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GPO Box 4025
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Australia

ABN 42 074 750 879

7 November 2025

Ms Sally Strohmayer
Director Petroleum Operations
Department of Land, Planning and Environment
GPO Box 3675
Darwin NT 0801

E: onshoregas.dlpe@nt.gov.au

Dear Ms Strohmayer

Regulation 22 – Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP (SWP4-3) update to include remaining activities under the Seismic Exploration Program EMP EP136 (SWP1-4)

The purpose of this regulation 22 notification is to incorporate the remaining seismic exploration activities from the *EP136 Seismic Exploration Program Environment Management Plan (EMP) (SWP1-4)* into the *EP136 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP (SWP4-3)*.

The proposed amendments apply to the above Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd *EP136 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP (SWP4-3)*, approved by the Minister on 11 August 2022. Referred herein as EP136 DST EMP. The *EP136 Seismic Exploration Program Environment Management Plan (EMP) (SWP1-4)* will be referred as EP136 Seismic EMP.

A notice supporting this application has been provided with this letter and is attached in Appendix A.

A regulation 22¹ notification has been deemed appropriate based on the following information:

- The proposed modification does not introduce a new regulated activity that has not already been assessed.
- The modifications do not result in a new or increased environmental impact or risk that is not already described and assessed in the EMP.
- The modification increases regulatory efficiency, with activities being consolidated under the EP136 DST EMP.

The EMP and appendices have been provided as standalone to this notice. If you require any further information on the regulation 22 notification, please do not hesitate to call the undersigned on 0427 610 558.

Yours faithfully

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Alana Court
Senior Environmental Approvals Manager

¹ In accordance with the Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016.

Appendix A: Change notice – Regulation 22

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|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|------|-----------------|
| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
| Brief Description | <p>The purpose of the regulation 22 is to update SWP4-3 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP (DST EMP) with the activities described in EP136 Seismic EMP (SWP1-04), including the regulation 22 modification (SWP1-4.1).</p> <p>Activities subsumed into the EP136 DST EMP (SWP4-3) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - remaining 2D seismic survey including line preparation, data recording and rehabilitation - ground gravity survey in the northern survey area - minimum of 4 groundwater monitoring bores drilled at four proposed well site areas on Tanumbirini Station and Beetaloo Station (50 x 50 m wide) - field camp operations - access track construction and maintenance (noting repurposing of seismic lines for access well sites) - rehabilitation, including the existing 83 km of seismic lines. <p>To date, 83 km of 2D seismic has been acquired under the EP136 Seismic EMP in the northern survey area (Tanumbirini Station). The total approved 2D seismic survey area included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern survey area (Tanumbirini Station) - 14 seismic lines x 5 m wide over 480.29 km in length or 242.15 ha, including a 2-ha temporary field camp. Approximately 17% of the proposed seismic program has been completed to date. - Southern survey area (Beetaloo Station) - 2 seismic lines x 5 m wide over 68.99 km in length or 36.50 ha, including a 2-ha temporary field camp. No seismic survey has commenced in the southern survey area. | | | | | | | | |
| Geospatial files included? | No change to geospatial data previously provided. | | | | | | | | |
| Does the proposed change result in a new, or increased, or potential or actual environmental impact or risk? | If an INCREASE in the existing potential or actual environmental risk, is it provided for in the EMP? | Does the proposed change require additional mitigation measures to be included? | Has additional stakeholder engagement been conducted? | Does it require additional environmental performance standards and measurement criteria? | Does it affect compliances with Sacred Site Authority Certificates? | Does it affect current rehabilitation, weed fire, wastewater, erosion and sediment control, spill or emergency response plans? | Will the environmental outcome continue to be achieved, and will the impacts and risks be managed to ALARP and acceptable? | | |
| No. The EP136 Seismic EMP (SWP1-4) has been rolled up into the EP136 DST EMP. As such there are no new or increased risk of activities. All seismic exploration activities approved under SWP1-4 are fully incorporated into the updated SWP4-3 DST EMP. | No. The potential and actual environmental risks are captured in the EP136 Seismic EMP (SWP1-4) which has been rolled over to the DST EMP (SWP4-3). It is noted that impact or risks have been identified with sufficient controls outlined in the updated EMP. | Mitigation measures approved under the Seismic EMP (SWP1-4) have been rolled over to the DST EMP. | N/A. Stakeholder engagement is not required. | Environmental performance standards from Seismic EMP are captured within the DST EMP. | Activity covered under the existing AAPA certificate C2020/072 and amendment AAPA certificate C2022/036 associated with activities within RWA2 (creek crossings). | Minor edits have been made to the appendices listed above to incorporate the changes and consistency throughout the EMP specific to the seismic program. All other plans remain valid and appropriate. | Yes. The environmental outcomes pertaining to the protection of soils, surface water, groundwater, ecology and community from the EP136 Seismic EMP are incorporated into the EP136 DST EMP (SWP4-3). The impacts and risks will continue to be managed to ALARP and acceptable. The updated EMP includes specific ERA for seismic program (Appendix A Table 58). | | |
| Additional contextual information | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EP136 DST EMP (SWP4-3) update incorporates the regulated activities associated with the activities described in the EP136 Seismic EMP. 2. The purpose of this regulation 22 is to enable the seismic exploration and water bore activities originally described in EP136 Seismic EMP (SWP1-4) and subsequent regulation 22 (SWP1-4.1) to be fully incorporated into EP136 DST EMP (SWP4-3), inclusive of clearing extents and rehabilitation requirements. 3. It is noted that not all minor changes in the EMP have been presented below for figures and table numbering, update to government department names (i.e. DEPWS to DLPE, DITT to DME etc.), change to terminology (i.e. well lease to well site/well pad). Figures have been update where required. | | | | | | | | |

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| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
| | 4. This regulation 22 notification enables the regulation 14 notice to close out the EP136 Seismic Exploration Program Environment Management Plan (EMP) (SWP1-4). This notice will be provided to DLPE along with this Regulation 22 notification. | | | | | | | | |

