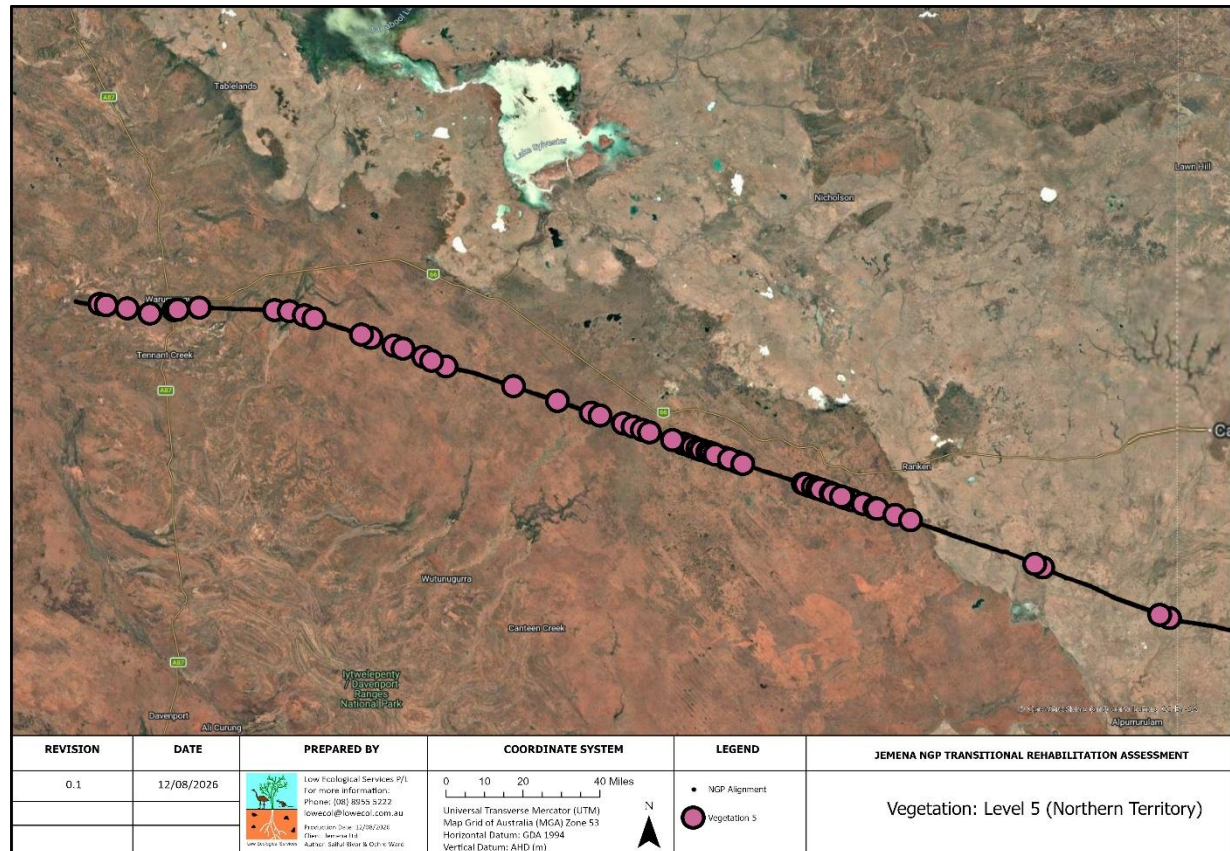


Figure 5-11: Level 5 Vegetation Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

Overgrowth

Areas of overgrowth were particularly evident through sections of the western and central NT portion of the ROW, including multiple clusters between approximately 134.3°E and 136.8°E. Additional occurrences were recorded farther east. The distribution of observations indicates that woody vegetation has continued to re-establish along substantial sections of the pipeline easement. The 2025 assessment found that overgrowth remained particularly evident in some sections of the ROW, although the overall extent had reduced following vegetation-clearing works. Clearing had commenced from the western end of the pipeline and had temporarily reduced ground cover in treated sections, while vegetation and topsoil removed during these works had been stockpiled adjacent to the ROW.

Locations of overgrowth recorded during the 2026 assessment are presented in (Figure 5-12), with individual locations provided in **Appendix E**.

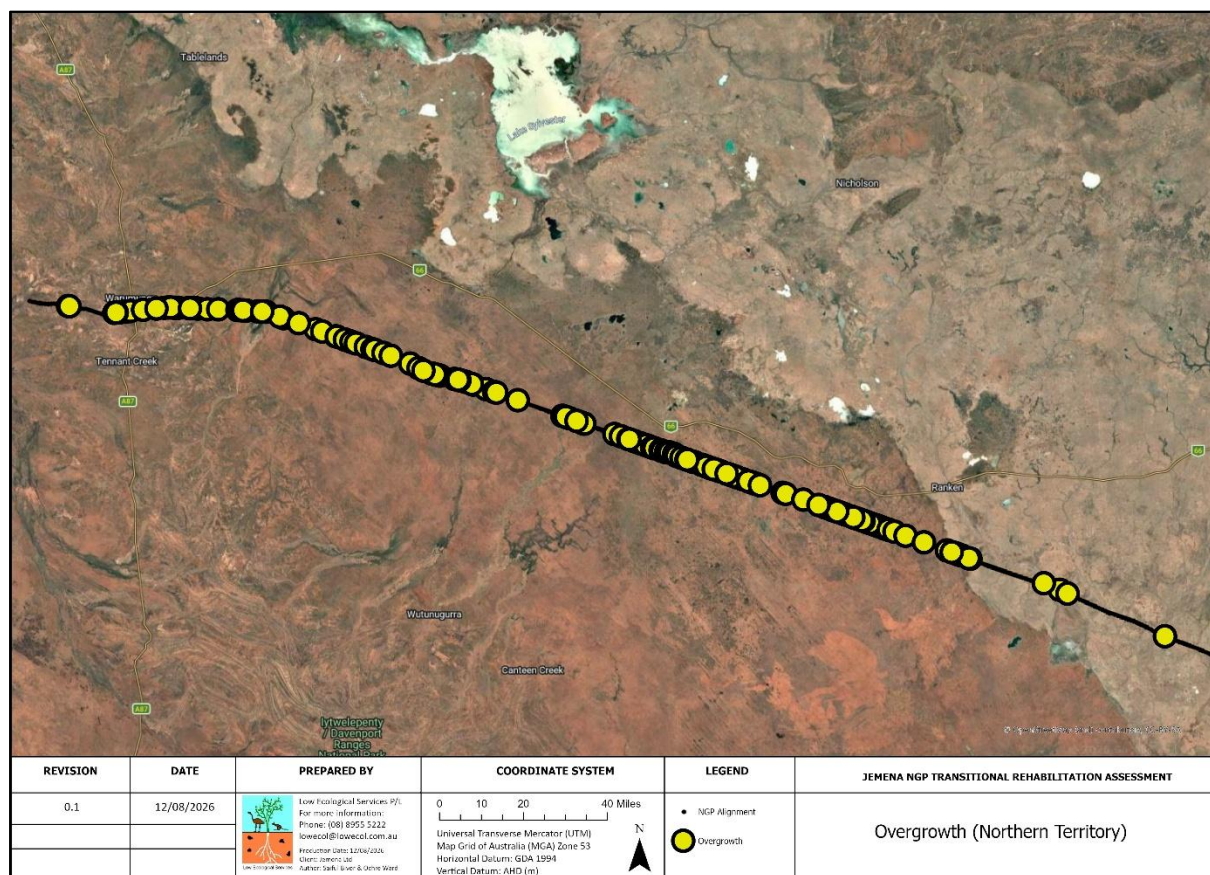


Figure 5-12: Vegetation overgrowth Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

5.2.3. Berm Condition and Required Works

Berm condition and requirements for additional erosion-control berms were assessed along the Northern Territory section of the NGP ROW during the 2026 transitional rehabilitation assessment. A total of 10 compromised berms were recorded during the 2026 survey. In addition, 24 locations were identified where berms should be reinstated, while 48 locations were identified where additional berms should be constructed. One existing berm was also recorded as being too short and should be extended or otherwise modified to ensure runoff is effectively diverted from the ROW. In total, 83 berm-related observations or recommended actions were recorded during the 2026 assessment. Locations of berm condition and required works are presented in **Appendix B**. Representative photographs of compromised berms and locations requiring reinstatement, modification or additional erosion-control berms are provided in **Appendix J**.

The 2025 survey recorded 42 compromised berms across the NGP and noted that comparison with previous years was complicated by grading activities that had completely removed a few berms, particularly toward the western end of the pipeline. The 2026 dataset distinguishes between existing compromised berms, berms requiring reinstatement and locations where new berms are recommended.

Table 5-5: Summary of Berm Remediation Requirements along the NGP Easement, 2026

Berm category	Number of 2026 records	Recommended action
Compromised berm	10	Repair or reconstruct
Reinstate berm	24	Reinstate previously removed or ineffective berm
Add berm	48	Construct additional erosion-control berm
Short berm	1	Extend or modify berm
Total	83	

The comparatively large number of locations requiring additional or reinstated berms indicates that runoff management remains an important land-stability issue along sections of the NT ROW. The purpose of these berms is to interrupt water flow along the easement and divert runoff away from disturbed areas before sufficient flow velocity develops to cause erosion.

Previous surveys identified several mechanisms by which berm effectiveness can be reduced, including erosion through the berm, washout, inadequate length, inappropriate orientation and removal during grading. Berms that terminate within the ROW may allow water to flow around their ends and continue downslope along the easement rather than dispersing onto stable surrounding land. Where practicable, berms should therefore be positioned and constructed to follow the natural landform and direct runoff away from the ROW. The 2025 survey also identified wide, shallow berms as preferable to tall, narrow structures where vehicle and machinery access needs to be maintained.

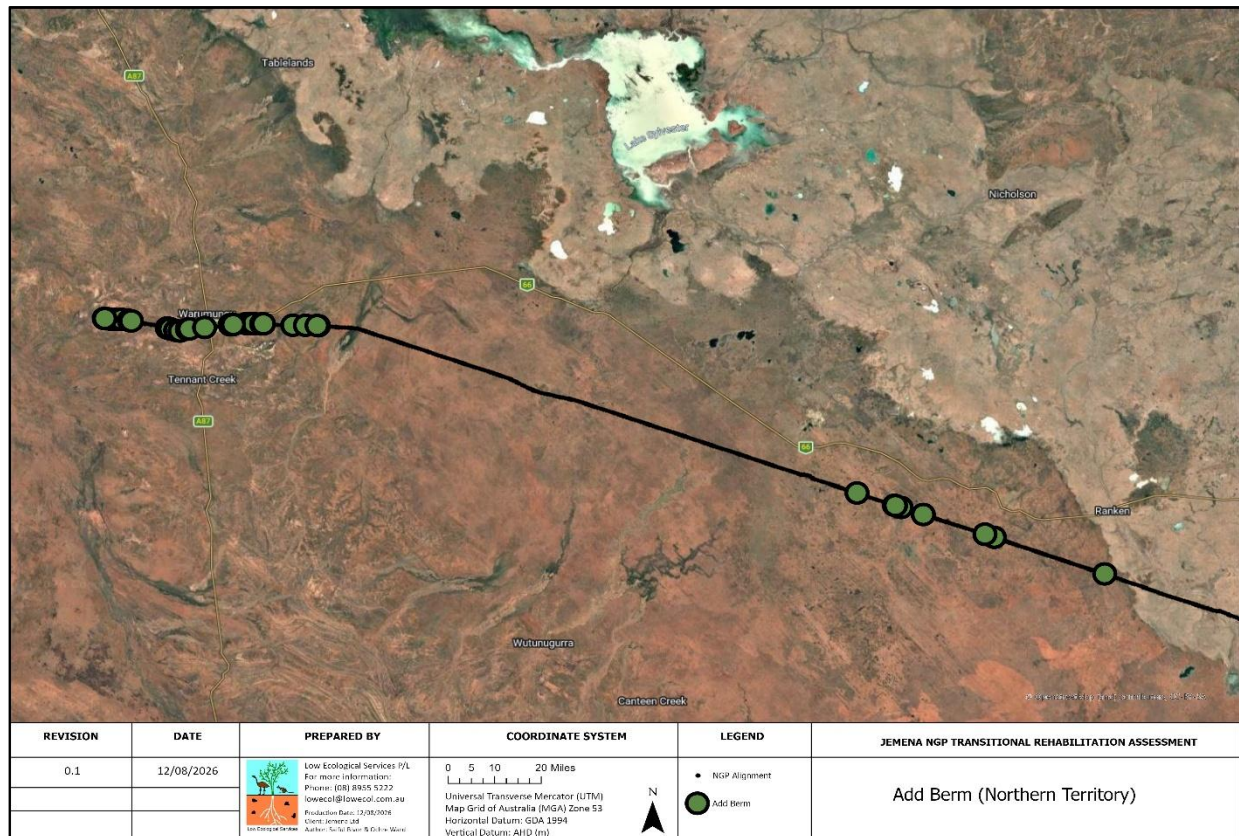


Figure 5-13: Add Berm Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

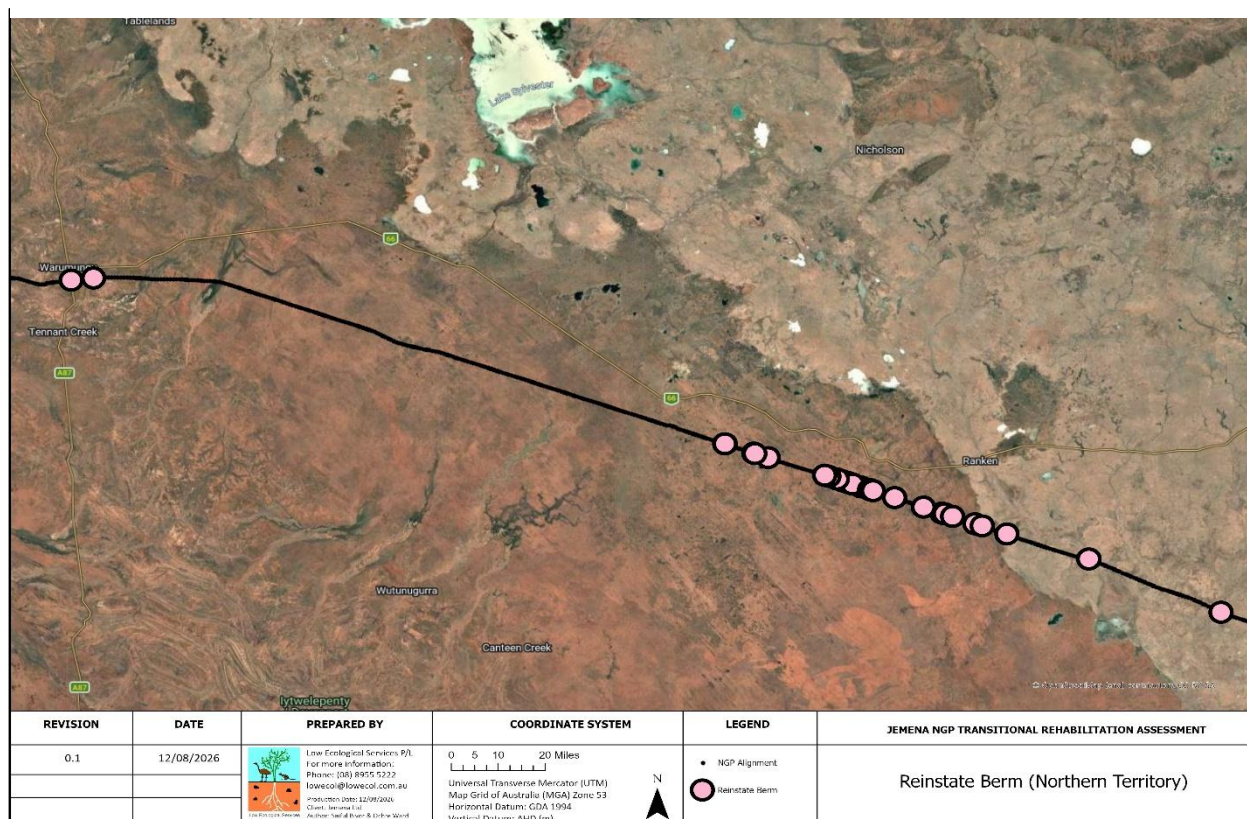


Figure 5-14: Reinstate Berm Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW,

5.2.4. Subsidence

One instance of subsidence was recorded along the Northern Territory section of the NGP ROW during the 2026 transitional rehabilitation assessment. The subsidence was classified as Level 1 (significant) and was recorded between KP 21–22, at approximately 134.0596°E, 19.4773°S. This represents a reduction in the number of subsidence issues recorded compared with the 17 locations identified along the ROW in 2025. As the subsidence recorded in 2026 was classified as Level 1, the KP 21–22 location should be prioritised for remediation. Consistent with the approach adopted in previous assessments, remediation should include filling and reinstatement of the affected area to achieve a stable surface consistent with the surrounding landform and to minimise the potential for water to concentrate within the depression and contribute to further erosion.