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| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
| Current EMP text | | | | | Amended EMP text | | | | |
| NB: This update was completed at the same time incorporating the Civil and Water Bore EMP (SWP2-3) into the DST EMP (SWP4-3). As such some amended text covers both. There is a separate Reg 22 specific to the Civil and Water Bore EMP. For this update, the core changes associated with the Seismic EMP activities are presented below. | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Executive Summary</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Tamboran has identified the northern and southern parts of EP136 as potentially prospective areas for hydrocarbon exploration based on its regional evaluation and analysis of publicly available exploration datasets. The exploration activities in the northern area will comprise a seismic survey; civil works on well lease pads and access tracks, and the installation of groundwater monitoring bores, which are subject to previous environmental approvals. This EMP is related to the planned drilling, fracture-stimulation, well testing and related well activities of exploration wells within the northern part of EP136.</p> <p>This Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing (DST) Environment Management Plan (EMP) forms the basis of Sweetpea's application to the Northern Territory (NT) Minister for Environment. The EMP has been prepared with reference to clauses in the Schedule of Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirements 2021, the Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT (2019), Section 67 of the NT Petroleum Act (1984) and the Petroleum Environment Regulations (2016); and with reference to the Exploration Agreement between Sweetpea, Native Title Parties and the Northern Land Council (NLC) for Petroleum Exploration Permits 136 and 143 dated 18 July 2012; and with reference to Sweetpea's Title to EP136 granted on 28 August 2012 and the current title instrument dated 30 November 2021 describing the minimum work program commitments. . Sweetpea will extend the work program period to 2025 either through an approved renewal of the permit, or suspension of work program conditions for Years 4 and 5 and extension of term.</p> <p>The well activities described in this EMP build upon Sweetpea's Seismic and Water Bore EMP (Seismic EMP – SWP1-04) and the Civil Construction and Water Bore EMP (C&WB EMP – SWP2-03). The Seismic EMP was approved by the Minister for Environment on 2 November 2020 and the C&WB EMP was approved on 12 January 2022.</p> <p>The overall objective of this EMP is to provide comprehensive strategies to minimise environmental impacts and the risk of any inadvertent adverse outcomes resulting from Sweetpea's well drilling, hydraulic fracture-stimulation, well testing and associated activities in the Beetaloo Sub-basin. Specifically, the EMP aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a description of the well drilling, hydraulic fracture-stimulation, well testing and other associated well activities (regulated well activity) and civil construction activities (regulated surface activity) <p>.....</p> <p>Regulated Well Activity Location</p> <p>..... (seismic not covered in original DST EMP)</p> | | | | | <p>Executive Summary</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Sweetpea has identified the northern and southern parts of EP136 as potentially prospective areas for hydrocarbon exploration based on its regional evaluation and analysis of publicly available exploration datasets. This Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing (DST) Environment Management Plan (EMP) has been updated to consolidate all Sweetpea's exploration activities approved by the Minister into one EMP for exploration activities within EP136.</p> <p>The exploration activities comprise of 2D seismic surveys; civil works to construct well sites and access tracks, installation of groundwater monitoring bores, and supporting exploration activities which have been subject to previous environmental approvals and activities for well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing.</p> <p>This Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing (DST) EMP formed the basis of Sweetpea's application to the Northern Territory (NT) Minister for Environment. The EMP has been prepared and updated with reference to clauses in the Schedule of Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirements 2021, the Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT (2019), Section 67 of the NT Petroleum Act (1984) and the Petroleum Environment Regulations (2016); and with reference to the Exploration Agreement between Sweetpea, Native Title Parties and the Northern Land Council (NLC) for Petroleum Exploration Permits 136 and 143 dated 18 July 2012; and with reference to Sweetpea's Title to EP136 granted on 28 August 2012 and the current title instrument dated 24 July 2024 describing the minimum work program commitments.</p> <p>The EMP has been updated to include the Sweetpea's Seismic and Water Bore EMP (Seismic EMP - SWP1-04) and the Civil Construction and Water Bore EMP (C&WB EMP - SWP2-03) activities. The Seismic EMP was approved by the Minister for Environment on 2 November 2020 and the C&WB EMP was approved on 12 January 2022.</p> <p>The overall objective of this EMP is to provide comprehensive strategies to minimise environmental impacts and the risk of any inadvertent adverse outcomes resulting from Sweetpea's exploration and appraisal activities in the Beetaloo Sub-basin. Specifically, the EMP aim has been updated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a description of the seismic and gravity exploration activities, the civil construction activities of the well sites and access tracks (regulated surface activity), and the well drilling, hydraulic fracture-stimulation, well testing and other associated well activities (regulated well activity) <p>.....</p> <p>Regulated Activity Location</p> <p>The regulated activities covered by the EMP are located on EP136. A description of the different regulated activities is provided below.</p> <p>Seismic survey activity</p> <p>The seismic exploration survey areas are split into two distinct areas on EP136, which are referred to as the northern survey area and the southern survey area. The ground gravity survey is in the northern survey area only.</p> <p>The northern survey area occurs on Tanumbirini Station (NT Portion (Por) 701) and Beetaloo Station (NT Por 702), extending in places to neighbouring exploration permit areas, EP76, EP161 and EP(A)354 (Figure 2). The proposed seismic survey within the northern survey area comprises 14 seismic lines, covering a distance of 480.29 km in length. The northern survey footprint is 242.15 hectare (ha) in size (assuming 5 m wide lines) and included the 2-ha temporary field camp on</p> | | | | |

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|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|
| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|

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| Current EMP text | Amended EMP text |
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Tanumbirini Station at Lease Pad 1 location (now known as Maverick 1 location. This camp location has been further developed for the DST EMP activities.

The southern survey area covers part of Anthony Lagoon Station (NT Por 3861) and Eva Downs Station (NT Por 244), extending into the neighbouring exploration permit area EP169 (Figure 3). The proposed seismic activities within the southern survey area comprises of two seismic lines, covering a distance of 68.99 km in length. The southern survey footprint is 36.50 ha in size (assuming 5 m wide lines) including a 2-ha temporary field camp. The field camp is proposed to be located on Eva Downs Station at the intersection of the two seismic lines and adjacent to the Barkly Stock Route. The geographical coordinates, length and area of each of the lines for the seismic survey are provided in Table 1. The geographical coordinates and area of the temporary field camps are also provided.

Table 1 Geographical Coordinates and Footprint of the seismic exploration program and water bore pads

| Activity Area | Station | Coordinates of Seismic Line | | | | Total Length (km) ^a | Total Area (Ha) ^a | Area and % of Vegetation Disturbance Required ^a |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Start of line | | End of Line | | | | |
| | | Lat | Long | Lat | Long | | | |
| Northern Survey Area | | | | | | | | |
| Line 1 | Beetaloo | -16.86660 | 134.45300 | -16.86660 | 134.66800 | 22.92 | 11.46 | 1.39 (0.57%) |
| Line 2 | Beetaloo | -16.81160 | 134.44300 | -16.81160 | 134.82900 | 41.10 | 20.55 | 4.92 (2.03%) |
| Line 3 | Beetaloo | -16.75830 | 134.45300 | -16.75830 | 134.76500 | 33.32 | 16.66 | 3.34 (1.38%) |
| Line 4 | Beetaloo | -16.71090 | 134.48700 | -16.71070 | 134.81800 | 35.31 | 17.66 | 2.51 (1.04%) |
| Line 5 | Beetaloo | -16.67080 | 134.45500 | -16.67100 | 134.79100 | 35.88 | 17.94 | 4.23 (1.75%) |
| Line 6 | Tanumbirini | -16.63940 | 134.48700 | -16.64070 | 134.77300 | 30.50 | 15.25 | 6.36 (2.63%) |
| Line 7 | Tanumbirini | -16.60040 | 134.48700 | -16.60130 | 134.74300 | 27.31 | 13.66 | 6.08 (2.51%) |
| Line 8 | Tanumbirini | -16.55620 | 134.48700 | -16.55660 | 134.70900 | 23.72 | 11.86 | 5.70 (2.35%) |
| Line 9 | Tanumbirini | -16.51710 | 134.41900 | -16.51820 | 134.68000 | 27.89 | 13.95 | 6.85 (2.83%) |
| Line 10 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.48600 | 134.51500 | -16.88040 | 134.50900 | 43.66 | 21.83 | 4.97 (2.05%) |
| Line 11 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.48510 | 134.55800 | -16.88040 | 134.55900 | 43.75 | 21.88 | 6.88 (2.84%) |
| Line 12 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.50440 | 134.60700 | -16.88050 | 134.60600 | 41.61 | 20.81 | 4.69 (1.94%) |
| Line 13 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.50440 | 134.65400 | -16.88070 | 134.65400 | 41.61 | 20.81 | 5.88 (2.43%) |
| Line 14 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.55610 | 134.70800 | -16.84290 | 134.70300 | 31.71 | 15.86 | 1.45 (0.60%) |
| LP1 Camp | Tanumbirini | -16.51936 | 134.51056 | - | - | - | - | - |

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| Current EMP text | Amended EMP text |
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| Activity Area | Station | Coordinates of Seismic Line | | | | Total Length (km) [#] | Total Area (Ha) [*] | Area and % of Vegetation Disturbance Required [^] |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Start of line | | End of Line | | | | |
| | | Lat | Long | Lat | Long | | | |
| Water Bore LP1 | Tanumbirini | -16.51766 | 134.51515 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Water Bore LP3 | Tanumbirini | -16.55919 | 134.55649 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Water Bore LP7-1 | Beetaloo | -16.65093 | 134.59906 | - | - | - | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| Water Bore LP8 | Beetaloo | -16.66792 | 134.55848 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| **Northern footprint total | | | | | | 480.29 | 243.75 | 66.85 (27.42%) |
| Southern Survey Area | | | | | | | | |
| Line 1 | Anthony Lagoon | -18.00350 | 134.48700 | -17.97020 | 134.76600 | 30.19 | 15.10 | 0.74 (2.03%) |
| Line 10 | Eva Downs | -17.62810 | 134.70400 | -17.97660 | 134.69800 | 38.80 | 19.40 | 1.03 (2.82%) |
| Field Camp | Eva Downs | -17.96507 | 134.69708 | - | - | - | 2.00 | - |
| Southern footprint total | | | | | | 68.99 | 36.50 | 1.77 (4.85%) |
| Total footprint | | | | | | 549.28 | 280.25 | 68.62 (24.48%) |

* Total area based on 5 m wide seismic lines. # Total length km does not include the two field camps.
[^] Total area and % vegetation disturbance required has been calculated based off GIS modelling of shrub and tree vegetation types only (Refer to Appendix O).

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| <p>Regulated Activity Description</p> <p>New section.....</p> | <p>Regulated Activity Description</p> <p>Regulated surface activities - Seismic Exploration</p> <p>The seismic exploration activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparation of seismic lines for data recording • seismic data recording • progressive rehabilitation of seismic lines after data recording. <p>Seismic line preparation of 4-5 m width is required to allow safe passage of seismic vehicles for data recording. Where existing tracks and roads are used for the seismic lines some maintenance may be required to prepare the seismic lines. Where there are no pre-existing tracks or roads some clearing of vegetation is required, but this will be minimised by weaving around trees and large shrubs. The seismic surveys have been designed to maximise the use of existing tracks and roads where possible without compromise of geotechnical outcomes.</p> <p>An estimate of the amount of vegetation clearing required to prepare the seismic lines has been determined from GIS analysis of high-resolution satellite imagery (captured August 2019) combined with aerial photographic and aerial video imaging of proposed seismic lines captured during the baseline land condition assessment survey. For the northern survey area approximately 27% (65 ha) of seismic line area (242 ha) requires some degree of vegetation clearance. For the southern survey area approximately 5% (1.8 ha) of seismic line area (36 ha) requires some degree of vegetation clearance. These estimates by line are provided in Table 1.</p> <p>The seismic survey method uses reflected sound waves (seismic) to image the subsurface rock layers. The sound waves are generated by a vibroseis truck (source) on the ground surface, travel through the subsurface and are reflected from geological boundaries and are recorded by cable-less geophone nodes (receivers) upon return to the surface.</p> <p>Temporary accommodation camps for up to 50-60 personnel will be setup in the northern and southern survey areas for the duration of the seismic surveys (refer Figure 1). Water will be required during the seismic survey for camp operations, line preparation and rehabilitation activities.</p> |
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| Current EMP text | | | | | Amended EMP text | | | | |
| | | | | | <p>Water supply for the seismic exploration program will be under the Sweetpea Water Extraction Licence GRF10346. Non-potable water for camp operations, wastewater treatment plant, dust suppression and track maintenance are estimated to require approximately 365,000 L (refer Section 6.2.1). Where and if required, Sweetpea will seek permission from the owner of the bores for water extraction purposes. Potable water will either be carted to site from a commercially available water supply source or treated groundwater from site.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Regulated surface activities - Gravity survey</p> <p>The ground gravity survey proposed for the northern survey area will be undertaken both during and just after the seismic survey. Gravity measurements are proposed to be taken in a 2 km grid spacing within the permit boundary. In addition, several high-density (measurements every 200 m) gravity transects will be taken along seismic lines. The grid survey and transects are estimated to take about 20 to 25 days.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Proposed schedule</p> <p>New section.....</p> | | | | | <p>Proposed schedule</p> <p>The activities planned on EP136 were deferred through factors such as Covid 19, equipment availability, exploration activity results, and/or land access negotiations. The completion of the seismic program, civil construction and water bore schedule, as well as the well drilling, HFS and well testing program under this EMP will be dependent on a number of factors. Below provides an overarching schedule for the regulated activities, however final commercial decisions to progress the full described activities will dependent on several factors.</p> <p>Seismic program schedule</p> <p>An initial seismic program on EP136 was delivered in the northern survey area during July 2022. The seismic survey consisted of seven seismic lines covering a total of 83.31 km or 41.65 ha, or 17% of the approved survey area. All activities for the seismic program were completed within EP136 boundary and all within Tanumbirini Station.</p> <p>The completion of the full proposed seismic program in both the northern and southern areas of EP136 remains on hold until further notice, however once decision to proceed to commence, it is estimated that the program will take up to 50-65 days, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line preparation: 14 days, with contingency of 4 days • Data recording: 35 days, with contingency of 10 days • Line rehabilitation: progressively over 30 days, with contingency of 3 days. <p>The ground gravity survey proposed for the northern survey area will be undertaken both during and just after the seismic survey. Gravity measurements are proposed to be taken in a 2 km grid spacing within the northern survey area. In addition, several high-density (measurements every 200 m) gravity transects will be taken along seismic lines. The grid survey and transects are estimated to take 20-25 days.</p> <p>Wet season contingencies are outlined in Section 3.3, Appendix B. An erosion hazard assessment has been completed for this EMP and indicates site conditions do not reach trigger point levels for any of the erosion hazard assessment criteria except for waterway disturbance. The proposed disturbance of the waterways is not anticipated to provide long term impacts with the reinstatement of creek and drainage line crossings to original topography immediately after the activity.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Environmental Impacts and Inherent Risks</p> <p>An environmental risk assessment was undertaken for this EMP. The impact causing activities and their relative likelihood of occurrence are presented in Table 2. The inherent risk assessment results are based on the proposed exploration activities and the timescale for land disturbance. The full risk assessment for the activities is presented in Section 6.0 of the EMP and Appendix A.</p> <p>Table 2 Exploration Activity Inherent Risk Assessment Result</p> | | | | | <p>Environmental Impacts and Inherent Risks</p> <p>An environmental risk assessment was undertaken for Sweetpea's planned regulated activities in the development of the EMP. The impact causing activities and their relative likelihood of occurrence are presented in Table 3. The inherent risk assessment results are based on the proposed exploration activities and the timescale for land disturbance.</p> <p>Table 3 Exploration Activity Inherent Risk Assessment Results</p> | | | | |

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| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
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Current EMP text

| Activity | Environmental Factors | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | Disturbance | | | | | | | Pollution | | | |
| | Land / Waterways | Bushfire | Flora, Vegetation & Weeds | Groundwater | Fauna & Habitat | Cultural Heritage & Sacred Sites | People and Communities | Soil & Surface Water | Air Quality & Emissions | Groundwater | Noise, Vibration and Lighting |
| Main Camp and Fly Camp Operations | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Access - Creek Crossing - All Weather Access | Medium | Low | Medium | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Access – ongoing maintenance | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Lease Pad Operations | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Groundwater extraction/use | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| DST Operations | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Wastewater Management | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Low | Medium | Low |
| Wet Weather Operation & Maintenance | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |

The EMP has assessed that the regulated well activity and associated activities pose an acceptable risk through the implementation of control measures that allow all risks to be reduced to ALARP.

Nonetheless, ALARP is not a final position over the life of the regulated activity. Ongoing monitoring will allow for the discovery of new mitigation measures that could be implemented.

Key environmental risk mitigation areas covered in the DST EMP include:

- Protection of aquifers
- Management of the supply of groundwater for exploration activities in a sustainable manner
- Management of well operations, including flaring activities, to minimise potential for bushfires as result of activities
- Management of flowback activities to minimise the release of gas to the atmosphere
- Management of hydraulic fluids and chemicals to ensure no contact with aquifers or soil or soil substrate or natural water ways (i.e. Newcastle Creek)
- Management of waste and wastewater, including prevention of spills
- Mitigating the introduction and spread of weeds
- Sacred sites and cultural heritage protected

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Amended EMP text

| Activity | Environmental Factors | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | Disturbance | | | | | | | Pollution | | | |
| | Land / Waterways | Bushfire | Flora, Vegetation & Weeds | Groundwater | Fauna & Habitat | Cultural Heritage & Sacred Sites | People and Communities | Soil & Surface Water | Air Quality & Emissions | Groundwater | Noise, Vibration and Lighting |
| Main Camp and Fly Camp Operations | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |

| Activity | Environmental Factors | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | Disturbance | | | | | | | Pollution | | | |
| | Land / Waterways | Bushfire | Flora, Vegetation & Weeds | Groundwater | Fauna & Habitat | Cultural Heritage & Sacred Sites | People and Communities | Soil & Surface Water | Air Quality & Emissions | Groundwater | Noise, Vibration and Lighting |
| Preparation of seismic lines – existing access tracks | Low | Medium | Low | - | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low |
| Preparation of Seismic Lines – new tracks that require vegetation clearing | Medium | High | Medium | - | Low | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Seismic data acquisition and ground gravity survey (vehicle movement) | Low | Medium | Low | - | Low | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Ground gravity survey | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Access track construction | Medium | Medium | Medium | - | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low |
| Well pad construction | Medium | Medium | Medium | - | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low |
| Gravel pit development | Medium | Medium | Medium | - | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low |
| Access - Creek Crossing - All Weather Access | Medium | Low | Medium | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Access – ongoing maintenance | Medium | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Well Site Operations | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Groundwater extraction/use | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| Groundwater monitoring bore drilling | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| DST Operations | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Wastewater Management | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Low | Medium | Low |
| Wet Weather Operation & Maintenance | Medium | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |

The EMP has assessed that the regulated surface activities, well activities and associated activities pose an acceptable risk through the implementation of control measures that allow all risks to be reduced to ALARP.