The location of the subsidence issue is presented in (Figure 5-15), with the location and recommended remediation action provided in **Appendix F**.

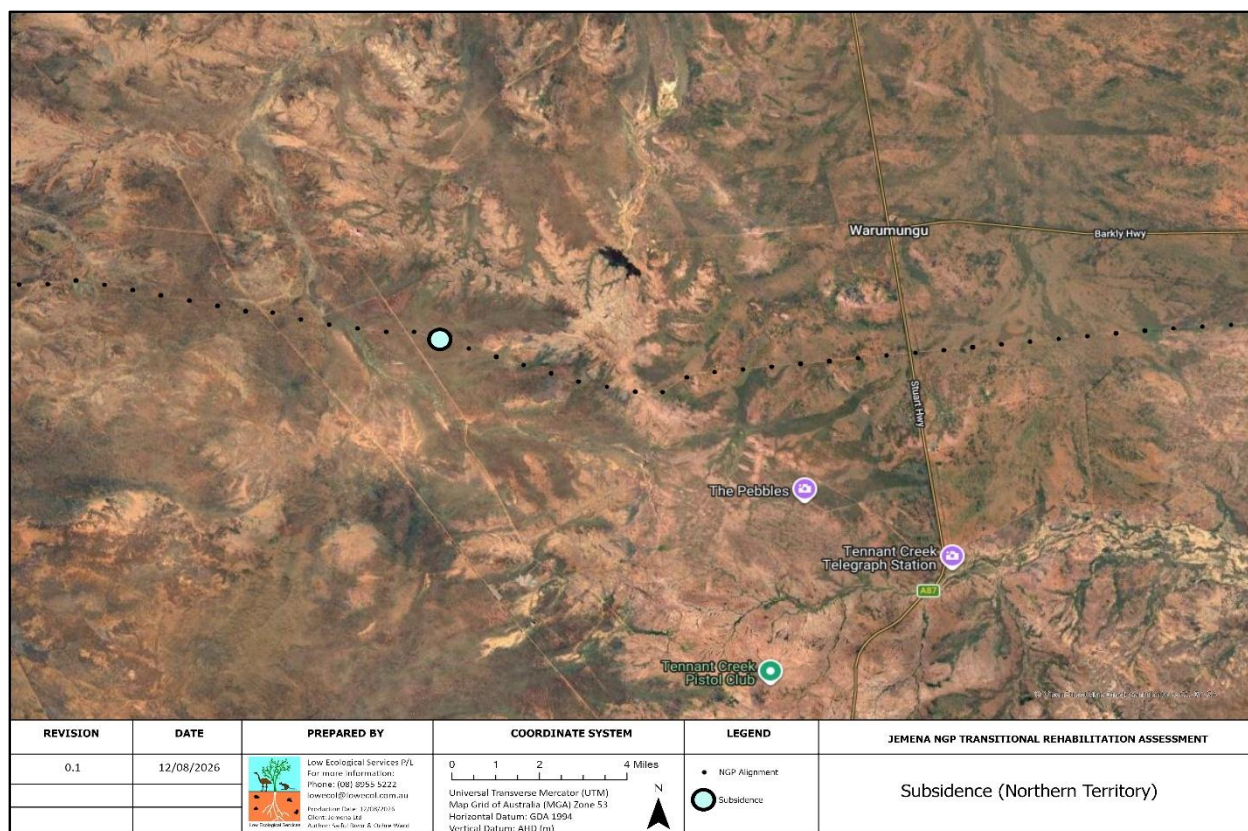


Figure 5-15: Subsidence Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

5.2.5. Windrows

Windrows were recorded at 18 locations along the Northern Territory section of the NGP ROW during the 2026 transitional rehabilitation assessment. Windrows generally consist of soil and material pushed to the sides of the ROW during grading and other maintenance activities. Where these features remain along the easement, they can interfere with the natural movement of surface water by preventing runoff from dispersing from the ROW into the surrounding landscape. This can result in water being redirected or concentrated along the easement, increasing the potential for sheet erosion, riling and gully development.

Where windrows are restricting natural drainage or concentrating surface water, they should be pulled back, spread or appropriately breached to allow runoff to disperse into the surrounding landscape. Works should aim to restore the natural surface drainage pattern while minimising additional disturbance to established vegetation and stable ground surfaces. Where suitable, material from windrows may also be redistributed across adjacent areas affected by erosion or topsoil loss, provided the material is appropriate for rehabilitation and its removal does not create additional erosion or drainage issues. Locations of windrows recorded during the 2026 assessment are presented in Figure 5-21, with individual locations and recommended management actions provided in **Appendix H**.

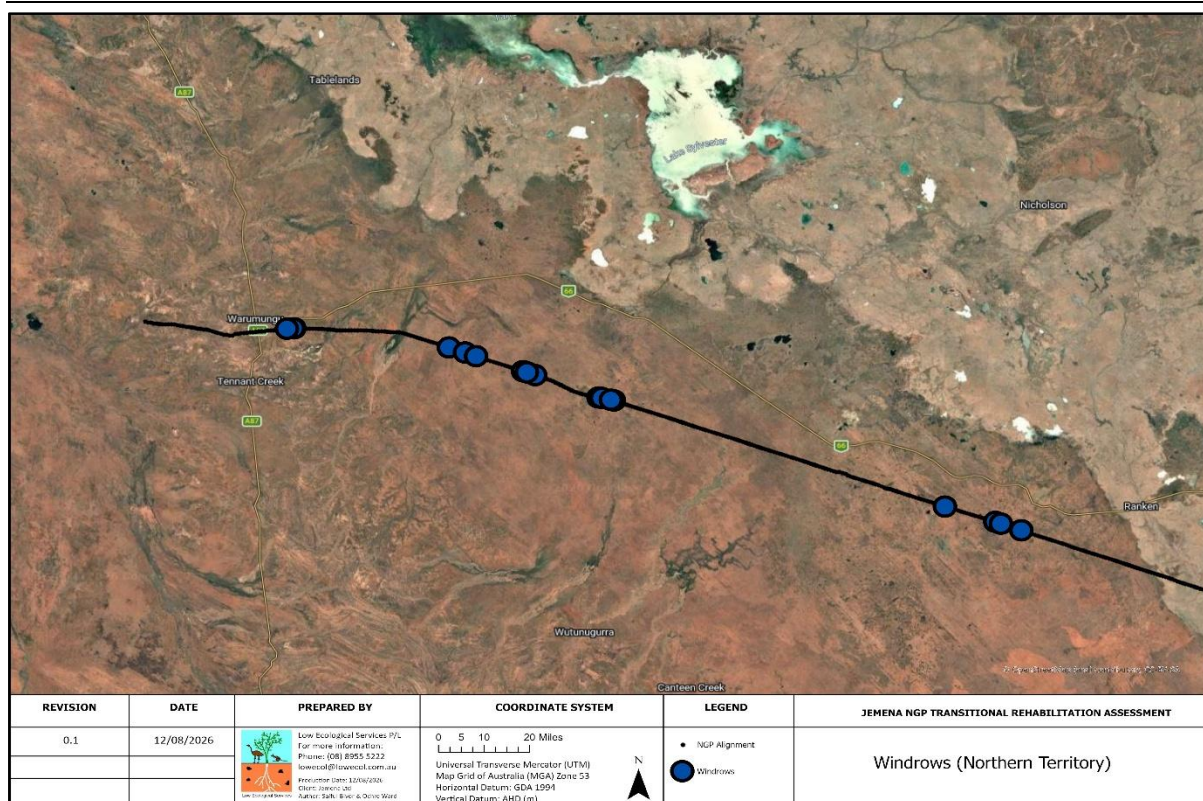


Figure 5-16: Windrows Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

5.3. Easement Management

Several additional observations relating to the general condition of the Northern Gas Pipeline (NGP) right-of-way (ROW) were recorded during the 2026 field assessment. These included sections where the rehabilitated easement did not closely match the contours of the surrounding land, minor vehicle disturbance, localised surface irregularities, vegetation requiring maintenance, and observations associated with drainage and existing berms.

At several locations, the ROW was observed to be lower than, or otherwise inconsistent with, the adjacent natural land surface. These conditions were recorded at approximately 135.088°E, 136.988–137.007°E, 137.782°E and 137.889°E. An uneven section of easement with soil piles was also recorded near 135.043°E. Despite these surface irregularities, vegetation establishment at some locations appeared to provide stabilisation, reducing the immediate risk of further disturbance. Minor tyre tracks and

possible vehicle tracks were recorded at approximately 135.516°E and 135.561°E. The tyre tracks at the former location were considered stable due to established vegetation. Continued monitoring of vehicle-affected areas is recommended to identify any subsequent deterioration of ground cover or development of erosion.

Vegetation maintenance requirements varied along the ROW. At approximately 135.916°E, vegetation was approximately knee height and line of sight remained adequate; slashing was therefore not considered immediately necessary but was recommended as a maintenance measure. Other sections, including areas near 134.616°E, 136.139°E and 136.570°E, were identified as requiring slashing. Where weeds occur within areas proposed for slashing, weed control should be undertaken prior to slashing to minimise the potential for weed spread. Slashing should also be undertaken in a manner that avoids scraping or unnecessarily disturbing the soil surface. Localised drainage observations were also recorded. At approximately 136.967°E, sand had accumulated on the upstream side of an existing berm, suggesting that the berm may be influencing local surface-water movement or ponding. A waterway with relatively high banks was also recorded near 137.443°E. These areas should be considered during future inspections to determine whether existing drainage and erosion-control structures are functioning as intended (**Appendix I**).

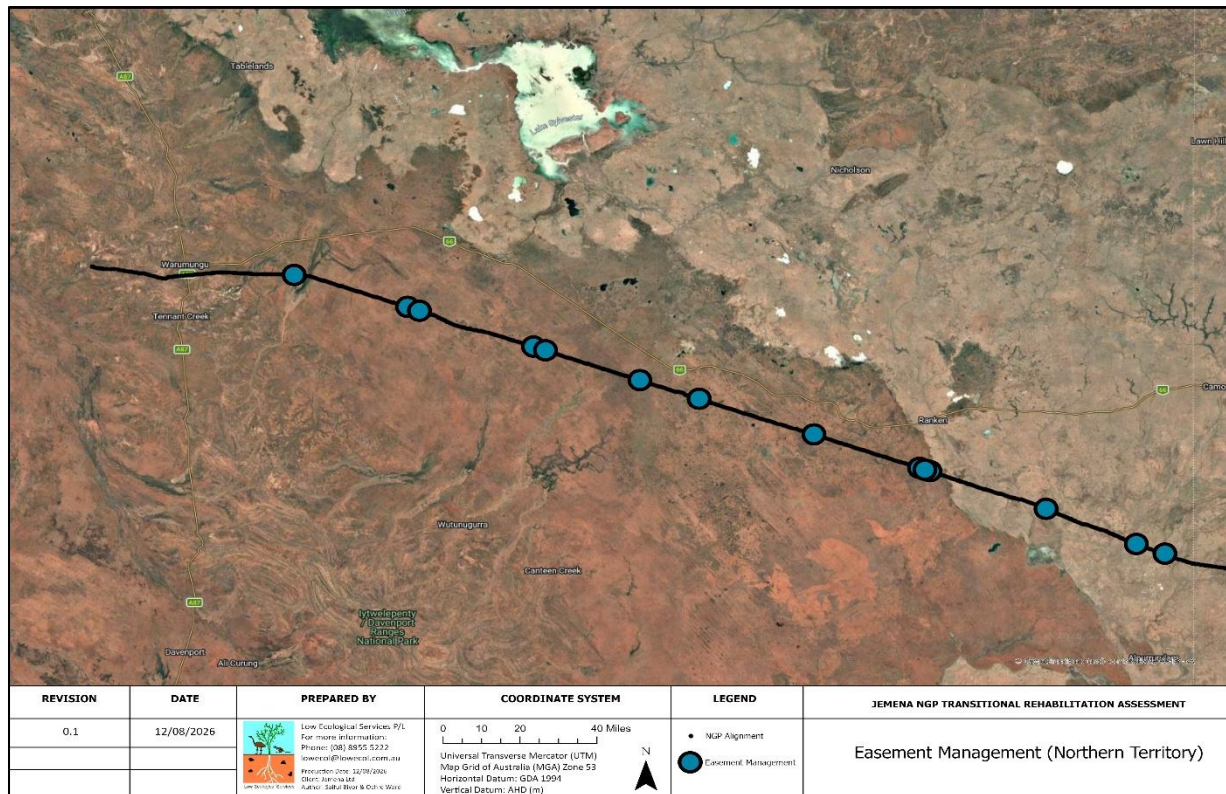


Figure 5-17: Easement Management Locations Recorded along the Northern Territory Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

6. Field Survey Results (Queensland)

The Queensland section of the Northern Gas Pipeline (NGP) extends from approximately KP 450 to KP 622, terminating at the Mount Isa Compression Station. Assessment of this section was undertaken using helicopter survey footage provided by Jemena to Low Ecological Services (LES). Unlike the Northern Territory assessment, systematic ground-based GPS assessment points were not collected for the Queensland section. Consequently, the results presented below are based on observations visible in the aerial footage and should be regarded as indicative assessments of rehabilitation condition.

The helicopter footage was reviewed for evidence of vegetation establishment, erosion and land stability, weed occurrence, previous remediation works and other conditions relevant to transitional rehabilitation. Attention was given to areas of reduced vegetation cover, watercourse crossings, slopes, changes to natural surface contours and locations where erosion-control or stabilisation works were evident.

6.1. Revegetation

Revegetation across the Queensland section of the NGP ROW was generally assessed as good to excellent, with most sections appearing to support vegetation broadly consistent with Vegetation Levels 4 and 5. Ground cover was generally well established and, across substantial portions of the ROW, appeared comparable with vegetation immediately adjacent to the easement.

Between KP 450 and KP 480, up to approximately 80% of the ROW was estimated to support Vegetation Level 4 or higher. Ground vegetation was generally well established, although small areas of bare ground and lower vegetation condition, approximately Level 3, remained visible. Overall vegetation cover appeared to have improved compared with observations made during the previous assessment. Vegetation condition between KP 480 and KP 510 was similarly high, with up to approximately 80% of the ROW estimated to fall within Vegetation Levels 4 and 5. Ground cover appeared relatively consistent and broadly like the vegetation occurring outside the ROW. A previously used laydown area

visible within this section had substantially lower vegetation cover and was estimated to represent approximately Vegetation Level 2–3.