Nonetheless, ALARP is not a final position over the life of the regulated activity. Ongoing monitoring will allow for the discovery of new mitigation measures that could be implemented.

Key environmental risk mitigation areas covered in the DST EMP include:

- Protection of aquifers
- Land management (including soil, erosion and sediment control measures)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|--|---|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|
| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
| Current EMP text | | | | Amended EMP text | | | | | |
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the supply of groundwater for exploration activities in a sustainable manner • Management of bushfires • Management of well operations, including flaring activities, to minimise potential for bushfires as result of activities • Management of flowback activities to minimise the release of gas to the atmosphere • Management of hydraulic fluids and chemicals to ensure no contact with aquifers or soil or soil substrate or natural water ways (i.e. Newcastle Creek) • Management of waste and wastewater, including prevention of spills • Mitigating the introduction and spread of weeds • Sacred sites and cultural heritage protected. <p>.....</p> | | | | | |
| <p>1.1 Background</p> <p>Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd ("Sweetpea"), the Native Title Parties and the Northern Land Council ("NLC") are parties to the Exploration Agreement for Petroleum Exploration Permit 136 ("EP136") dated 18 July 2012 ("Exploration Agreement"). Sweetpea are the Title Holder and Operator of EP136 and are fully owned subsidiary of Tamboran Resources Ltd. (Tamboran) with a 100% interest in EP136 in the Beetaloo Sub-basin (Figure 3).</p> <p>Sweetpea has identified the northern and southern parts of EP136 as potentially prospective areas for hydrocarbon exploration based on its regional evaluation and analysis of publicly available exploration datasets. Proposed exploration activities in the northern area include a seismic survey; civil works on well lease pads and access tracks, and the installation of groundwater monitoring bores which are each subject to previous environmental approvals. This EMP is related to the planned drilling, hydraulic fracture-stimulation (HFS), well testing and related well activities for exploration wells within the northern part of EP136.</p> <p>Sweetpea was granted title to EP136 on 28 August 2012 and the Current Instrument setting out the permit term and minimum work program requirements is dated 30 November 2021. In current Permit Year 4 (ending 27 August 2022) Sweetpea is required to carry out at least the minimum of 60 km 2D seismic survey and drill one vertical exploration well. In Permit Year 5 (ending 27 August 2023) the minimum work program requires Sweetpea to enter a vertical exploration well, side-track, drill a horizontal well, conduct hydraulic fracturing, complete and test; and an assessment of petroleum resource potential. Sweetpea will extend the work program period to 2025 either through an approved renewal of the permit, or suspension of work program conditions for Years 4 and 5 and extension of term.</p> <p>Sweetpea's planned 2022 Exploration Work Program includes commencement of the 2D seismic survey, the civil construction of up to seven exploration lease pads and their associated access tracks, gravel pits and groundwater monitoring bores in preparation for well drilling, HFS and well testing activities within the northern part of EP136. The well activities described in this EMP build upon Sweetpea's Seismic and Water Bore EMP (Seismic EMP – SWP1-04) and the Civil Construction and Water Bore EMP (C&WB EMP – SWP2-03). The Seismic EMP was approved by the Minister for Environment on 2 November 2020 and the C&WB EMP was approved on 12 January 2022.</p> <p>The location for well drilling, HFS and well testing activities planned is shown in Figure 4. These activities will be carried out on the Tanumbirini Station perpetual pastoral lease (PPL).</p> <p>This Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture-Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan (DST EMP) forms the basis of Sweetpea's application to the Northern Territory (NT) Minister for Environment for the proposed exploration drilling, stimulation and testing program. The EMP has been prepared with reference to clauses in the Schedule of Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirements 2021, the Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT Code of Practice (2019), Section 58 of the NT Petroleum Act (1984) and the Petroleum Environment Regulations (2016) and Exploration Agreements between Sweetpea, Native Title Holders and the Northern Land Council (NLC).</p> | | | | <p>1.1 Background</p> <p>Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd ("Sweetpea"), the Native Title Parties and the Northern Land Council ("NLC") are parties to the Exploration Agreement for Petroleum Exploration Permit 136 ("EP136") dated 18 July 2012 ("Exploration Agreement"). Sweetpea are the Title Holder and Operator of EP136 and are fully owned subsidiary of Tamboran Resources Ltd (Tamboran) with a 100% interest in EP136 in the Beetaloo Sub-basin (Figure 5).</p> <p>Sweetpea has identified the northern and southern parts of EP136 as potentially prospective areas for hydrocarbon exploration based on its regional evaluation and analysis of publicly available exploration datasets. This Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing (DST) Environment Management Plan (EMP) has been updated to consolidate all Sweetpea's exploration activities approved by the Minister into one EMP for exploration activities within EP136. The exploration activities comprise of seismic surveys, ground gravity survey, civil works to construct well sites and access tracks, installation of groundwater monitoring bores, and supporting exploration activities which have been subject to previous environmental approvals and activities for well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing.</p> <p>Sweetpea was granted title to EP136 on 28 August 2012 and the current Instrument setting out the permit term and minimum work program requirements is dated 24 July 2024. In current Permit Year 2 (ending 23 July 2026) Sweetpea is required to carry out the drilling and multistage fracture stimulation of one horizontal exploration well.</p> <p>In Permit Year 3 (ending 23 July 2027) the minimum work program requires Sweetpea to evaluate acquired data in Year 2, integrate new geological and technical data into current exploration models, and perform an assessment of petroleum resource potential. In Permit Year 4 (ending 23 July 2028) Sweetpea is required to conduct geological, geophysical and/or engineering studies, and assess for commercialisation opportunities. In Permit Year 5 (ending 23 July 2029) the minimum work program requires Sweetpea to perform development viability assessments and to prepare for renewal of the Exploration Permit Term, or application for a Retention Licence / Production Licence.</p> <p>Sweetpea will extend the work program period to 2030 through suspension of work program conditions for Year 2 and extension of term for a period of 18-months.</p> <p>This Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture-Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan (DST EMP) formed the basis of Sweetpea's application to the Northern Territory (NT) Minister for Environment. The EMP has been prepared and updated with reference to clauses in the Schedule of Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirements 2021, the Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT Code of Practice (2019), Section 58 of the NT Petroleum Act (1984) and the Petroleum Environment Regulations (2016) and Exploration Agreements between Sweetpea, Native Title Holders and the Northern Land Council (NLC).</p> <p>This EMP update includes the surface and well-regulated activities that are required for Sweetpea to operate in EP136 for the period of 2022-2027. As at this date of this EMP version, there have been 4 regulation 22 notifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWP4-3.1 update wording in EMP for fencing, asset protection zone, stormwater release values, freeboard, drilling sump waste transfers • SWP4-3.2 Roll up of remaining EP136 seismic exploration EMP activities (SWP1-4) | | | | | |

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|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|
| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|

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| Current EMP text | Amended EMP text |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWP4-3.3 Roll up of remaining EP136 civil and water bore EMP activities (SWP2-3) SWP4-3.4 EP136 DST EMP update to incorporate changes from Regulation 22s above. |