Between approximately KP 520 and KP 560, vegetation establishment was particularly strong. Ground cover appeared dense and soils were generally well stabilised, with the overall condition estimated as Vegetation Level 5. A notable exception occurred around KP 550, where blade-down clearing appeared to have removed most or all ground vegetation from a section of the ROW. Removal of ground cover in this manner may increase the susceptibility of exposed soils to erosion and delay natural revegetation. Between KP 560 and KP 600, vegetation condition remained generally high and was predominantly assessed as approximately Vegetation Level 4. Vegetation was relatively continuous along the ROW, although substantial occurrences of Kapok Bush were visible in portions of this section. The final section between KP 600 and KP 622, approaching the Mount Isa Compression Station, was also generally assessed as Vegetation Level 4. Although overall vegetation establishment was good, localised areas of reduced ground cover were visible and were associated with minor erosion in some locations.

Table 6-1: Indicative Revegetation Condition along the Queensland Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

KP Section	Indicative Vegetation Condition	Aerial Assessment
KP 450–480	Predominantly Level 4–5	Up to approximately 80% Level 4 or higher; localised Level 3 and bare areas
KP 480–510	Predominantly Level 4–5	Up to approximately 80% Level 4–5; localised laydown area approximately Level 2–3
KP 520–560	Predominantly Level 5	Dense ground cover and generally well-stabilised soils; localised blade-cleared area near KP 550
KP 560–600	Predominantly Level 4	Generally consistent vegetation cover; Kapok Bush evident
KP 600–622	Predominantly Level 4	Generally good vegetation condition with localised areas of reduced ground cover

Note: Vegetation classifications for the Queensland section are indicative estimates derived from helicopter footage and are not directly equivalent to the systematic ground-based assessment locations used for the NT section.

The aerial assessment indicates that revegetation is progressing well across most of the Queensland section of the NGP ROW. Continued management should focus on localised areas of reduced ground cover and areas disturbed by maintenance activities. Where vegetation management is required to maintain pipeline access and visibility, slashing is preferable to grading or blade-down clearing, where practicable, as retention of vegetation root systems and ground cover assists soil stabilisation and subsequent natural regeneration.

6.2. Land Stability and Erosion

Land stability across much of the Queensland section appeared generally satisfactory based on the helicopter footage. However, several areas of sheet erosion, gullyng, channel erosion and altered surface drainage were visible, particularly where the ROW intersects drainage lines, watercourses and sloping terrain.

Between KP 450 and KP 480, cattle tracks appeared to have contributed to localised gullyng within the ROW. Although this disturbance may not have resulted directly from pipeline activities, the erosion occurs within the pipeline corridor and may influence drainage and rehabilitation performance. Gullyng was particularly evident around waterway crossings between approximately KP 470 and KP 480. Continued erosion in these locations has the potential to redirect surface-water flow, remove topsoil and inhibit vegetation establishment. Between KP 480 and KP 510, erosion appeared comparatively limited. However, aerial observations indicated that the profile of the ROW differed from the surrounding natural landform at some locations. Changes in surface contours may alter natural runoff pathways and increase the potential for water concentration, erosion and topsoil movement. These areas should therefore continue to be monitored even where active erosion is currently limited.

Between approximately KP 520 and KP 560, there was relatively little visible erosion and soils generally appeared well stabilised by established vegetation. However, blade-down clearing observed around KP 550 had created a localised area of reduced ground cover. Removal of ground cover may increase susceptibility to sheet erosion and should be avoided where practicable. The main localised erosion observations occurred between KP 560 and KP 600. The footage showed localised minor sheet erosion, several areas

assessed as approximately Level 3 erosion and more substantial erosion associated with a watercourse crossing. Localised channel erosion was also visible on a slope within this section. Existing berms along the affected slope appeared to require maintenance or improvement to runoff control, with some runoff continuing through or over the structures. Remediation should include assessment and repair of the existing berms and, where required, extension or reconstruction to effectively intercept and disperse surface runoff. Between KP 600 and KP 622, vegetation provided substantial soil stabilisation, however, localised areas of light sheet erosion and gully erosion remained visible. Gully erosion was particularly evident on slopes adjacent to the ROW. Several erosion areas previously identified along slopes, drainage channels and watercourses appeared to have been stabilised using rock backfill, indicating that remediation works have been undertaken.

Table 6-2: Indicative Erosion Condition along the Queensland Section of the NGP ROW, 2026

KP Section	General Erosion Condition	Indicative Severity	Key Observations
KP 450–480	Gully erosion and watercourse erosion	Localised areas requiring management	Cattle-track gully erosion and erosion around watercourses, particularly KP 470–480
KP 480–510	Limited active erosion	Generally minor	Localised alteration of ROW contours may influence natural drainage
KP 520–560	Generally stable	Minor	High vegetation cover; localised blade-cleared section near KP 550 recommended for monitoring and vegetation recovery
KP 560–600	Sheet, channel and watercourse erosion	Levels 3–4 in localised areas	Several localised erosion features, including channel erosion associated with berms requiring maintenance
KP 600–622	Localised sheet and gully erosion	Minor to moderate	Some slope erosion; several previously affected areas appear to have been rock-stabilised

As the Queensland assessment was based on helicopter footage, a reliable percentage distribution of Levels 1–5 erosion could not be calculated. Priority should be given to the more significant erosion identified between KP 560 and KP 600, including inspection and remediation of ineffective berms and channel erosion. Areas of gullying between KP 450 and KP 480, particularly around watercourse crossings, should also be inspected and stabilised where required. Maintenance activities should avoid unnecessary grading or removal of established ground cover, as this may increase erosion susceptibility and reduce the stability provided by established vegetation.

6.3. Weeds

Weeds were visible at several locations within the Queensland section of the ROW. Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*) was observed at multiple locations between approximately KP 450 and KP 480. These occurrences should continue to be considered as part of ongoing weed management along the Queensland section of the pipeline. Kapok Bush (*Aerva javanica*) was also visible from the aerial footage and became increasingly apparent toward the eastern portion of the pipeline. Between approximately KP 560 and KP 600, established Kapok Bush occurrences were visible. The footage observations suggest that its distribution has continued beyond areas previously identified along the ROW. Noogoora Burr was recorded more prominently in the Queensland assessment than in the NT and should continue to be included in ongoing weed management and monitoring.

6.4. Overall Rehabilitation Conditions

The 2026 helicopter assessment indicates that the Queensland section of the NGP ROW is generally very well vegetated and stable across substantial portions of its length. Vegetation condition was predominantly estimated as Level 4 or Level 5, particularly between KP 450–510 and KP 520–622. This established vegetation is providing important ground cover and contributing to the stabilisation of rehabilitated soils. The main localised areas identified for ongoing management include gullying between KP 450–480, altered ROW contours between KP 480–510, vegetation disturbance associated

with blade-down clearing near KP 550, and localised erosion and berm maintenance requirements between KP 560–600.

Future maintenance should prioritise significant erosion and drainage issues while retaining established vegetation wherever practicable. Remediation should focus on restoring effective surface-water management, repairing or modifying ineffective berms, stabilising eroded areas and avoiding maintenance practices that unnecessarily remove established ground cover. Continued monitoring of Kapok Bush and Prickly Acacia is also recommended.

7. Assessment of Transitional Completion Criteria

The 2026 transitional rehabilitation assessment considered the condition of the NGP ROW against the completion criteria established in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP). These criteria are intended to demonstrate that disturbed areas are stable, appropriately integrated with the surrounding landscape, adequately vegetated and not contributing to ongoing environmental impacts. Results from the 2026 assessment in NT & Queensland show that rehabilitation is well established across much of the NGP ROW. Vegetation condition was generally high and most erosion identified within the Northern Territory section was minor or very minor. However, localised erosion, poor vegetation establishment, altered surface contours, ineffective or absent berms, subsidence, windrows and weed infestations remain.

Northern Territory - Overall Rehabilitation Progress

The transitional rehabilitation of the Northern Territory section of the NGP ROW is well advanced, with the 2026 assessment indicating that rehabilitation is well established across the majority of the assessed ROW. This is supported by the generally strong vegetation recovery recorded during the 2026 field assessment, with approximately 73% of vegetation assessment locations classified as Level 4 or Level 5 and most identified erosion classified as minor or very minor. While rehabilitation is well established across much of the NT ROW, localised areas of significant and moderate erosion, poor vegetation establishment, subsidence, compromised or missing berms, altered surface contours and weed infestations remain priorities for ongoing management and targeted rehabilitation works.

Queensland - Overall Rehabilitation Progress

The 2026 helicopter assessment indicates that transitional rehabilitation is well advanced across the Queensland section, with substantial portions of the visible ROW supporting good to excellent vegetation cover and generally stable landforms. Vegetation condition appeared generally high, with substantial sections supporting approximately Level 4 to Level 5 vegetation. Approximately 80% of the visible ROW between KP 450–510 appeared to support Level 4 or Level 5 vegetation, while sections between approximately KP 520–560 appeared predominantly Level 5. Vegetation through much of KP 560–622 was also generally assessed as Level 4.

Table 7-1: Assessment of Transitional Rehabilitation Criteria, 2026

Transitional rehabilitation criterion	2026 assessment - Northern Territory and Queensland
Disturbed areas form a stable landform	Largely achieved, with targeted localised management recommended. Much of the NGP ROW appears stable; however, localised land-stability issues remain in both jurisdictions. In the NT, approximately 167 grouped erosion areas were identified, including four Level 1, two Level 2 and 29 Level 3 areas requiring remediation. One significant subsidence location was also recorded at KP 21–22. In Queensland, the helicopter assessment indicated generally stable conditions across substantial sections, particularly between approximately KP 520–560; however, cattle-associated gullying was evident between KP 450–480 and further erosion, including significant channel erosion, was observed between KP 560–600. Localised erosion was also visible between KP 600 and the Mount Isa Compression Station.
Disturbed areas are re-profiled to contours consistent with the surrounding landform	Largely achieved, with localised contour management recommended. Most of the ROW generally follows the surrounding landform; however, localised inconsistencies remain. In the NT, several sections were recorded as lower than, uneven with, or inconsistent with adjacent natural ground. In Queensland, aerial observations identified sections where the ROW appeared to have altered the natural contours, including between KP 480–510. These areas should be monitored and re-profiled where altered contours are concentrating or redirecting surface runoff.

Surface drainage lines are re-established	Generally achieved, with localised drainage-management opportunities identified. Drainage appears to function adequately across much of the NGP; however, erosion at drainage lines, watercourse crossings and slopes indicates that surface-water management remains an issue at some locations. This was evident in the NT through erosion and compromised or missing berms. In Queensland, gullying associated with watercourses was observed between KP 470–480, while significant erosion between KP 560–600 appeared to be associated with concentrated runoff and ineffective berms. Drainage and erosion-control structures should be repaired or modified where runoff is being directed along the ROW.
Topsoil is reinstated and maintained in disturbed areas	Generally achieved across much of the ROW, with localised areas requiring ongoing management. Topsoil generally appears sufficient to support vegetation establishment across much of the ROW. In the NT, localised erosion, grading and vehicle disturbance have resulted in topsoil loss or displacement. In Queensland, areas affected by grading or blade-down clearing, particularly around KP 550, showed substantially reduced vegetation cover and increased exposure of the soil surface. Further grading should be minimised where practicable and existing topsoil retained to support natural regeneration.
Suitable ground cover is established and maintained	Largely achieved, with good vegetation establishment across most assessed areas and targeted management recommended at localised locations. Vegetation establishment was generally good across both jurisdictions. In the NT, approximately 73% of the 140 assessed locations were classified as Vegetation Level 4 or Level 5. Level 1 areas were recorded at KP 8–9 and KP 66–67, while Level 2 areas requiring particular attention included KP 9–10, KP 36–37, KP 57–58, KP 66–74 and KP 127–129. In Queensland, aerial observations indicated that vegetation was generally Level 4 or higher. Approximately 80% of the visible ROW between KP 450–480 and KP 480–510 was estimated to be Level 4–5, while KP 520–560 was predominantly Level 5. Vegetation between KP 560 and the Mount Isa Compression Station was generally Level 4, although localised areas of poor or reduced ground cover remained.
Alternative soil stabilisation measures	Largely achieved, with localised berm maintenance and erosion-control improvements recommended. Erosion-control structures

are effective and maintained where required	require further works in both jurisdictions. In the NT, 10 compromised berms, 24 locations requiring berm reinstatement, 48 locations requiring additional berms and one short berm requiring extension or modification were identified. In Queensland, aerial observations between KP 560–600 indicated failed or ineffective berms associated with significant channel erosion on a slope. These berms should be repaired and extended where necessary to effectively intercept runoff and direct it away from the ROW. Rock stabilisation observed at some previously eroded Queensland locations appeared to have improved landform stability.
No weed incursion or spread occurs within the NGP footprint	Generally managed, with ongoing targeted weed control recommended. Introduced flora remain present in both jurisdictions. Seven introduced species were recorded during the NT ground survey, with Spiked Malvastrum, Prickly Acacia, Buffel Grass and Mesquite accounting for most observations. In Queensland, Prickly Acacia was visible within the KP 450–480 section, while Kapok was increasingly evident toward the eastern end of the pipeline. The Queensland weed assessment was limited by the use of helicopter footage and therefore does not provide the same level of detection or abundance information as the NT ground survey. Ongoing weed control should focus on declared species and established or expanding infestations.

Overall, the 2026 assessment indicates that rehabilitation condition has improved compared with 2025 and that more than 70% of assessed rehabilitation conditions are satisfactory. The NGP has therefore largely achieved the transitional rehabilitation level.

8. Risk to Rehabilitation Objectives

Although rehabilitation is well established across much of the NGP ROW, its continued success is influenced by environmental conditions, land use and ongoing pipeline maintenance. Ongoing management of these factors will help protect and consolidate the rehabilitation gains achieved to date. The principal risks identified from the 2026 assessment are summarised below.

Table 8-1: Risks to Transitional Rehabilitation Objectives, 2026

Risk	2026 assessment
Weed establishment and spread	Weed occurrence remains one of the principal risks to rehabilitation. Seven introduced species were recorded within the NT section, including declared species requiring ongoing management. Weed movement may occur through cattle, vehicles, drainage systems and maintenance activities. Disturbed or poorly vegetated areas are particularly susceptible to further establishment.
Erosion and concentrated surface flow	Erosion was recorded at multiple locations along the ROW but was predominantly minor or very minor, with higher-severity erosion confined to localised areas. More significant erosion occurs locally, including four Level 1, two Level 2 and 29 Level 3 grouped areas. Drainage lines, watercourse crossings, slopes and locations with ineffective erosion controls remain most susceptible to progression.
Failure or removal of erosion-control berms	Compromised, removed or insufficient berms may allow runoff to travel along the ROW rather than disperse onto surrounding stable land. The number of locations requiring reinstatement or additional berms indicates that runoff management remains an important rehabilitation issue.
High rainfall and flooding	Rainfall is beneficial for vegetation establishment but can also accelerate erosion and weed proliferation. Intense rainfall can mobilise exposed soil, deepen existing erosion and concentrate runoff where drainage controls are ineffective. These impacts are likely to be greatest at watercourse crossings and areas with limited ground cover.
Extended dry conditions	Prolonged dry periods may slow vegetation establishment and recovery, particularly within areas currently classified as Vegetation Level 1 or Level 2. Reduced vegetation cover can subsequently leave soil more exposed to wind and water erosion.
Stock and fauna activity	Cattle movement can disturb soil, form tracks, reduce vegetation cover and contribute to weed dispersal. This risk is greatest around watering points, drainage features and sections of the ROW used regularly by stock.
Fire	Fire can temporarily remove vegetation and organic surface material that protect and stabilise soil. Recent burning was evident near the western section

	of the NGP during the 2026 survey. Burnt areas may consequently experience increased erosion risk until sufficient ground cover becomes re-established.
ROW maintenance activities	Grading, vehicle movements and vegetation clearing can disturb otherwise stable rehabilitation. These activities may remove ground cover and topsoil, create windrows and alter surface drainage. Maintenance methods that retain established ground cover and root systems should therefore be preferred wherever practicable.
Windrows and altered surface contours	Windrows and uneven ROW surfaces can prevent natural dispersal of runoff and redirect water along the pipeline easement. Eighteen windrows were recorded during the NT assessment. Where these features interfere with natural drainage, they should be removed, spread or breached as appropriate.