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|--|---|--|-----|----------------|----------|--|---------------------|--------|-----------------|---|-------|-----------------|-------|--|---------------------------|---|--|---------|--|-----|----------------|----------|--|---------------------|--------|---------------|---|-----------------|---|-------|-----------------|-------|--|---------------------------|---|
| <p>1.2 Project Proponent</p> <p>.....</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Company</td> <td>Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd, wholly owned by Tamboran Resources Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ABN</td> <td>42 074 750 879</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMP Name</td> <td>Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unique Identity No.</td> <td>SWP4-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Contact</td> <td>Gibson Porkime NT Operations Manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phone</td> <td>+61 2 8330 6626</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>gibson.porkime@tamboran.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registered Postal Address</td> <td>Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd C/-Tamboran Resources Limited GPO Box 4025 Darwin, NT 0801 Australia</td> </tr> </table> <p>Sweetpea will notify and provide updated details to the Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade (DITT) and the Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS) in the case that there is a change to contact details for the title holder.</p> | Company | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd, wholly owned by Tamboran Resources Ltd | ABN | 42 074 750 879 | EMP Name | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT | Unique Identity No. | SWP4-2 | Primary Contact | Gibson Porkime NT Operations Manager | Phone | +61 2 8330 6626 | Email | gibson.porkime@tamboran.com | Registered Postal Address | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd C/-Tamboran Resources Limited GPO Box 4025 Darwin, NT 0801 Australia | <p>1.2 Project Proponent</p> <p>.....</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Company</td> <td>Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd, wholly owned by Tamboran Resources Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ABN</td> <td>42 074 750 879</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMP Name</td> <td>Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unique Identity No.</td> <td>SWP4-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Modifications</td> <td>SWP4-3.1 Stormwater release criteria, Bunding management and Asset protection zone SWP4-3.2 incorporate the remaining seismic exploration activities from the EP136 Seismic Exploration Program EMP (SWP1-4) SWP4-3.3 incorporate the remaining civil and water bore activities from the EP136 Civil and Water Bore Drilling Environment Management Plan (EMP) (SWP2-3) SWP4-3.4 EP136 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan consolidated EMP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Contact</td> <td>Matt Kernke VP, Environment and Permit Approvals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phone</td> <td>+61 2 8330 6626</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>tamboran.contact@tamboran.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registered Postal Address</td> <td>Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd C/-Tamboran Resources Limited GPO Box 4025 Darwin, NT 0801 Australia</td> </tr> </table> <p>Sweetpea will notify and provide updated details to the Department of Mining and Energy (DME) and the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE) in the case that there is a change to contact details for the title holder.</p> | Company | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd, wholly owned by Tamboran Resources Ltd | ABN | 42 074 750 879 | EMP Name | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT | Unique Identity No. | SWP4-3 | Modifications | SWP4-3.1 Stormwater release criteria, Bunding management and Asset protection zone SWP4-3.2 incorporate the remaining seismic exploration activities from the EP136 Seismic Exploration Program EMP (SWP1-4) SWP4-3.3 incorporate the remaining civil and water bore activities from the EP136 Civil and Water Bore Drilling Environment Management Plan (EMP) (SWP2-3) SWP4-3.4 EP136 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan consolidated EMP | Primary Contact | Matt Kernke VP, Environment and Permit Approvals | Phone | +61 2 8330 6626 | Email | tamboran.contact@tamboran.com | Registered Postal Address | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd C/-Tamboran Resources Limited GPO Box 4025 Darwin, NT 0801 Australia |
| Company | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd, wholly owned by Tamboran Resources Ltd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ABN | 42 074 750 879 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EMP Name | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unique Identity No. | SWP4-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary Contact | Gibson Porkime NT Operations Manager | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phone | +61 2 8330 6626 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Email | gibson.porkime@tamboran.com | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Registered Postal Address | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd C/-Tamboran Resources Limited GPO Box 4025 Darwin, NT 0801 Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| EMP Name | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing EMP EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unique Identity No. | SWP4-3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modifications | SWP4-3.1 Stormwater release criteria, Bunding management and Asset protection zone SWP4-3.2 incorporate the remaining seismic exploration activities from the EP136 Seismic Exploration Program EMP (SWP1-4) SWP4-3.3 incorporate the remaining civil and water bore activities from the EP136 Civil and Water Bore Drilling Environment Management Plan (EMP) (SWP2-3) SWP4-3.4 EP136 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan consolidated EMP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary Contact | Matt Kernke VP, Environment and Permit Approvals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phone | +61 2 8330 6626 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Email | tamboran.contact@tamboran.com | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Registered Postal Address | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd C/-Tamboran Resources Limited GPO Box 4025 Darwin, NT 0801 Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>1.3 Project Description</p> <p>The regulated well activity and associated activities to be carried out under the DST EMP include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the size of the camp approved under previous EMPs from 1.3 ha to 2.5 ha. Exploration activities at up to seven well pads, including but not limited to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration well drilling and completions – vertically to an expected depth of 3,250m +/- 200 m total vertical depth (TVD) (however, the ultimate total depth could be greater or lesser than this estimate but is not anticipated to impact environmental risk), and with a target measured depth range of horizontal wells from 4,100 m to 6,200 m (this would include a lateral section of between approximately 1,000 m and 3,000 m). It is noted that subsurface well paths will not go outside the EP136 boundary. Multi-staged hydraulic fracture stimulation (horizontal wells and associated vertical wells), including water storage. Production testing and follow up testing, monitoring and work-over activities and management of wastewater. Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services. All activities associated with the plugging, abandonment, decommissioning and / or remediation of wells after testing and monitoring has been completed. Any other minor works ancillary to the above-mentioned works. | <p>1.3 Project Description</p> <p>The regulated activities and associated activities to be carried out under this EMP include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2D seismic exploration activities within the northern and southern survey area of EP136, including ground gravity survey in northern survey area. Land and vegetation clearing to allow construction of seven well pads, access tracks, accommodation camp and gravel pits. Use, maintenance and upgrade (where required) of the existing pastoral access tracks for purpose of access into the permit area. Repurpose sections of seismic line 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 for access tracks to the well sites from either the eastern access track or the western access track options. Construction and operation of accommodation camp to support personnel undertaking construction works and future well site operations. Construction of seven (7) exploration well sites, including drill pad and tank pad and access tracks to each exploration well site. The installation of groundwater bores pads and bores to support construction and exploration well drilling and operations, including on Tanumbirini Station and Beetaloo Station. |
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|--|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--|-------|---|------|-----------------|
| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
| Current EMP text | | | | | Amended EMP text | | | | |
| | | | | | <p>8. Water extraction at the exploration well sites for civil construction operations, on-going camp operations and well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing (extraction under an approved water extraction licence under the NT Water Act 1992)</p> <p>9. Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services</p> <p>10. Resource extraction of up to ten (10) gravel pits to support the construction and maintenance of access tracks, exploration well sites and the accommodation camp.</p> <p>11. Regulated well activities at the seven well pads, including but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exploration well drilling and completions – vertically to an expected depth of 3,250m +/- 200 m total vertical depth (TVD) (however, the ultimate total depth could be greater or lesser than this estimate but is not anticipated to impact environmental risk), and with a target measured depth range of horizontal wells from 4,100 m to 6,200 m (this would include a lateral section of between approximately 1,000 m and 3,000 m). It is noted that subsurface well paths will not go outside the EP136 boundary. ii. Multi-staged hydraulic fracture stimulation (horizontal wells and associated vertical wells), including water storage. iii. Production testing and follow up testing, monitoring and work-over activities and management of wastewater. iv. Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services. v. All activities associated with the plugging, abandonment, decommissioning and / or remediation of wells after testing and monitoring has been completed. <p>12. Any other minor works ancillary to the above-mentioned works.</p> | | | | |
| <p>1.4 Project Location and Footprint</p> <p>New section.....</p> | | | | | <p>1.4 Project Location and Footprint</p> <p>1.4.1 Seismic survey area</p> <p>The seismic exploration survey areas are split into two distinct areas on EP136, which are referred to as the northern survey area and the southern survey area. The ground gravity survey is in the northern survey area only.</p> <p>The northern survey area occurs on Tanumbirini Station (NT Portion (Por) 701) and Beetaloo Station (NT Por 702), extending in places to neighbouring exploration permit areas, EP76, EP161 and EP(A)354 (Figure 6). The proposed seismic survey within the northern survey area comprises 14 seismic lines, covering 480.29 km in length. The northern survey footprint is 242.15 hectare (ha) in size (assuming 5 m wide lines) and includes the 2-ha temporary field camp provisionally located on Tanumbirini Station on the southern side of the Carpentaria Highway.</p> <p>The southern survey area covers part of Anthony Lagoon Station (NT Por 3861) and Eva Downs Station (NT Por 244), extending into the neighbouring exploration permit area EP169 (Figure 7). The proposed seismic activities within the southern survey area comprises of two seismic lines, covering 68.99 km in length. The southern survey footprint is 36.50 ha in size (assuming 5 m wide lines) including a 2-ha temporary field camp. The field camp is proposed to be located on Eva Downs Station at the intersection of the two seismic lines and adjacent to the Barkly Stock Route.</p> <p>The geographical coordinates, length and area of each of the lines for the seismic survey are provided in Table 4. The geographical coordinates and area of the temporary field camps are also provided.</p> | | | | |