9. Conclusion & Recommendation

9.1. Conclusion

The 2026 assessment indicates continued improvement in rehabilitation condition across the NGP compared with 2025. Overall, the pipeline has largely achieved the transitional rehabilitation level, with more than 70% of assessed rehabilitation conditions considered satisfactory. Extensive sections of the ROW support good to excellent vegetation cover and generally stable landforms. Remaining issues are localised and form the primary focus of this report so that targeted remediation and management can continue during 2026–2027.

The key conclusions from the 2026 assessment are:

- ✓ Vegetation recovery is generally well advanced across the NGP, with most assessed areas supporting moderate to excellent vegetation condition.
- ✓ Land stability is generally satisfactory, although a relatively small number of locations continue to require active remediation.
- ✓ Higher-priority erosion is concentrated at discrete locations rather than occurring continuously along the ROW.
- ✓ Existing and proposed berm works remain important for controlling runoff and preventing progression of erosion.
- ✓ Localised differences between the ROW surface and surrounding natural contours remain and may influence drainage where not addressed.
- ✓ Weed establishment and spread remain an ongoing constraint to meeting the RMP completion criteria.
- ✓ Maintenance activities themselves have the potential to affect rehabilitation performance where they remove established vegetation, disturb topsoil or alter drainage.
- ✓ Queensland aerial observations indicate broadly similar rehabilitation trends to the NT, with generally strong vegetation recovery but localised erosion, weed and land-stability issues. Overall, the remaining rehabilitation requirements are

increasingly site-specific, allowing future works to focus on identified priority locations rather than broad-scale disturbance of sections that are already stable.

9.2. Recommendations

Based on the 2026 assessment, the following actions are recommended:

- ✓ Prioritise higher-severity land-stability issues, particularly Level 1–3 erosion and the identified significant subsidence, before undertaking works on minor monitoring locations.
- ✓ Repair, reinstate or construct berms only where required to restore effective runoff control, ensuring that berms discharge water onto stable surrounding ground rather than redirecting flow along the ROW.
- ✓ Restore natural surface contours at locations where the ROW is lower than surrounding ground or where altered profiles are contributing to concentrated runoff.
- ✓ Use slashing rather than grading or blade-down clearing where practicable, particularly where established ground cover already provides soil stability.
- ✓ Avoid unnecessary disturbance of stable rehabilitated areas, including removal of topsoil and established ground vegetation during routine ROW maintenance.
- ✓ Manage windrows where they interfere with drainage by spreading, removing or appropriately breaching them to restore natural surface-water movement.
- ✓ Target weed management before vegetation maintenance, particularly where slashing or vehicle movements could disperse seeds or other propagules along the ROW.
- ✓ Prioritise declared weeds and expanding infestations, while continuing to manage non-declared species where their spread is inconsistent with the RMP rehabilitation objectives.
- ✓ Focus revegetation intervention on areas where further vegetation establishment would be beneficial, rather than areas already supporting adequate vegetation, with particular attention to Level 1 and Level 2 sections.

- ✓ Inspect drainage lines and watercourse crossings following significant rainfall to confirm that existing erosion and drainage controls continue to function effectively.
- ✓ Undertake maintenance of pipeline signage and reinstate the fallen monitoring pole identified during the NT survey, where required.
- ✓ Undertake targeted ground verification in Queensland where practicable, particularly at significant erosion, berms requiring assessment, weed infestation and low vegetation-cover locations identified from helicopter footage.
- ✓ Continue annual rehabilitation monitoring to determine whether corrective works are effective and whether remaining management locations are progressing towards the RMP completion criteria.
- ✓ Maintain a location-based remediation register recording the KP, issue, priority, recommended action, completion status and follow-up inspection result for each remaining management item.

10. References

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11. Appendices

The following tables list the GPS locations recorded during the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment for weeds, land stability issues (erosion, compromised and required berms, subsidence, windrows), vegetation condition and overgrowth, and damaged infrastructure.

Appendix A: Weed Locations Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Weed species	Longitude	Latitude
Buffel Grass	134.3281	-19.4717
Buffel Grass	135.9060	-19.8929
Buffel Grass	135.9112	-19.8946
Buffel Grass	135.9039	-19.8922
Buffel Grass	-19.9172	-20.6012
Buffel Grass	135.9220	-19.8982
Buffel Grass	135.9228	-19.8984
Buffel Grass	135.9235	-19.8987
Buffel Grass	135.9242	-19.8989
Buffel Grass	135.9248	-19.8991

Buffel Grass	135.9251	-19.8992
Buffel Grass	135.9264	-19.8996
Buffel Grass	135.9279	-19.9001
Buffel Grass	135.9292	-19.9006
Buffel Grass	135.9304	-19.9010
Buffel Grass	135.9311	-19.9012
Buffel Grass	135.9324	-19.9016
Buffel Grass	135.9336	-19.9020
Buffel Grass	135.9349	-19.9025
Buffel Grass	135.9357	-19.9027
Buffel Grass	135.9369	-19.9031
Buffel Grass	135.9432	-19.9052
Buffel Grass	135.9460	-19.9061
Buffel Grass	135.9485	-19.9069
Buffel Grass	135.9573	-19.9098
Buffel Grass	135.9650	-19.9124

Buffel Grass	135.9709	-19.9143
Buffel Grass	135.9731	-19.9150
Buffel Grass	135.9752	-19.9157
Buffel Grass	135.9757	-19.9159
Buffel Grass	135.9768	-19.9163
Buffel Grass	135.9810	-19.9176
Buffel Grass	135.9853	-19.9191
Buffel Grass	135.9903	-19.9207
Buffel Grass	135.9968	-19.9229
Buffel Grass	135.9977	-19.9231
Buffel Grass	136.0157	-19.9291
Buffel Grass	136.0171	-19.9295
Buffel Grass	136.0182	-19.9300
Buffel Grass	136.0219	-19.9311
Buffel Grass	136.0244	-19.9320
Kapok Bush	135.9056	-19.8928

Kapok Bush	135.9055	-19.8927
Kapok Bush	135.9054	-19.8927
Kapok Bush	135.9233	-19.8986
Kapok Bush	135.9242	-19.8989
Kapok Bush	135.9349	-19.9025
Kapok Bush	135.9366	-19.9030
Kapok Bush	135.9460	-19.9061
Kapok Bush	135.9650	-19.9124
Kapok Bush	135.9752	-19.9157
Kapok Bush	135.9963	-19.9227
Kapok Bush	135.9968	-19.9229
Kapok Bush	135.9977	-19.9231
Kapok Bush	136.0157	-19.9291
Kapok Bush	136.0171	-19.9295
Kapok Bush	136.0182	-19.9300
Kapok Bush	136.0198	-19.9304

Kapok Bush	136.0219	-19.9311
Spiked Malvastrum	137.0771	-20.2774
Spiked Malvastrum	137.0797	-20.2783
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1500	-20.3032
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1520	-20.3039
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1541	-20.3047
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1789	-20.3130
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1801	-20.3134
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1874	-20.3158
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1885	-20.3161
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1926	-20.3174
Spiked Malvastrum	137.1937	-20.3178
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2176	-20.3255
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2217	-20.3268
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2276	-20.3287
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2513	-20.3362

Spiked Malvastrum	137.2647	-20.3404
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2768	-20.3442
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2864	-20.3472
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2909	-20.3486
Spiked Malvastrum	137.2999	-20.3515
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3091	-20.3544
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3165	-20.3567
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3182	-20.3572
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3227	-20.3586
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3539	-20.3646
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3544	-20.3649
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3566	-20.3659
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3633	-20.3688
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3656	-20.3697
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3768	-20.3745
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3784	-20.3751

Spiked Malvastrum	137.3821	-20.3764
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3879	-20.3785
Spiked Malvastrum	137.3984	-20.3823
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4005	-20.3830
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4231	-20.3926
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4336	-20.3972
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4372	-20.3988
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4420	-20.4010
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4473	-20.4035
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4533	-20.4062
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4578	-20.4082
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4688	-20.4129
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4877	-20.4209
Spiked Malvastrum	137.4899	-20.4218
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5100	-20.4304
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5180	-20.4337

Spiked Malvastrum	137.5209	-20.4350
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5443	-20.4449
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5443	-20.4449
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5529	-20.4486
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5573	-20.4504
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5644	-20.4534
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5707	-20.4562
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5764	-20.4586
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5791	-20.4597
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5843	-20.4601
Spiked Malvastrum	137.5947	-20.4636
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6085	-20.4681
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6179	-20.4712
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6273	-20.4743
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6442	-20.4799
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6457	-20.4804

Spiked Malvastrum	137.6552	-20.4836
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6674	-20.4882
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6774	-20.4927
Spiked Malvastrum	137.6851	-20.4961
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7008	-20.5032
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7085	-20.5069
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7214	-20.5132
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7268	-20.5158
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7370	-20.5207
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7475	-20.5259
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7534	-20.5288
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7872	-20.5412
Spiked Malvastrum	137.7884	-20.5416
Spiked Malvastrum	137.8140	-20.5504
Spiked Malvastrum	137.8402	-20.5597
Spiked Malvastrum	137.8497	-20.5628

Spiked Malvastrum	137.8589	-20.5662
Spiked Malvastrum	137.8739	-20.5709
Spiked Malvastrum	137.8763	-20.5719
Spiked Malvastrum	137.8820	-20.5742
Spiked Malvastrum	137.8925	-20.5785
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9104	-20.5859
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9156	-20.5880
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9185	-20.5892
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9314	-20.5946
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9331	-20.5952
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9374	-20.5969
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9467	-20.6000
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9508	-20.6012
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9578	-20.6033
Spiked Malvastrum	137.9872	-20.6122
Mesquite	137.1254	-20.2942

Mesquite	137.1259	-20.2944
Mesquite	137.1322	-20.2966
Mesquite	137.1367	-20.2983
Mesquite	137.2062	-20.3219
Mesquite	137.2084	-20.3226
Mesquite	137.4963	-20.4245
Mesquite	137.4968	-20.4247
Mesquite	137.4982	-20.4254
Mesquite	137.5004	-20.4263
Mesquite	137.5046	-20.4280
Mesquite	137.5086	-20.4297
Mesquite	137.5092	-20.4300
Mesquite	137.5124	-20.4314
Mesquite	137.5135	-20.4318
Mesquite	137.5170	-20.4333
Mesquite	137.5180	-20.4337

Mesquite	137.5299	-20.4388
Mesquite	137.5317	-20.4396
Mesquite	137.5423	-20.4441
Mesquite	137.5443	-20.4449
Mesquite	137.5461	-20.4457
Mesquite	137.5483	-20.4466
Mesquite	137.5506	-20.4476
Mesquite	137.5545	-20.4493
Mesquite	137.5596	-20.4514
Mesquite	137.6142	-20.4700
Mesquite	137.6199	-20.4719
Mesquite	137.6211	-20.4723
Mesquite	137.6427	-20.4794
Mesquite	137.6450	-20.4802
Mesquite	137.9392	-20.5977
Prickly Acacia	137.1012	-20.2853

Prickly Acacia	137.2677	-20.3413
Prickly Acacia	137.2909	-20.3486
Prickly Acacia	137.3423	-20.3635
Prickly Acacia	137.3452	-20.3635
Prickly Acacia	137.3459	-20.3635
Prickly Acacia	137.3471	-20.3635
Prickly Acacia	137.3487	-20.3635
Prickly Acacia	137.3544	-20.3649
Prickly Acacia	137.3619	-20.3681
Prickly Acacia	137.3769	-20.3745
Prickly Acacia	137.3849	-20.3774
Prickly Acacia	137.3914	-20.3798
Prickly Acacia	137.4309	-20.3960
Prickly Acacia	137.4423	-20.4012
Prickly Acacia	137.4620	-20.4100
Prickly Acacia	137.4780	-20.4167

Prickly Acacia	137.4852	-20.4198
Prickly Acacia	137.4939	-20.4235
Prickly Acacia	137.4956	-20.4242
Prickly Acacia	137.7008	-20.5032
Prickly Acacia	137.7176	-20.5114
Prickly Acacia	137.7303	-20.5175
Prickly Acacia	137.7370	-20.5207
Prickly Acacia	137.7416	-20.5230
Prickly Acacia	137.7433	-20.5238
Prickly Acacia	137.7446	-20.5245
Prickly Acacia	137.7494	-20.5268
Prickly Acacia	137.7522	-20.5282
Prickly Acacia	137.7534	-20.5288
Prickly Acacia	137.7554	-20.5297
Prickly Acacia	137.7576	-20.5308
Prickly Acacia	137.7884	-20.5416

Prickly Acacia	137.7896	-20.5420
Prickly Acacia	137.7959	-20.5442
Prickly Acacia	137.8081	-20.5485
Prickly Acacia	137.8097	-20.5491
Prickly Acacia	137.8141	-20.5506
Prickly Acacia	137.8228	-20.5536
Prickly Acacia	137.8289	-20.5558
Prickly Acacia	137.8305	-20.5563
Prickly Acacia	137.8385	-20.5591
Prickly Acacia	137.8536	-20.5643
Prickly Acacia	137.8632	-20.5677
Prickly Acacia	137.8666	-20.5689
Prickly Acacia	137.8704	-20.5700
Prickly Acacia	137.9374	-20.5969
Prickly Acacia	137.9399	-20.5980
Prickly Acacia	137.9458	-20.5997

Prickly Acacia	137.9483	-20.6005
Prickly Acacia	137.9524	-20.6017
Prickly Acacia	137.9714	-20.6074
Prickly Acacia	137.9838	-20.6111
Noogoora Burr	137.2909	-20.3486
Noogoora Burr	137.3449	-20.3635
Noogoora Burr	137.3751	-20.3739
Noogoora Burr	137.3766	-20.3745
Noogoora Burr	137.3896	-20.3791
Noogoora Burr	137.3912	-20.3797
Noogoora Burr	137.6530	-20.4828
Parkinsonia	137.3493	-20.3635
Parkinsonia	137.3699	-20.3716

Appendix B: Berm Condition and Required Works Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Berm category	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude
Add berm	134.3285	-19.4717	
Add berm	134.3300	-19.4716	
Add berm	134.3392	-19.4712	
Add berm	134.3411	-19.4712	
Add berm	134.3430	-19.4712	
Add berm	134.3463	-19.4713	
Add berm	134.3521	-19.4715	
Add berm	134.3761	-19.4723	
Add berm	134.3797	-19.4724	
Add berm	134.4730	-19.4769	
Add berm	134.5124	-19.4770	

Add berm	134.3821	-19.4725	
Add berm	134.5529	-19.4780	
Add berm	134.5489	-19.4778	
Add berm	136.2247	-19.9981	
Add berm	136.3411	-20.0364	
Add berm	136.3615	-20.0432	
Add berm	136.3440	-20.0374	
Add berm	136.6221	-20.1265	
Add berm	136.6504	-20.1359	
Add berm	136.6217	-20.1264	
Add berm	133.8883	-19.4552	
Add berm	133.8935	-19.4560	
Add berm	133.8952	-19.4562	