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|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|
| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
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| Current EMP text | Amended EMP text |
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Table 4 Geographical Coordinates and Footprint of the seismic exploration program and water bore pads

| Activity Area | Station | Coordinates of Seismic Line | | | | Total Length (km) ^a | Total Area (Ha) ^a | Area and % of Vegetation Disturbance Required ^a |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Start of line | | End of Line | | | | |
| | | Lat | Long | Lat | Long | | | |
| Northern Survey Area | | | | | | | | |
| Line 1 | Beetaloo | -16.86660 | 134.45300 | -16.86660 | 134.66800 | 22.92 | 11.46 | 1.39 (0.57%) |
| Line 2 | Beetaloo | -16.81160 | 134.44300 | -16.81160 | 134.82900 | 41.10 | 20.55 | 4.92 (2.03%) |
| Line 3 | Beetaloo | -16.75830 | 134.45300 | -16.75830 | 134.76500 | 33.32 | 16.66 | 3.34 (1.38%) |
| Line 4 | Beetaloo | -16.71090 | 134.48700 | -16.71070 | 134.81800 | 35.31 | 17.66 | 2.51 (1.04%) |
| Line 5 | Beetaloo | -16.67080 | 134.45500 | -16.67100 | 134.79100 | 35.88 | 17.94 | 4.23 (1.75%) |
| Line 6 | Tanumbirini | -16.63940 | 134.48700 | -16.64070 | 134.77300 | 30.50 | 15.25 | 6.36 (2.63%) |
| Line 7 | Tanumbirini | -16.60040 | 134.48700 | -16.60130 | 134.74300 | 27.31 | 13.66 | 6.08 (2.51%) |
| Line 8 | Tanumbirini | -16.55620 | 134.48700 | -16.55660 | 134.70900 | 23.72 | 11.86 | 5.70 (2.35%) |
| Line 9 | Tanumbirini | -16.51710 | 134.41900 | -16.51820 | 134.68000 | 27.89 | 13.95 | 6.85 (2.83%) |
| Line 10 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.48600 | 134.51500 | -16.88040 | 134.50900 | 43.66 | 21.83 | 4.97 (2.05%) |
| Line 11 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.48510 | 134.55800 | -16.88040 | 134.55900 | 43.75 | 21.88 | 6.88 (2.84%) |
| Line 12 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.50440 | 134.60700 | -16.88050 | 134.60600 | 41.61 | 20.81 | 4.69 (1.94%) |
| Line 13 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.50440 | 134.65400 | -16.88070 | 134.65400 | 41.61 | 20.81 | 5.88 (2.43%) |
| Line 14 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.55610 | 134.70800 | -16.84290 | 134.70300 | 31.71 | 15.86 | 1.45 (0.60%) |
| LP1 Camp | Tanumbirini | -16.51936 | 134.51056 | - | - | - | - | - |

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|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|
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|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|

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| Current EMP text | Amended EMP text |
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| Activity Area | Station | Coordinates of Seismic Line | | | | Total Length (km) [#] | Total Area (Ha) [*] | Area and % of Vegetation Disturbance Required [*] |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Start of line | | End of Line | | | | |
| | | Lat | Long | Lat | Long | | | |
| Water Bore LP1 | Tanumbirini | -16.51766 | 134.51515 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Water Bore LP3 | Tanumbirini | -16.55919 | 134.55649 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Water Bore LP7-1 | Beetaloo | -16.65093 | 134.59906 | - | - | - | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| Water Bore LP8 | Beetaloo | -16.66792 | 134.55848 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| **Northern footprint total | | | | | | 480.29 | 243.75 | 66.85 (27.42%) |
| Southern Survey Area | | | | | | | | |
| Line 1 | Anthony Lagoon | -18.00350 | 134.48700 | -17.97020 | 134.76600 | 30.19 | 15.10 | 0.74 (2.03%) |
| Line 10 | Eva Downs | -17.62810 | 134.70400 | -17.97660 | 134.69800 | 38.80 | 19.40 | 1.03 (2.82%) |
| Field Camp | Eva Downs | -17.96507 | 134.69708 | - | - | - | 2.00 | - |
| Southern footprint total | | | | | | 68.99 | 36.50 | 1.77 (4.85%) |
| Total footprint | | | | | | 549.28 | 280.25 | 68.62 (24.48%) |

^{*} Total area based on 5 m wide seismic lines. [#] Total length km does not include the two field camps.
[^] Total area and % vegetation disturbance required has been calculated based off GIS modelling of shrub and tree vegetation types only (Refer to Appendix O).

1.5 Land Tenure and Access
1.5.1 Government Departments
A central accommodation camp to support exploration activities is proposed to be located at the Highway Camp location (as per Seismic EMP) or Lease Pad 1 (as per C&WB EMP) - with a preference for the Lease Pad 1 camp location. If the Highway Camp location is selected an Access Authority (AA 9) from DITT is required as it is outside EP136. No further authorities are required for the Lease Pad 1 Camp, as it is within EP136.
Sweetpea are finalising the required agreements with registered native title parties' body corporate, Northern Land Council (NLC) and the NT Government, prior to the AA 9 title being granted. It is anticipated that the agreement will be executed in the coming months as AA 9 consultations with Native Title Parties have now been completed.

1.5 Land Tenure and Access
1.5.1 Government Departments
Originally the EMP proposed for a camp off the permit area which required an Access Authority (AA 9 form) from DME. The accommodation camp has been constructed on EP136 near Lease Pad 1 (Maverick 1 well site). AA 9 form is no longer required.

1.5.2 Pastoral Properties
The proposed regulated well and associated exploration activities are entirely contained within Tanumbirini Station PPL in the northern section of EP136 to the south of the Carpentaria Highway. Sweetpea has undertaken consultation with both Tanumbirini Station to arrange access to undertake reconnaissance and scouting work on the property, including the baseline environmental and heritage assessments which informed this EMP.
For the avoidance of doubt, no exploration activities are proposed under this EMP to occur on the neighbouring Beetaloo PPL, including no provision under this EMP for horizontal drilling activities crossing into Beetaloo Station from Tanumbirini Station.
Sweetpea provided a final draft of EMP SWP3-1 to the Tanumbirini Station leaseholders in January 2022, which provided a complete summary of the proposed well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing scope covered in this EMP. Sweetpea had previously provided descriptions of the locations, program and scope. Sweetpea subsequently provided links to reputable scientific studies that provide further information (including the Final Report of the Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing in the Northern Territory; other Australian inquiries; US EPA's study of potential impact on drinking water resources; CSIRO review of community concerns about onshore gas

1.5.2 Pastoral Properties
The seismic exploration areas are located within four perpetual pastoral leases (PPL). The northern survey area occurs on Tanumbirini Station (NT Portion (Por) 701) and Beetaloo Station (NT Por 702) and the southern survey area occurs on Anthony Lagoon Station (NT Por 3861) and Eva Downs Station (NT Por 244). Sweetpea has undertaken consultation with the relevant pastoral station owners and/or their delegates over the course of the development of the EMP to arrange access to undertake reconnaissance and scouting work on their properties, including the baseline environmental and heritage assessments in November 2019 and May 2020 to inform the development of the EMP.
Access to the northern survey area will be via the Carpentaria Highway located approximately 132 km east from the Stuart Highway turnoff. The access to the survey area is anticipated to be from the proposed camp area at the northern end of Line 11 and from the existing pastoral track at Line 14. The water bore lease areas will be via existing pastoral tracks off the Carpentaria Highway west of Line 10 and between Line 11 and 12. Access to the southern survey area will be via the Barkly Stock Route Road, approximately 206 km south of the Highway Inn and 129 km east from the Stuart Highway turnoff. At the boundary of Eva Downs Station, the Barkly Stock Route becomes part of the pastoral lease area.