Add berm	133.8964	-19.4564	
Add berm	133.8980	-19.4566	
Add berm	133.9087	-19.4576	
Add berm	133.9220	-19.4587	
Add berm	133.9420	-19.4575	
Add berm	133.9656	-19.4619	
Add berm	133.9674	-19.4623	
Add berm	133.9724	-19.4632	
Add berm	134.0837	-19.4847	
Add berm	134.0864	-19.4856	
Add berm	134.0875	-19.4859	
Add berm	133.8897	-19.4553	
Add berm	134.0893	-19.4865	

Add berm	134.0919	-19.4873	
Add berm	134.0931	-19.4876	
Add berm	134.1099	-19.4923	
Add berm	134.1233	-19.4947	
Add berm	134.1455	-19.4886	
Add berm	134.1524	-19.4880	
Add berm	134.1999	-19.4833	
Add berm	134.2789	-19.4755	
Add berm	134.2829	-19.4751	
Add berm	134.2880	-19.4746	
Add berm	136.4302	-20.0652	20.58127
Short berm	136.9936	-20.2497	
Reinstate berm	136.3637	-20.0439	

Reinstate berm	136.3193	-20.0292	
Reinstate berm	136.3228	-20.0304	
Reinstate berm	136.2296	-19.9997	
Reinstate berm	136.2308	-20.0000	
Reinstate berm	136.6498	-20.1357	
Reinstate berm	136.5934	-20.1170	
Reinstate berm	136.6059	-20.1212	
Reinstate berm	136.6127	-20.1234	
Reinstate berm	136.6242	-20.1272	
Reinstate berm	136.6763	-20.1445	
Reinstate berm	136.6808	-20.1460	
Reinstate berm	136.6824	-20.1465	
Reinstate berm	136.6834	-20.1469	

Reinstate berm	136.6846	-20.1472	
Reinstate berm	136.6857	-20.1476	
Reinstate berm	136.6868	-20.1480	
Reinstate berm	136.7535	-20.1701	
Reinstate berm	137.0994	-20.2848	
Reinstate berm	134.2161	-19.4817	
Reinstate berm	134.2851	-19.4748	
Compromised berm	136.5767	-20.1115	20.74711
Reinstate berm	136.5508	-20.1030	20.71864
Reinstate berm	136.5386	-20.0992	20.70465
Compromised berm	136.8996	-20.2185	
Compromised berm	136.9019	-20.2193	
Compromised berm	136.9063	-20.2208	

Compromised berm	136.9077	-20.2212	
Compromised berm	136.9323	-20.2294	
Compromised berm	137.0009	-20.2521	
Compromised berm	137.0236	-20.2596	
Reinstate berm	136.8423	-20.1995	
Compromised berm	137.3518	-20.3638	
Compromised berm	137.7590	-20.5314	

Appendix C: Erosion Locations Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Erosion Level	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude
Level 1	136.2809	-20.0166	
Level 1	136.6510	-20.1361	
Level 1	136.6211	-20.1262	
Level 1	136.6496	-20.1356	

Level 1	136.6562	-20.1378
Level 1	137.6964	-20.5013
Level 1	137.6976	-20.5018
Level 2	134.3500	-19.4715
Level 2	134.3281	-19.4717
Level 2	136.3425	20.4835
Level 2	136.3391	20.47972
Level 2	136.6217	-20.1264
Level 3	134.3748	-19.4722
Level 3	134.5122	-19.4769
Level 3	134.3386	-19.4711
Level 3	134.3851	-19.4726
Level 3	134.3917	-19.4727
Level 3	134.4035	-19.4731
Level 3	134.4257	-19.4738
Level 3	134.5520	-19.4779

Level 3	134.3898	-19.4727
Level 3	134.5105	-19.4769
Level 3	134.3313	-19.4715
Level 3	134.9957	-19.5923
Level 3	134.9982	-19.5931
Level 3	134.8208	-19.5345
Level 3	136.3609	-20.0429
Level 3	136.2231	-19.9976
Level 3	136.2241	-19.9979
Level 3	136.6451	-20.1342
Level 3	136.6556	-20.1376
Level 3	136.7563	-20.1710
Level 3	136.7758	-20.1775
Level 3	136.7799	-20.1788
Level 3	136.6499	-20.1357
Level 3	136.6535	-20.1369

Level 3	137.6298	-20.4751
Level 3	133.8894	-19.4553
Level 3	133.8964	-19.4564
Level 3	133.9147	-19.4581
Level 3	134.0837	-19.4847
Level 3	134.0874	-19.4858
Level 3	134.0875	-19.4860
Level 3	134.0885	-19.4863
Level 3	134.1267	-19.4953
Level 3	134.1522	-19.4880
Level 3	136.9646	-20.2401
Level 4	134.326158	-19.471785
Level 4	134.558987	-19.47839
Level 4	134.328828	-19.471628
Level 4	134.548925	-19.47777
Level 4	134.322898	-19.471973

Level 4	134.365218	-19.47194
Level 4	134.458427	-19.476698
Level 4	134.409308	-19.473295
Level 4	134.415020	-19.473473
Level 4	134.422095	-19.473687
Level 4	134.470948	-19.476970
Level 4	134.427158	-19.473837
Level 4	134.380643	-19.472437
Level 4	134.837620	-19.540082
Level 4	134.989930	-19.590400
Level 4	134.999772	-19.593636
Level 4	135.008863	-19.596625
Level 4	134.893628	-19.558570
Level 4	134.845627	-19.542718
Level 4	134.977358	-19.586250
Level 4	134.977863	-19.586392

Level 4	134.874200	-19.552167
Level 4	134.958870	-19.580130
Level 4	135.439939	-19.739018
Level 4	135.310413	-19.701050
Level 4	135.281027	-19.694703
Level 4	135.729698	-19.834690
Level 4	136.228764	-19.999415
Level 4	136.231008	-20.000098
Level 4	136.343616	-20.037242
Level 4	136.168986	-19.979700
Level 4	136.193004	-19.988025
Level 4	136.286949	-20.018573
Level 4	136.298121	-20.022243
Level 4	136.275744	-20.014865
Level 4	136.280476	-20.016412
Level 4	136.321066	-20.029800

Level 4	136.657278	-20.138168
Level 4	136.629828	-20.129077
Level 4	136.639818	-20.132402
Level 4	136.644442	-20.133900
Level 4	136.646497	-20.134595
Level 4	136.785472	-20.180692
Level 4	136.666532	-20.141242
Level 4	136.661559	-20.139600
Level 4	136.679413	-20.145518
Level 4	136.617135	-20.124868
Level 4	136.615108	-20.124192
Level 4	136.631435	-20.129620
Level 4	136.673782	-20.143647
Level 4	133.879943	-19.453745
Level 4	133.890620	-19.455500
Level 4	133.964503	-19.461760

Level 4	134.084958	-19.485132	
Level 4	133.877890	-19.453450	
Level 4	134.089289	-19.486476	
Level 4	134.091860	-19.487197	
Level 4	134.283862	-19.474955	
Level 4	136.548968	-20.102469	20.716367
Level 4	136.576175	-20.111281	20.746550
Level 4	136.590555	-20.116039	20.762237
Level 4	136.931773	-20.229188	
Level 4	136.962193	-20.239294	
Level 4	136.962863	-20.239517	
Level 4	136.975110	-20.243562	
Level 4	136.977365	-20.244310	
Level 4	137.017980	-20.257777	
Level 4	137.023777	-20.259667	
Level 4	137.024032	-20.259782	

Level 4	137.351125	-20.363497
Level 4	137.402995	-20.383938
Level 5	135.271733	-19.692510
Level 5	135.454732	-19.743882
Level 5	135.250568	-19.687523
Level 5	135.416360	-19.731217
Level 5	135.446022	-19.740992
Level 5	135.258984	-19.689509
Level 5	135.275388	-19.693380
Level 5	136.610228	-20.122587
Level 5	133.888260	-19.455156
Level 5	133.906168	-19.457345
Level 5	133.915792	-19.458193
Level 5	133.922018	-19.458713
Level 5	133.968833	-19.462554
Level 5	133.971198	-19.462998

Level 5	134.053008	-19.475233
Level 5	134.109725	-19.492237
Level 5	134.170707	-19.486167
Level 5	134.221578	-19.481093
Level 5	134.248965	-19.478467
Level 5	134.257705	-19.477545
Level 5	134.278098	-19.475518
Level 5	134.290223	-19.474360
Level 5	134.302623	-19.473403
Level 5	134.308722	-19.473008
Level 5	134.195770	-19.483715
Level 5	134.205210	-19.482753
Level 5	134.566030	-19.478800
Level 5	134.568749	-19.479017
Level 5	134.646725	-19.483680
Level 5	134.648195	-19.483780

Level 5	134.654630	-19.484182
Level 5	134.726949	-19.503502
Level 5	134.733960	-19.505805
Level 5	134.738790	-19.507425
Level 5	134.742883	-19.508790
Level 5	134.783852	-19.522315
Level 5	134.789710	-19.524283
Level 5	135.025167	-19.602026
Level 5	135.029035	-19.603275
Level 5	135.031938	-19.604280
Level 5	135.136227	-19.638708
Level 5	135.137220	-19.639038
Level 5	135.622165	-19.799270
Level 5	135.634718	-19.803330
Level 5	135.642864	-19.806009
Level 5	135.652115	-19.809067

Level 5	135.673337	-19.816098	
Level 5	136.386953	-20.051549	20.532302
Level 5	136.392559	-20.053377	20.538512
Level 5	136.399218	-20.055485	20.546047
Level 5	136.470501	-20.077830	20.627234
Level 5	136.537501	-20.098827	20.703456
Level 5	136.538820	-20.099182	20.705104
Level 5	136.540555	-20.099771	20.706962
Level 5	136.551611	-20.103239	20.719521
Level 5	136.563061	-20.107029	20.732016
Level 5	136.569651	-20.109132	20.739406
Level 5	136.570571	-20.109424	20.740442
Level 5	136.574341	-20.110659	20.744588
Level 5	136.575354	-20.111005	20.745666
Level 5	136.579188	-20.112274	20.749847
Level 5	136.579911	-20.112509	20.750647

Level 5	136.582175	-20.113272	20.753080
Level 5	136.589606	-20.115729	20.761193
Level 5	136.524005	-20.094602	20.688097
Level 5	136.524005	-20.094602	20.688097
Level 5	136.815783	-20.190727	
Level 5	136.848012	-20.201428	
Level 5	136.853030	-20.203105	
Level 5	136.856608	-20.204265	
Level 5	136.862727	-20.206322	
Level 5	136.867176	-20.207778	
Level 5	136.876090	-20.210740	
Level 5	136.878716	-20.211626	
Level 5	136.881372	-20.212490	
Level 5	136.883073	-20.213052	
Level 5	136.897678	-20.217878	
Level 5	136.911040	-20.222323	

Level 5	136.914328	-20.223422
Level 5	136.915028	-20.223658
Level 5	136.918194	-20.224702
Level 5	136.923240	-20.226372
Level 5	136.931167	-20.228997
Level 5	136.938813	-20.231520
Level 5	136.941108	-20.232288
Level 5	136.944416	-20.233382
Level 5	136.957160	-20.237618
Level 5	136.961225	-20.238962
Level 5	136.963692	-20.239788
Level 5	136.978940	-20.244833
Level 5	137.019319	-20.258200
Level 5	137.348708	-20.363452
Level 5	137.349438	-20.363449
Level 5	137.350460	-20.363445

Level 5	137.375037	-20.373857
Level 5	137.383343	-20.376822
Level 5	137.416614	-20.389749
Level 5	137.473348	-20.414768

Appendix D: Vegetation Condition Locations Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Vegetation Level	Longitude	Latitude
Vegetation 1	134.4825	-19.4769
Vegetation 1	133.9343	-19.4576
Vegetation 2	134.3917	-19.4727
Vegetation 2	134.4782	-19.4769
Vegetation 2	134.4913	-19.4769
Vegetation 2	134.5401	-19.4773
Vegetation 2	135.4069	-19.7281
Vegetation 2	136.6819	-20.1464
Vegetation 2	137.1443	-20.3011

Vegetation 2	137.6137	-20.4698
Vegetation 2	133.9421	-19.4575
Vegetation 2	134.1099	-19.4923
Vegetation 2	134.1944	-19.4838
Vegetation 2	134.1152	-19.4932
Vegetation 2	135.6240	-19.7998
Vegetation 2	136.5330	-20.0975
Vegetation 3	134.4286	-19.4739
Vegetation 3	134.4653	-19.4769
Vegetation 3	134.4843	-19.4769
Vegetation 3	134.5153	-19.4770
Vegetation 3	134.5272	-19.4769
Vegetation 3	134.7899	-19.5243
Vegetation 3	134.9807	-19.5873
Vegetation 3	134.8687	-19.5503
Vegetation 3	135.3095	-19.7008

Vegetation 3	135.3454	-19.7082
Vegetation 3	135.3956	-19.7244
Vegetation 3	135.6895	-19.8214
Vegetation 3	135.7265	-19.8337
Vegetation 3	136.1690	-19.9797
Vegetation 3	136.6860	-20.1477
Vegetation 3	136.6751	-20.1441
Vegetation 3	133.9346	-19.4576
Vegetation 3	134.1369	-19.4925
Vegetation 3	134.2093	-19.4823
Vegetation 3	134.6656	-19.4848
Vegetation 3	135.6357	-19.8037
Vegetation 3	135.6669	-19.8140
Vegetation 4	134.4497	-19.4756
Vegetation 4	134.3966	-19.4729
Vegetation 4	134.3992	-19.4730

Vegetation 4	134.4994	-19.4769
Vegetation 4	134.5248	-19.4769
Vegetation 4	134.8305	-19.5377
Vegetation 4	134.8598	-19.5474
Vegetation 4	134.8800	-19.5541
Vegetation 4	134.9408	-19.5742
Vegetation 4	134.9887	-19.5900
Vegetation 4	135.2369	-19.6837
Vegetation 4	135.2833	-19.6952
Vegetation 4	135.3693	-19.7157
Vegetation 4	135.3870	-19.7215
Vegetation 4	135.4192	-19.7322
Vegetation 4	135.4326	-19.7366
Vegetation 4	135.7352	-19.8365
Vegetation 4	136.2114	-19.9943
Vegetation 4	136.5949	-20.1175

Vegetation 4	137.1600	-20.3067
Vegetation 4	134.1038	-19.4909
Vegetation 4	134.2180	-19.4814
Vegetation 4	134.2781	-19.4755
Vegetation 4	134.5724	-19.4792
Vegetation 4	134.5884	-19.4801
Vegetation 4	134.7095	-19.4978
Vegetation 4	134.7297	-19.5044
Vegetation 4	135.0169	-19.5993
Vegetation 4	135.1527	-19.6456
Vegetation 5	137.0704	-20.2752
Vegetation 5	137.1652	-20.3084
Vegetation 5	137.1045	-20.2865
Vegetation 5	134.9659	-19.5824
Vegetation 5	134.9299	-19.5705
Vegetation 5	135.2482	-19.6870

Vegetation 5	135.7944	-19.8561
Vegetation 5	135.8281	-19.8672
Vegetation 5	136.3016	-20.0234
Vegetation 5	136.2966	-20.0217
Vegetation 5	136.3555	-20.0412
Vegetation 5	136.1386	-19.9697
Vegetation 5	136.1386	-19.9697
Vegetation 5	136.1441	-19.9715
Vegetation 5	136.1698	-19.9799
Vegetation 5	136.1759	-19.9819
Vegetation 5	136.1952	-19.9889
Vegetation 5	136.2090	-19.9936
Vegetation 5	136.2321	-20.0005
Vegetation 5	136.2460	-20.0051
Vegetation 5	136.2602	-20.0097
Vegetation 5	136.3418	-20.0367

Vegetation 5	136.3442	-20.0374
Vegetation 5	136.3477	-20.0386
Vegetation 5	136.3640	-20.0440
Vegetation 5	136.3138	-20.0274
Vegetation 5	136.6708	-20.1426
Vegetation 5	136.7319	-20.1629
Vegetation 5	136.5913	-20.1163
Vegetation 5	136.6054	-20.1210
Vegetation 5	136.6180	-20.1251
Vegetation 5	136.6827	-20.1466
Vegetation 5	136.7543	-20.1703
Vegetation 5	136.7738	-20.1768
Vegetation 5	136.6006	-20.1194
Vegetation 5	136.6288	-20.1287
Vegetation 5	136.6456	-20.1343
Vegetation 5	136.6520	-20.1364

Vegetation 5	136.6559	-20.1377
Vegetation 5	136.7430	-20.1666
Vegetation 5	136.6962	-20.1511
Vegetation 5	136.7027	-20.1532
Vegetation 5	136.7348	-20.1639
Vegetation 5	137.4907	-20.4221
Vegetation 5	137.9675	-20.6062
Vegetation 5	137.9315	-20.5945
Vegetation 5	133.9469	-19.4584
Vegetation 5	133.9712	-19.4630
Vegetation 5	134.0501	-19.4743
Vegetation 5	134.1353	-19.4935
Vegetation 5	134.2255	-19.4807
Vegetation 5	134.2401	-19.4793
Vegetation 5	134.3209	-19.4722
Vegetation 5	134.6047	-19.4811

Vegetation 5	134.6595	-19.4845
Vegetation 5	134.7160	-19.4999
Vegetation 5	134.7523	-19.5119
Vegetation 5	135.0522	-19.6109
Vegetation 5	135.0869	-19.6224
Vegetation 5	135.1649	-19.6518
Vegetation 5	135.1944	-19.6667
Vegetation 5	135.5024	-19.7596
Vegetation 5	135.9149	-19.8959
Vegetation 5	135.9520	-19.9081
Vegetation 5	135.9864	-19.9195
Vegetation 5	136.0136	-19.9284
Vegetation 5	136.1000	-19.9569
Vegetation 5	136.3644	-20.0441
Vegetation 5	136.3644	-20.0441
Vegetation 5	136.3644	-20.0441

Vegetation 5	136.3644	-20.0441
Vegetation 5	136.3644	-20.0441
Vegetation 5	136.8158	-20.1907
Vegetation 5	136.8606	-20.2056
Vegetation 5	136.8697	-20.2086
Vegetation 5	136.9361	-20.2306
Vegetation 5	136.9940	-20.2498
Vegetation 5	137.4611	-20.4096

Appendix E: Overgrowth Locations Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Feature	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude
Overgrowth	134.3209	-19.4722	
Overgrowth	134.3331	-19.4713	
Overgrowth	134.3369	-19.4711	
Overgrowth	134.3544	-19.4716	
Overgrowth	134.3603	-19.4718	

Overgrowth	134.3696	-19.4720
Overgrowth	134.4054	-19.4732
Overgrowth	134.4137	-19.4734
Overgrowth	134.4202	-19.4736
Overgrowth	134.4319	-19.4740
Overgrowth	134.4364	-19.4742
Overgrowth	134.4691	-19.4769
Overgrowth	134.5064	-19.4770
Overgrowth	134.3380	-19.4711
Overgrowth	134.3425	-19.4712
Overgrowth	134.4098	-19.4733
Overgrowth	134.9563	-19.5793
Overgrowth	134.9117	-19.5646
Overgrowth	134.8424	-19.5417
Overgrowth	134.8644	-19.5489
Overgrowth	134.9152	-19.5657

Overgrowth	134.9429	-19.5749
Overgrowth	134.9659	-19.5824
Overgrowth	134.9807	-19.5873
Overgrowth	135.3804	-19.7194
Overgrowth	135.3845	-19.7207
Overgrowth	135.3398	-19.7070
Overgrowth	135.4285	-19.7352
Overgrowth	135.2440	-19.6859
Overgrowth	135.3586	-19.7121
Overgrowth	135.3607	-19.7129
Overgrowth	135.2607	-19.6899
Overgrowth	135.2641	-19.6907
Overgrowth	135.4565	-19.7445
Overgrowth	135.2673	-19.6915
Overgrowth	135.2702	-19.6922
Overgrowth	135.4592	-19.7454

Overgrowth	135.2408	-19.6849
Overgrowth	135.3796	-19.7191
Overgrowth	135.3199	-19.7030
Overgrowth	135.2577	-19.6892
Overgrowth	135.3242	-19.7039
Overgrowth	135.2533	-19.6882
Overgrowth	135.3376	-19.7066
Overgrowth	135.3329	-19.7057
Overgrowth	135.7166	-19.8304
Overgrowth	135.7576	-19.8439
Overgrowth	135.7074	-19.8274
Overgrowth	135.7678	-19.8473
Overgrowth	135.8707	-19.8812
Overgrowth	135.6922	-19.8223
Overgrowth	135.7028	-19.8258
Overgrowth	135.8934	-19.8888

Overgrowth	135.7405	-19.8383
Overgrowth	136.1391	-19.9698
Overgrowth	136.1450	-19.9718
Overgrowth	136.1728	-19.9809
Overgrowth	136.1905	-19.9871
Overgrowth	136.2037	-19.9922
Overgrowth	136.2191	-19.9963
Overgrowth	136.2273	-19.9989
Overgrowth	136.2305	-19.9999
Overgrowth	136.2374	-20.0022
Overgrowth	136.2737	-20.0142
Overgrowth	136.3427	-20.0369
Overgrowth	136.3499	-20.0393
Overgrowth	136.3582	-20.0421
Overgrowth	136.3462	-20.0381
Overgrowth	136.2925	-20.0204

Overgrowth	136.3150	-20.0278
Overgrowth	136.1871	-19.9857
Overgrowth	136.1982	-19.9901
Overgrowth	136.2253	-19.9983
Overgrowth	136.2690	-20.0126
Overgrowth	136.2340	-20.0011
Overgrowth	136.1882	-19.9862
Overgrowth	136.2838	-20.0175
Overgrowth	136.3322	-20.0335
Overgrowth	136.2135	-19.9948
Overgrowth	136.2576	-20.0089
Overgrowth	136.5927	-20.1168
Overgrowth	136.5968	-20.1181
Overgrowth	136.6011	-20.1195
Overgrowth	136.6088	-20.1221
Overgrowth	136.6163	-20.1246

Overgrowth	136.6195	-20.1256
Overgrowth	136.6270	-20.1281
Overgrowth	136.6325	-20.1300
Overgrowth	136.6481	-20.1351
Overgrowth	136.6547	-20.1373
Overgrowth	136.6672	-20.1415
Overgrowth	136.6878	-20.1483
Overgrowth	136.6983	-20.1518
Overgrowth	136.7039	-20.1537
Overgrowth	136.7378	-20.1649
Overgrowth	136.7460	-20.1676
Overgrowth	136.7505	-20.1691
Overgrowth	136.7686	-20.1751
Overgrowth	136.7767	-20.1778
Overgrowth	136.7119	-20.1563
Overgrowth	136.7828	-20.1798

Overgrowth	136.7899	-20.1822
Overgrowth	136.8017	-20.1861
Overgrowth	136.8147	-20.1904
Overgrowth	136.6643	-20.1405
Overgrowth	136.5932	-20.1169
Overgrowth	136.6144	-20.1239
Overgrowth	136.6245	-20.1273
Overgrowth	136.7498	-20.1689
Overgrowth	136.7296	-20.1621
Overgrowth	136.7229	-20.1600
Overgrowth	136.6937	-20.1502
Overgrowth	136.6384	-20.1319
Overgrowth	137.0663	-20.2738
Overgrowth	137.0968	-20.2839
Overgrowth	137.0658	-20.2736
Overgrowth	137.0547	-20.2699

Overgrowth	137.0422	-20.2658
Overgrowth	137.0492	-20.2681
Overgrowth	137.0913	-20.2822
Overgrowth	133.9901	-19.4666
Overgrowth	133.9944	-19.4674
Overgrowth	134.1485	-19.4884
Overgrowth	134.1782	-19.4854
Overgrowth	134.1712	-19.4861
Overgrowth	134.1857	-19.4847
Overgrowth	134.2044	-19.4828
Overgrowth	134.2481	-19.4785
Overgrowth	134.2936	-19.4740
Overgrowth	134.1572	-19.4875
Overgrowth	134.1548	-19.4878
Overgrowth	134.7321	-19.5052
Overgrowth	134.5723	-19.4792

Overgrowth	134.5736	-19.4793
Overgrowth	134.5774	-19.4795
Overgrowth	134.5889	-19.4802
Overgrowth	134.6432	-19.4835
Overgrowth	134.6722	-19.4854
Overgrowth	134.7190	-19.5009
Overgrowth	134.7837	-19.5223
Overgrowth	134.6564	-19.4843
Overgrowth	134.6032	-19.4810
Overgrowth	134.5916	-19.4803
Overgrowth	134.6578	-19.4844
Overgrowth	135.0147	-19.5985
Overgrowth	135.0372	-19.6060
Overgrowth	135.0458	-19.6088
Overgrowth	135.0757	-19.6187
Overgrowth	135.1013	-19.6271

Overgrowth	135.1679	-19.6533
Overgrowth	135.1967	-19.6679
Overgrowth	135.2128	-19.6759
Overgrowth	135.5377	-19.7713
Overgrowth	135.4643	-19.7471
Overgrowth	135.9184	-19.8970
Overgrowth	135.9382	-19.9036
Overgrowth	135.9398	-19.9040
Overgrowth	135.9409	-19.9044
Overgrowth	135.9616	-19.9113
Overgrowth	135.9827	-19.9182
Overgrowth	135.9938	-19.9219
Overgrowth	135.9968	-19.9229
Overgrowth	135.9782	-19.9167
Overgrowth	135.9219	-19.8981
Overgrowth	136.0007	-19.9242

Overgrowth	136.0080	-19.9266	
Overgrowth	136.0297	-19.9337	
Overgrowth	136.0355	-19.9357	
Overgrowth	136.0489	-19.9401	
Overgrowth	136.0546	-19.9403	
Overgrowth	136.0614	-19.9404	
Overgrowth	136.0765	-19.9452	
Overgrowth	136.0856	-19.9521	
Overgrowth	136.1016	-19.9574	
Overgrowth	136.1190	-19.9632	
Overgrowth	136.1223	-19.9642	
Overgrowth	136.3720	-20.0466	20.51589
Overgrowth	136.4506	-20.0715	20.60462
Overgrowth	136.4612	-20.0749	20.61661
Overgrowth	136.5216	-20.0937	20.68577
Overgrowth	136.5734	-20.1104	20.74351

Overgrowth	136.8158	-20.1907
Overgrowth	136.8351	-20.1972
Overgrowth	136.8737	-20.2100
Overgrowth	136.9370	-20.2309
Overgrowth	137.0159	-20.2571
Overgrowth	137.0330	-20.2628
Overgrowth	137.4042	-20.3844
Overgrowth	137.4316	-20.3963
Overgrowth	137.3495	-20.3634
Overgrowth	137.7670	-20.5342

Appendix F: Subsidence Location Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Subsidence Level	Longitude	Latitude
Level 1	134.0596	-19.4773

Appendix G: Damaged Infrastructure Locations Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Infrastructure Issue	Longitude	Latitude
Damaged sign	135.0096	-19.5969
Damaged sign	135.4432	-19.7401
Damaged sign	135.7043	-19.8263
Damaged sign	135.8894	-19.8874
Damaged sign	135.8934	-19.8888
Damaged sign	136.3552	-20.0411
Damaged sign	137.2416	-20.3331
Damaged sign	137.1546	-20.3049
Damaged sign	137.2359	-20.3313
Damaged sign	137.2221	-20.3270
Damaged sign	137.2587	-20.3385
Damaged sign	137.2315	-20.3299
Damaged sign	137.2058	-20.3218
Damaged sign	137.5998	-20.4652

Damaged sign	137.5745	-20.4578
Damaged sign	133.9873	-19.4661
Damaged sign	134.1494	-19.4883
Damaged sign	136.8711	-20.2091
Damaged sign	137.4356	-20.3981
Damaged sign	137.2723	-20.3428
Damaged sign	137.2813	-20.3456
Damaged sign	137.2904	-20.3485
Damaged sign	137.3006	-20.3517
Damaged sign	137.3288	-20.3605
Damaged sign	137.3295	-20.3607
Damaged sign	137.3338	-20.3621
Damaged sign	137.3383	-20.3635
Damaged sign	137.4082	-20.3861
Damaged sign	137.4211	-20.3917
Damaged sign	137.2677	-20.3413

Damaged sign	137.3246	-20.3592
Damaged sign	137.4314	-20.3962
Damaged sign	137.3136	-20.3558
Fallen monitoring pole	137.2909	-20.3486
Damaged sign	137.7460	-20.5251
Damaged sign	137.8689	-20.5697
Damaged sign	137.8697	-20.5699
Damaged sign	137.8727	-20.5704
Damaged sign	137.8734	-20.5707
Damaged sign	137.8737	-20.5708

Appendix H: Windrow Locations Recorded During the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Feature	Longitude	Latitude	Altitude
Windrow	134.3296	-19.4716	
Windrow	134.3268	-19.4718	
Windrow	134.8208	-19.5345	

Windrow	134.8717	-19.5513	
Windrow	134.9073	-19.5631	
Windrow	135.2957	-19.6980	
Windrow	135.3060	-19.7001	
Windrow	135.3418	-19.7075	
Windrow	135.3439	-19.7079	
Windrow	135.3345	-19.7060	
Windrow	136.6374	-20.1316	
Windrow	134.3062	-19.4732	
Windrow	135.0561	-19.6122	
Windrow	135.0944	-19.6249	
Windrow	135.0681	-19.6162	
Windrow	136.5549	-20.1041	20.72374
Windrow	136.3947	-20.0541	20.54090
Windrow	136.5727	-20.1101	20.74282

Appendix I: Easement Management Observations Recorded during the 2026 Northern Gas Pipeline Transitional Rehabilitation Assessment

Observation	Longitude	Latitude	Field Notes
Uneven easement	135.0429	-19.6079	Soil piles and uneven contours. Limited risk due to established vegetation.
Easement lower than surrounding land	135.0880	-19.6227	ROW does not match the contour of the surrounding land.
Minor tyre tracks	135.5162	-19.7642	Area considered stable due to established vegetation.
Possible vehicle tracks	135.5610	-19.7790	Possible vehicle disturbance observed.
Slashing recommended	135.9158	-19.8961	Vegetation on easement approximately knee height. Line of sight maintained. Slashing not currently required but recommended.
Slashing and weed management required	136.1387	-19.9697	Area requires slashing. Weeds should be removed prior to slashing. Avoid scraping or disturbing the ground surface. Vegetation predominantly Condition 4–5.
Slashing required	136.5701	-20.1093	Slashing required.
Sand accumulation upstream of berm	136.9670	-20.2409	Sand accumulation observed on upstream side of berm. Assess whether berm is contributing to water ponding.
Erosion and compromised berms	136.9957	-20.2504	Some erosion and compromised berms observed; established vegetation appears to be contributing to easement stability.
Easement does not match surrounding contours	137.0066	-20.2540	Easement is lower than the surrounding land surface.

Easement does not match surrounding contours	136.9878	-20.2478	Easement is lower than the surrounding land surface.
Waterway with high banks	137.4425	-20.4013	Waterway with high banks observed.
Easement does not match surrounding contours	137.8893	-20.5772	Easement does not match the contours of the surrounding land.
Easement does not match surrounding contours	137.7824	-20.5395	Easement does not match the surrounding land contours. May not currently present a significant issue but should be monitored.
Slashing required	134.6164	-19.4818	Slashing required.