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| <p>development) to inform the Pastoral Lessees of the regulated activity, anticipated environmental impacts and risks, environmental outcomes and consequences for the pastoralist's activities.</p> <p>Sweetpea is continuing the process of resolving an access agreement with the leaseholder in accordance with the Petroleum Act 1984 (NT) and Petroleum Regulations. Sweetpea expects that a LAA may ultimately be determined through the Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT), as per the Petroleum Act 1984 (NT); however, Sweetpea always remain open to determining a LAA through negotiations. Sweetpea have considered a range of possible environmental impacts and disturbance as a result of the planned operations and will implement the following in an effort to minimise impacts:</p> <p>.....</p> | | | | | <p>Sweetpea have resolved the access agreement with the pastoral leaseholder in accordance with the Petroleum Act 1984 (NT) and Petroleum Regulations. The Land Access Agreement (LAA) was determined through the Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT), as per the Petroleum Act 1984 (NT). Sweetpea identified to the host pastoral properties the measures to be implemented to minimise impacts on the pastoral operations including:</p> <p>.....</p> | | | | |
| <p>1.5.3 Traditional Owners and Northern Land Council</p> <p>.....</p> <p>As part of the AA 9, a new Exploration Agreement is also being drafted to incorporate certain, limited areas outside of EP136 that could be used for 2D seismic acquisition and/or camp locations.</p> <p>The Exploration Agreement requires Sweetpea to provide an annual Work Program to the NLC and hold Work Program Meetings with the Native Title Party to be scheduled by the NLC. Sweetpea completed 2021 Work Program meetings held with the NLC and Native Title Parties during October 2021. Sweetpea presented the planned exploration activities for Quarter 4 2021 and beyond. Sweetpea also provided a final draft of the SWP3-1 EMP to the NLC in January 2022, and has incorporated feedback from the NLC into this EMP.</p> | | | | | <p>1.5.3 Traditional Owners and Northern Land Council</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The Exploration Agreement requires Sweetpea to provide annual Work Program to the NLC and hold Work Program Meetings with the Native Title Party to be scheduled by the NLC.</p> | | | | |
| <p>1.5.4 Aboriginal Area Protection Authority</p> <p>Sweetpea were issued an Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) Certificate for activities authorised by the Petroleum Act 1984 (NT) for petroleum exploration (reference RA2020/14- C2020/072 (AC2020/072)). AC2020/072 was issued following AAPA completing research and conducting meetings in June and July 2020, engaging with senior people in Katherine, Mataranka, Minyerri, Marlinja and Elliott about Sacred Sites and the works proposed by Sweetpea. The AAPA researcher confirmed what Sacred Sites are in the area and who has knowledge about the Sacred Sites that may need protection.</p> <p>On-country field surveys were completed with knowledgeable people, using 4WD vehicles and a helicopter. The field surveys and consultations focused on confirming where the Sacred Sites are and recording the wishes of senior people about how the sites can be protected.</p> <p>AC2020/072 allows all well drilling, hydraulic fracturing and well testing activities proposed under this EMP. AAPA have raised, formally, a more recent desire to undertake further consultation regarding water extraction from water bores covered under AC2020/072, however, although we support AAPA's ongoing consultation we would say it is not required for approval of this EMP as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conditions of AC2020/072 already require the protection of sacred sites associated with water holes in the Newcastle Creek region; 2. The Civils & Water Bore EMP is already approved and approves the use of greater than 100 ML of water extracted under the approved Water Extraction Licence (GRF10346); and 3. The NLC have confirmed that consultation with custodians regarding the proposed exploration and appraisal program has been completed as per the relevant Exploration Agreement. <p>Sweetpea agree entirely with AAPA that the key objective is the protection of identified sacred sites and has consulted with governmental and independent third-party hydrogeological experts to confirm that within the bounds of scientific certainty there is no connection between the Cambrian Limestone Aquifers (where water is proposed to be extracted from) at depths greater than 60 m and the ephemeral springs and shallow, seasonal aquifer systems. Sweetpea has contracted an independent study, at arm's length, that will be provided to AAPA and any other interested stakeholders. Further detail regarding the accepted interpretation of the hydrogeology of the Newcastle Creek water holes is included in Section 4.1.5.5.</p> <p>One limitation of AC2020/072 is that it allows for 'transit only' across the existing pastoral lease track at its intersection with Newcastle Creek in Restricted Work Area 2 (RWA2) - we say limitation in this instance as there is an</p> | | | | | <p>1.5.4 Aboriginal Area Protection Authority</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Sweetpea have two Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) Certificates for activities authorised by the Petroleum Act 1984 (NT) for petroleum exploration (reference RA2020/14 - C2020/072 and RA2021/169 - C2022/036).</p> <p>The AAPA certificates were issued following AAPA completing research and conducting meetings and engaging with senior people in Katherine, Mataranka, Minyerri, Marlinja and Elliott about Sacred Sites and the works proposed by Sweetpea. The AAPA researcher confirmed what Sacred Sites are in the area and who has knowledge about the Sacred Sites that may need protection.</p> <p>On-country field surveys were completed with knowledgeable people, using 4WD vehicles and a helicopter. The field surveys and consultations focused on confirming where the Sacred Sites are and recording the wishes of senior people about how the sites can be protected.</p> <p>AC2020/072 and AC2022/036 allow all the regulated surface activities, as well as the regulated well drilling, hydraulic fracturing and well testing activities proposed under this EMP. Sweetpea are committed to continuing to engage AAPA and to meeting the conditions specified in AC2020/072 to ensure risks to sacred sites and identified restricted work areas are managed.</p> | | | | |

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| <p>existing pastoral track across the creek in this location and we would propose only to maintain this crossing and minimise the risk of any damage to the creek bed or banks through erosion or other impacts. Given the works would be within the existing 'easement' created by the pastoral track we see no possibility of impacts to sacred sites (and no sacred sites are noted at the crossing). We are simply seeking approval to do routine maintenance and/or minor upgrades to improve the standard of the track and protect the existing environment.</p> <p>Sweetpea have been engaged with AAPA throughout 2021 to seek authority to undertake these minor works at this crossing to ensure it is suitable for use during wet weather, however, due to COVID19 and other operational delays the custodian consultation will now occur in early 2022. Sweetpea's contingency plan to the 'transit only' limitation is two-fold as discussed in the Proposed Schedule section above. Sweetpea are committed to meeting the conditions specified in the AAPA certificate to ensure risks to sacred sites and the identified Restricted Work Area are managed. Sweetpea are committed to continuing to engage AAPA and to meeting the conditions specified in AC2020/072 to ensure risks to sacred sites and identified restricted work areas are managed.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>1.6 Objectives The overall objective of this EMP is to provide comprehensive strategies to minimise environmental impacts and the risk of any inadvertent adverse outcomes resulting from Sweetpea's well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation (HFS) and well testing activities in the Beetaloo Sub-basin</p> | | | | | <p>1.6 Objectives The overall objective of this EMP is to provide comprehensive strategies to minimise environmental impacts and the risk of any inadvertent adverse outcomes resulting from Sweetpea's exploration activities in the Beetaloo Sub-basin.</p> | | | | |
| Section 2 – only minor editorial changes | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>3 Description of Regulated Activity 3.1 Proposed activity summary and schedule The exploration activities covered by this EMP comprises of drilling, HFS and well testing activities on the seven (7) exploration lease pads constructed under the C&WB EMP. An overview of the regulated activities proposed is summarised as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the size of the camp approved under previous EMPs from 1.3 ha to 2.5 ha. 2. Exploration activities at up to seven exploration lease pads for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exploration well drilling and completions – vertically to an expected depth of 3,250m +/- 200 m total vertical depth (TVD) (however, the ultimate total depth could be greater or lesser than this estimate but is not anticipated to impact environmental risk), and with a target measured depth range of horizontal wells from 4,100 m to 6,200 m (this would include a lateral section of between approximately 1,000 m and 3,000 m). It is noted that subsurface well paths will not go outside the EP136 boundary. b. Multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation, including water storage. c. Production testing and follow up testing, monitoring and work-over activities and management of wastewater. d. Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and/or services. e. All activities associated with the plugging, abandonment, decommissioning and / or remediation of wells after testing and monitoring has been completed. 3. Any other minor works ancillary to the above-mentioned works. <p>Table 7 presents the key components of the regulated activity and supporting activities. Section 6.2 presents the cumulative impacts of the regulated activities covered under this EMP and previous EMPs.</p> | | | | | <p>3 Description of Regulated Activity 3.1 Proposed activity summary The exploration activities comprise of 2D seismic surveys; civil works to construct well sites and access tracks, installation of groundwater monitoring bores, and supporting exploration activities which have been subject to previous environmental approvals and activities for well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing on seven (7) exploration well sites. The regulated well activity and associated activities to be carried out under the DST EMP include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2D seismic exploration activities within the northern and southern survey area of EP136, including ground gravity survey in northern survey area. 2. Land and vegetation clearing to allow construction of seven well pads, access tracks, accommodation camps and gravel pits. 3. Use, maintenance and upgrade (where required) of the existing pastoral access tracks for purpose of access into the permit area. 4. Repurpose sections of seismic line 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 for access tracks to the well sites from either the eastern access track or the western access track options. 5. Construction and operation of accommodation camp to support personnel undertaking construction works and future well site operations. 6. Construction of seven (7) exploration well sites, including drill pad and tank pad and access tracks to each exploration well site. 7. The installation of groundwater bores pads and bores to support construction and exploration well drilling and operations, including on Tanumbirini Station and Beetaloo Station. 8. Water extraction at the exploration well sites for civil construction operations, on-going camp operations and well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing (extraction under an approved water extraction licence under the NT Water Act 1992) 9. Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services 10. Resource extraction of up to ten (10) gravel pits to support the construction and maintenance of access tracks, exploration well sites and the accommodation camp. 11. Regulated well activities at the seven well pads, including but not limited to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exploration well drilling and completions - vertically to an expected depth of 3,250m +/- 200 m total vertical depth (TVD) (however, the ultimate total depth could be greater or lesser than this estimate but is not anticipated to impact | | | | |