Appendix J: Northern Territory Field Survey Photographic Record



Photo: Representative views of the NGP ROW in NT showing established vegetation and stable ground conditions.



Photo: Level 1 & 2 erosion showing a moderate land-stability issue with potential to become significant.



Photo: Level 3, 4, 5 erosion showing erosion showing a very minor and locally stable erosion feature.

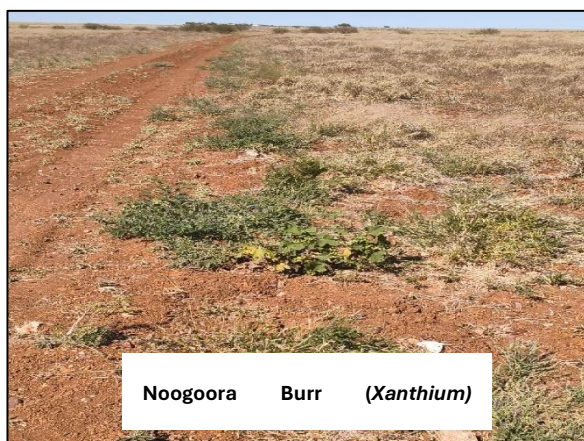
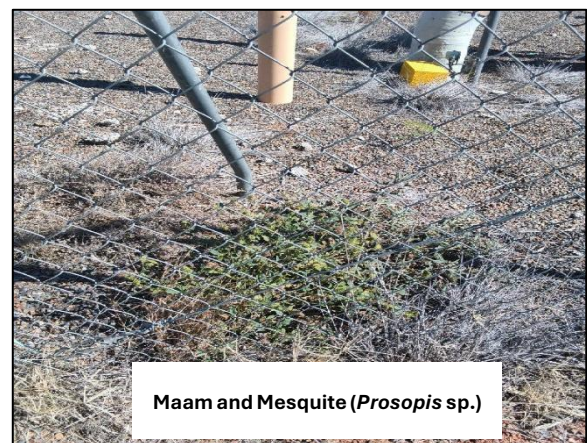
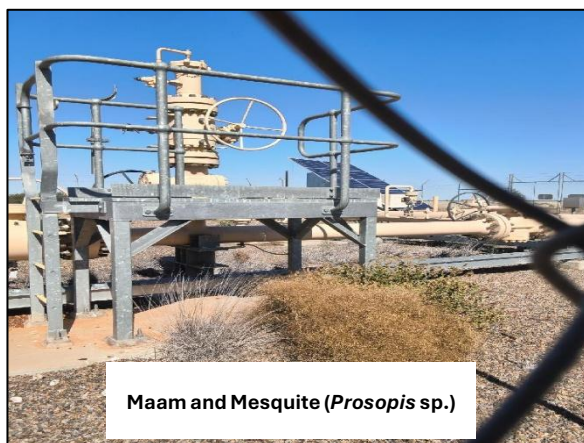
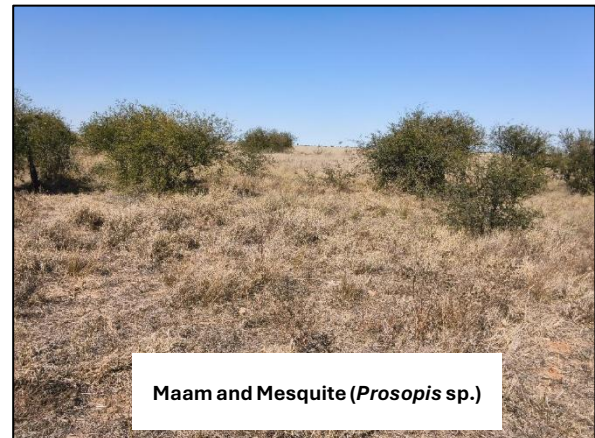
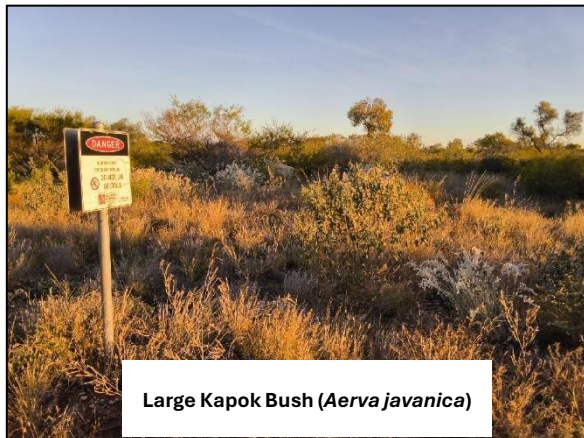


Photo: Representative weeds recorded within the eastern section of the NT ROW.

CV

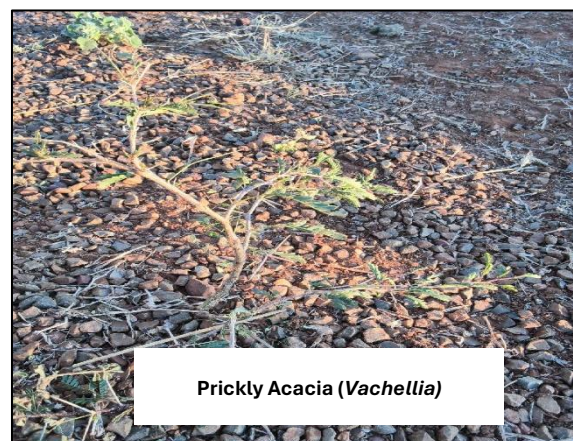
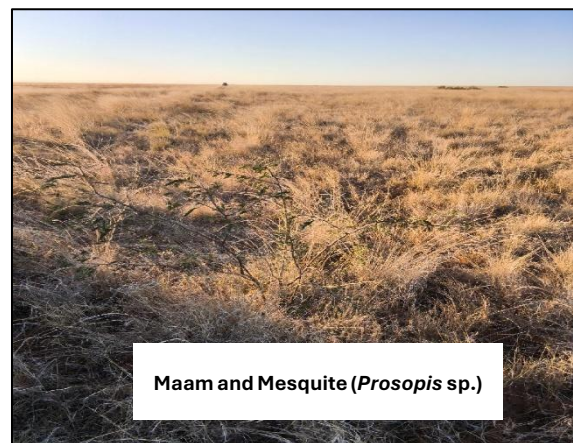


Photo: Representative weeds recorded within the eastern section of the NT ROW.



Photo: Vegetation Condition Level 1-5 showing dense and well-established vegetation across the ROW.



Photo: Representative vegetation overgrowth within the NT ROW.

Appendix K: Queensland Helicopter Assessment Photographic Record

Photo: Example of vegetation 5 on QLD side of Pipeline. (3.35s) (KP450-475, Video: VIRB0275-7)

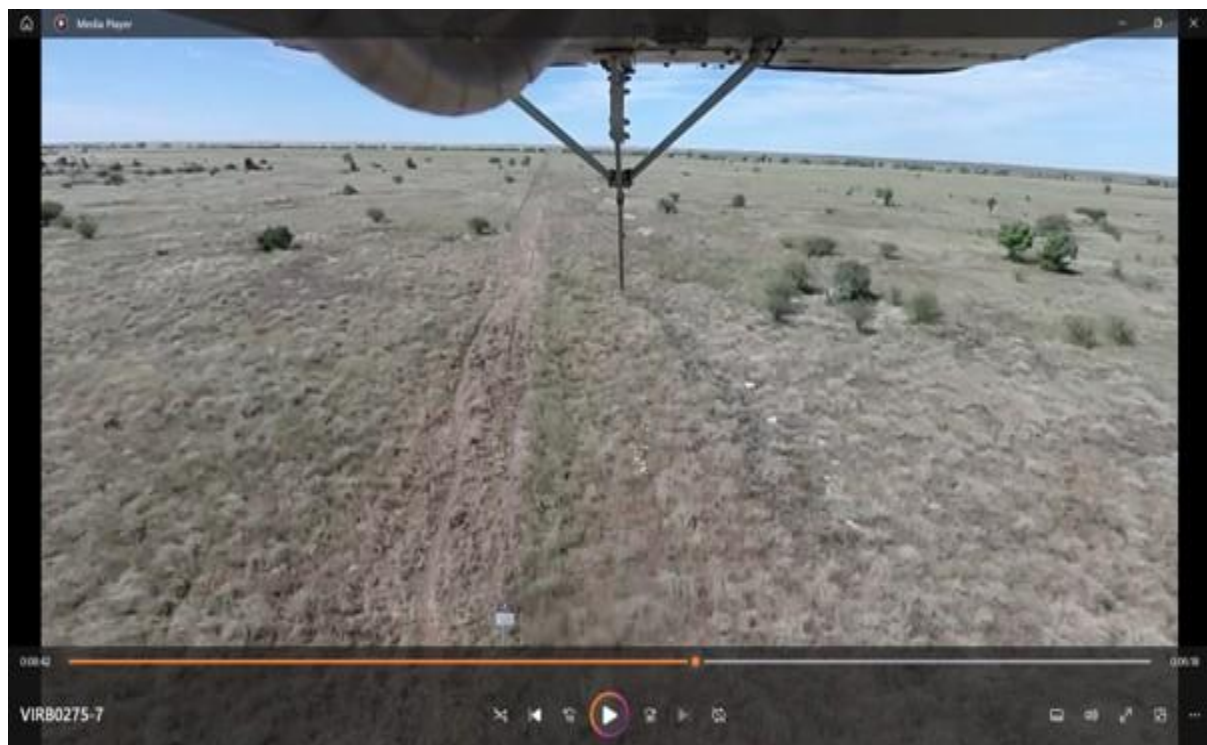


Photo: Cattle related erosion along NGP (8.42s). (KP450-475, Video: VIRB0275-7)

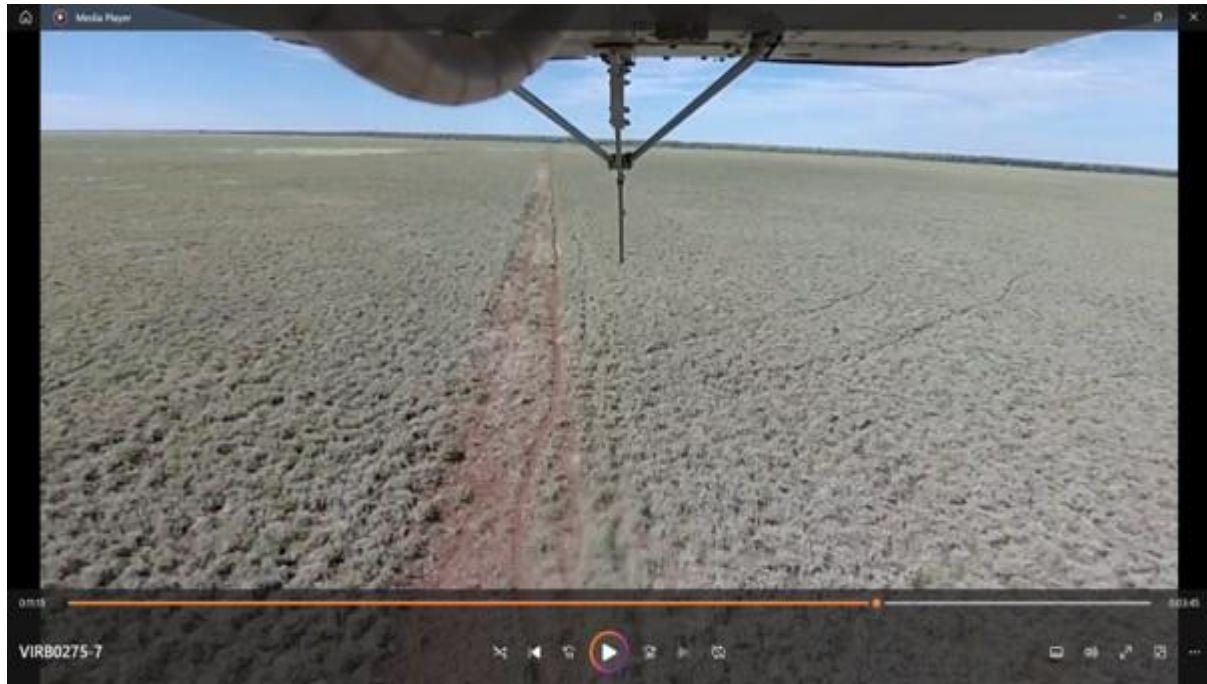


Photo: Example of vegetation 5 with cattle tracks which may lead to erosion (11.15s)
(VIRBO275-8, KP480-KP500)



Photo: Vegetation 5 no erosion, cattle tracks (0.10s), (VIRBO275-8, KP480-KP500)



Photo: Cathodic protector – no weeds inside of infrastructure (2.51s)



Photo: Vegetation 5 (3.04s)

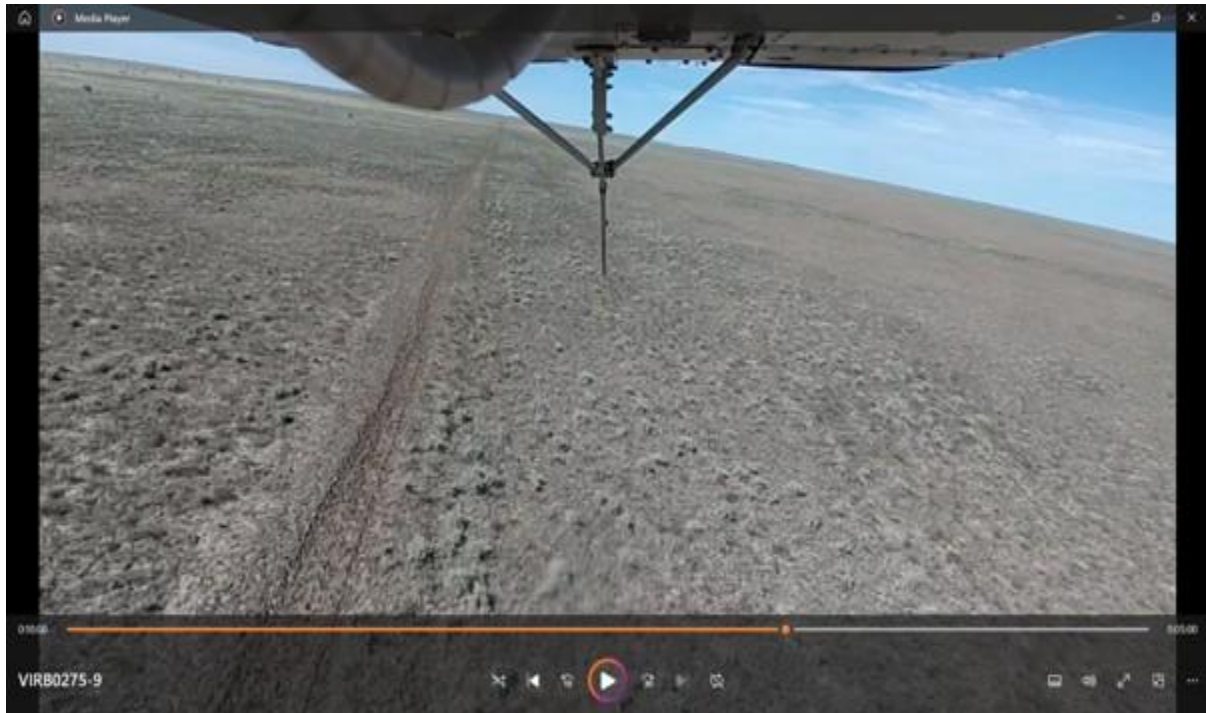


Photo: Example of vegetation 5 on QLD side of Pipeline.

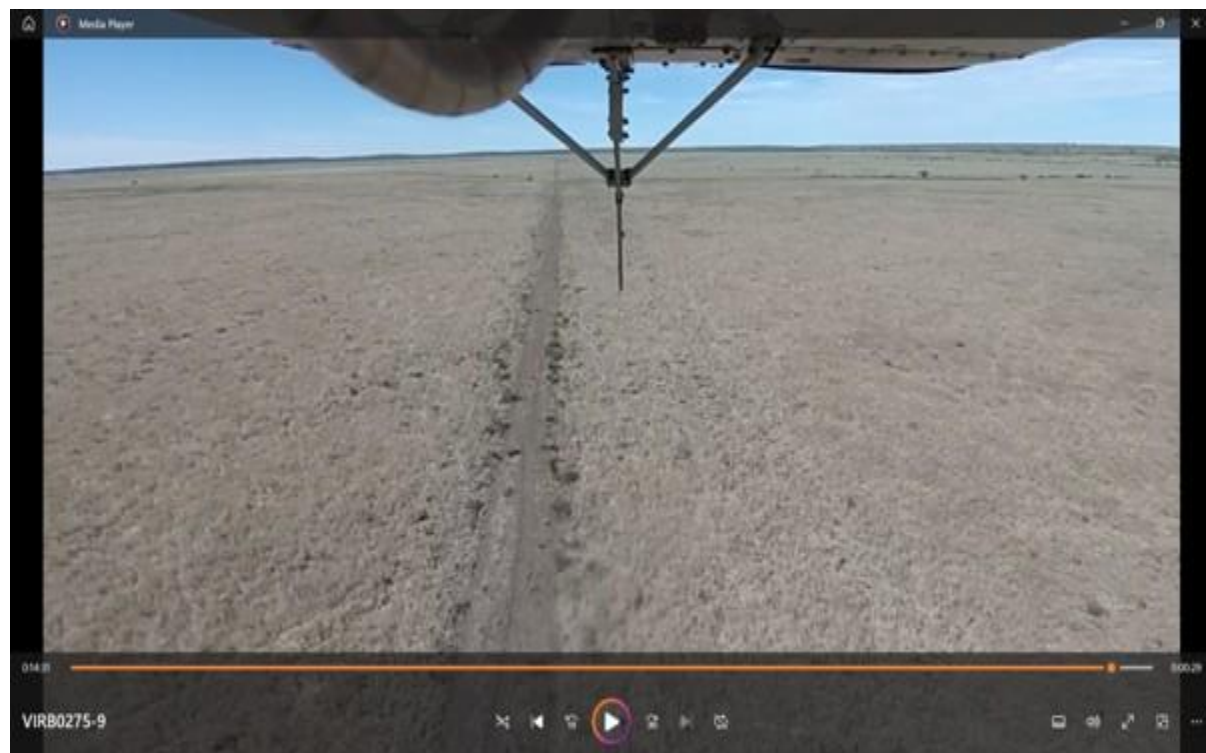


Photo: Example of vegetation 5 on QLD side of Pipeline.

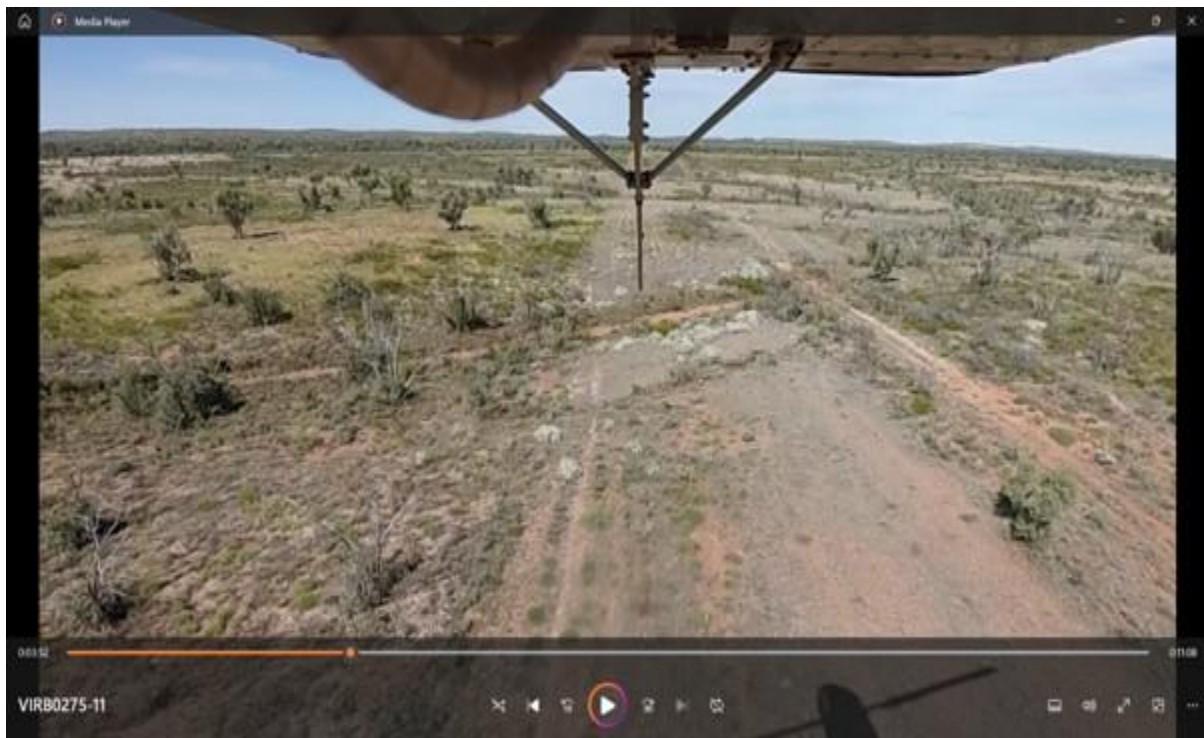


Photo: Example of kapok infestation that continues along pipeline until Mt Isa Compression station (3.52s)

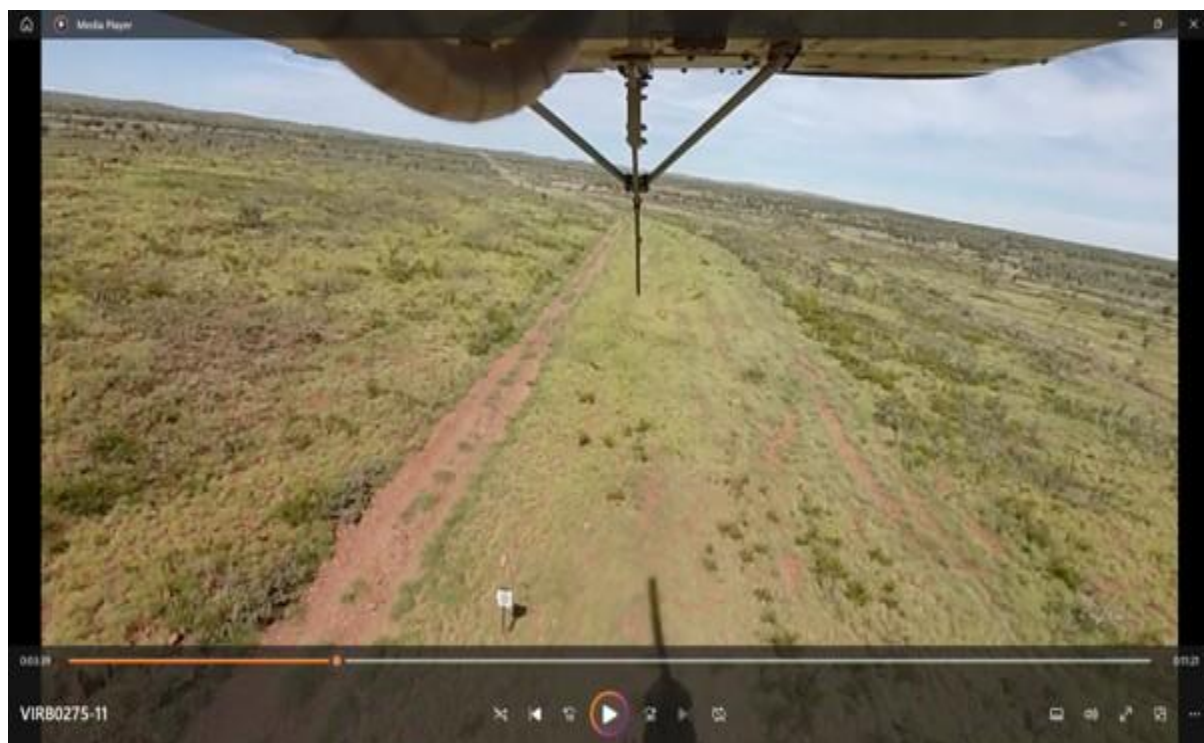


Photo: Example of vegetation 4 on QLD side of Pipeline.



Photo: Rehabilitation work completed to prevent further erosion in waterways (2.20s)



Photo: Rehabilitation work completed to prevent further erosion down slopes (2.55s)

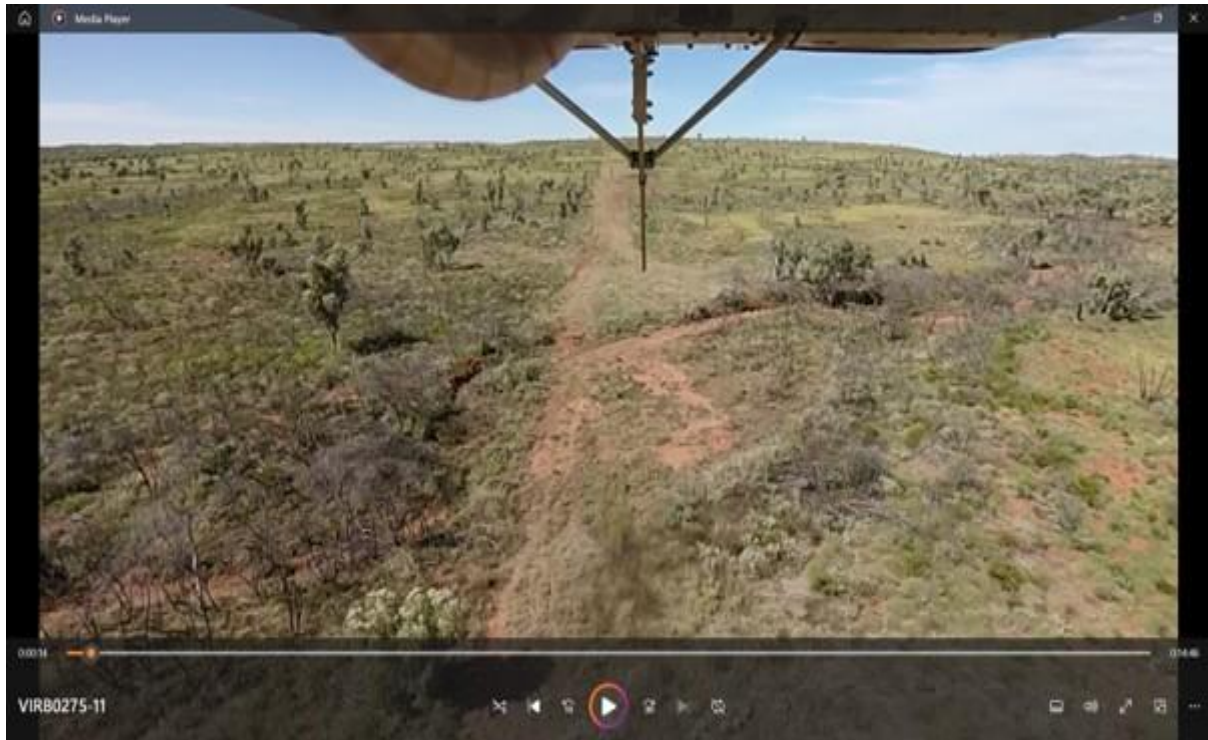


Photo: Light erosion on either side of riverbed crossing erosion 2 (0.14s) (VIRB0275-1, KP570-KP600)

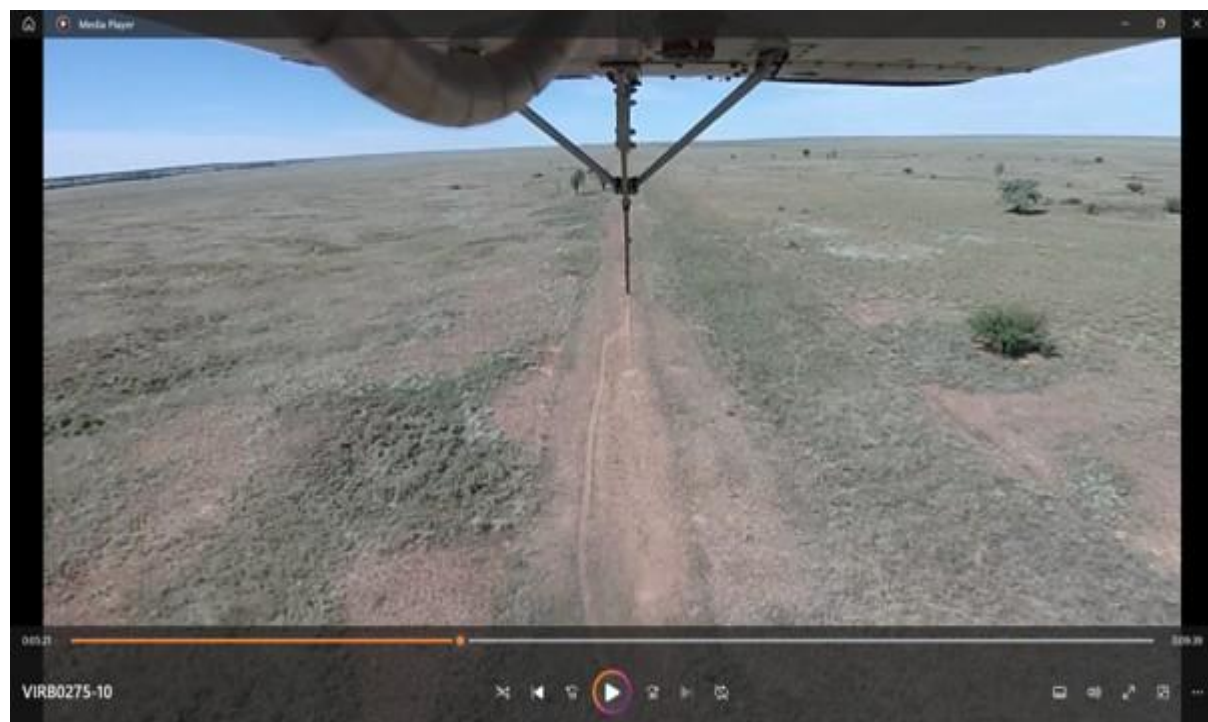


Photo: Vegetation 3 patches of non-vegetated areas, prickly acacia can be seen to the right of the ROW. Prickly acacia is a Weed of national significance and must be removed (5.21s)

2.2 APPENDIX B – NOTIFICATION OF COMMENCEMENT

Marc Rullo

From: Marc Rullo
Sent: Monday, 29 May 2017 3:12 PM
To: EPBCMonitoring@environment.gov.au
Cc: Russell Brooks; Jeff.richardson@ecoz.com.au; Cox, Vaughn
Subject: Notification of Commencement | Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline (EPBC 2015/7569)

Dear Sir or Madam,

In accordance with Condition 7 of EPBC Decision 2015/7569 (Jemena Northern Gas Pipeline), Please be advised the commencement of actions was **20 May 2017**.

Please acknowledge receipt of this email. If you require further information, do not hesitate to contact me using the details below.

Thank you and kind regards,

Marc Rullo
Project Engineer – Northern Gas Pipeline
Jemena
Level 15, 567 Collins Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000
T: (03) 9173 7810 | M: 0400 375 012 | F: (03) 9173 7515
marc.rullo@jemena.com.au | www.jemena.com.au