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| | | | | | <p>environmental risk), and with a target measured depth range of horizontal wells from 4,100 m to 6,200 m (this would include a lateral section of between approximately 1,000 m and 3,000 m). It is noted that subsurface well paths will not go outside the EP136 boundary.</p> <p>ii. Multi-staged hydraulic fracture stimulation (horizontal wells and associated vertical wells), including water storage.</p> <p>iii. Production testing and follow up testing, monitoring and work-over activities and management of wastewater.</p> <p>iv. Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services.</p> <p>v. All activities associated with the plugging, abandonment, decommissioning and / or remediation of wells after testing and monitoring has been completed.</p> <p>12. Any other minor works ancillary to the above-mentioned works.</p> <p>Table 9 presents the key components of the regulated activity and supporting activities. Section 6.2 presents the cumulative impacts of the regulated activities covered under this EMP.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Table 7 Key Components of Regulated Activity and Supporting Activities | | | | | Table 9 Key Components of Regulated Activity and Supporting Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Proposed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Approvals Related</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AAPA Certificate</td> <td>RA2020/14-C2020/072</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Area of Exploration Lease (EP136)</td> <td>418,100 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Exploration Activity Area under this EMP</td> <td>170-176 ha dependent on access options</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land clearing under this EMP</td> <td>1.2 ha for increase of camp area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Exploration Activity Area under previous EMPs - Seismic EMP - C&WB EMP</td> <td>279 ha (on 549.28 km of seismic lines) 146 ha (across 7 lease pads)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of exploration lease pads approved under C&WB EMP</td> <td>Up to 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of wells</td> <td>Up to 7 vertical pilot to horizontal exploration wells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groundwater</td> <td>Gum Ridge Aquifer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extraction Licence # and volume</td> <td>GRF10346 299 ML/year Expiry - 31/12/2024</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of water extraction bores</td> <td>1-2 per exploration lease pad following installation in 2022 under C&WB EMP</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | Component | Proposed | Approvals Related | | AAPA Certificate | RA2020/14-C2020/072 | Total Area of Exploration Lease (EP136) | 418,100 ha | Total Exploration Activity Area under this EMP | 170-176 ha dependent on access options | Land clearing under this EMP | 1.2 ha for increase of camp area | Total Exploration Activity Area under previous EMPs - Seismic EMP - C&WB EMP | 279 ha (on 549.28 km of seismic lines) 146 ha (across 7 lease pads) | Number of exploration lease pads approved under C&WB EMP | Up to 7 | Number of wells | Up to 7 vertical pilot to horizontal exploration wells | Groundwater | Gum Ridge Aquifer | Extraction Licence # and volume | GRF10346 299 ML/year Expiry - 31/12/2024 | Number of water extraction bores | 1-2 per exploration lease pad following installation in 2022 under C&WB EMP | | | | | |
| Component | Proposed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approvals Related | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AAPA Certificate | RA2020/14-C2020/072 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Area of Exploration Lease (EP136) | 418,100 ha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Exploration Activity Area under this EMP | 170-176 ha dependent on access options | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land clearing under this EMP | 1.2 ha for increase of camp area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Exploration Activity Area under previous EMPs - Seismic EMP - C&WB EMP | 279 ha (on 549.28 km of seismic lines) 146 ha (across 7 lease pads) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of exploration lease pads approved under C&WB EMP | Up to 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of wells | Up to 7 vertical pilot to horizontal exploration wells | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groundwater | Gum Ridge Aquifer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Extraction Licence # and volume | GRF10346 299 ML/year Expiry - 31/12/2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of water extraction bores | 1-2 per exploration lease pad following installation in 2022 under C&WB EMP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Current EMP text | Amended EMP text |
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| Component | Proposed | Component | Proposed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated total groundwater usage (cumulative) | 897 ML (across 7 wells over 3-4 years) and equal to 299 ML/year as per Water Extraction Licence condition | Approvals Related | |
| Control Bores (expected) approved under Seismic and/or C&WB EMP | 7 or 14 dependent on aquifers present (note only 14 total water bores currently approved under prior EMPs, additional approval will be required for additional control bores) | AAPA Certificate | RA2020/14 - C2020/072; and RA2021/169 - C2022/036 |
| Impact Bores (expected) approved under Seismic and/or C&WB EMP | 7 or 14 dependent on aquifers present (note only 14 total water bores currently approved under prior EMPs, additional approval will be required for additional control bores) | Total Area of Exploration Lease (EP136) | 418,100 ha |
| Timeframe | | Total 2D Seismic Area | Northern survey footprint: 480.29 km / 242.15 ha Southern survey footprint: 68.99 km / 36.50 ha |
| Activity duration | Approximately April-December, annually, from 2022-2025 | Total Civil and Drilling Exploration Activity Area under this EMP | 170-176 ha dependent on access options |
| Duration of well drilling operations | Approximately 70 days per well, up to 7 wells total from 2022-2025 | Field camp sizing | Northern field camp – 2.5 ha Southern field camp - 2 ha |
| Duration of HFS operations | Approximately 10-30 days per well, up to 7 wells total from 2022-2025 | Number of exploration well sites | Up to 7 |
| Duration of well production testing | Approximately 90 days per well, with up to 300 days per well if production testing data are ambiguous and greater data volumes are required | Number of wells | Up to 7 vertical pilot to horizontal exploration wells |
| Personnel (estimates) | | Groundwater | Gum Ridge Aquifer |
| Operational workforce – civils | 20 (mostly drive-in/drive out (DIDO)) | Extraction Licence # and volume | GRF10346 299 ML/year Expiry - 31/12/2034 |
| Operational workforce – waterbore drilling | 8 (mostly DIDO) | Number of water extraction bores | 1-2 per exploration well site |
| Operational workforce – well drilling | 60 (mostly fly-in/fly-out (FIFO)) | Estimated total groundwater usage (cumulative) | 897 ML (across 7 wells over 3-4 years) and equal to 299 ML/year as per Water Extraction Licence condition |
| Operational workforce – HFS | 60 (mostly FIFO) | Control Bores (expected) approved under Seismic and/or C&WB EMP | 7 or 14 dependent on aquifers present |
| Operational workforce – testing | 6 (mostly FIFO) | Impact Bores (expected) approved under Seismic and/or C&WB EMP | 7 or 14 dependent on aquifers present |
| Environmental monitoring | 2-6 (DIDO) | Timeframe | |
| Cultural Managers | 2-6 (local) | Duration of 2D seismic program | Up to 85 days |
| Main Camp capacity (peak workforce) | Up to 100 (growth phased as needed) | Duration estimate for civil construction | 2-4 months per well site |
| Fly camp capacity per lease pad | Up to 12 | Duration of well drilling operations | Approximately 70 days per well, up to 7 wells total |
| Traffic Movement | | Duration of HFS operations | Approx. 10-30 days per well, up to 7 wells total |
| Peak movements for all activities (per day) | ~40-50 | Duration of well production testing | Approx. 90 days per well, with up to 300 days per well if production testing data are ambiguous and greater data volumes are required |
| Average movements per day for the first three months per well | ~44 | Rehabilitation | Rehabilitation will be progressive over the life of the exploration program. Rehabilitation would commence at completion of exploration activities and continued under a 5-year monitoring program. |
| Average movements per day for the balance | ~1-10 | Personnel (estimates) | |
| Truck load-out: wastewater transport | 5-15 trucks per well | Operational workforce – seismic | 20 (mostly drive-in/drive out (DIDO)) |
| Tanks | | Operational workforce – civils | 20 (mostly drive-in/drive out (DIDO)) |
| Closed-topped storage tanks | Up to 54 ML per wellpad | Operational workforce – waterbore drilling | 8 (mostly DIDO) |
| Maximum number of closed topped storage tanks | Up to 4 per well pad | Operational workforce – well drilling | 60 (mostly fly-in/fly-out (FIFO)) |
| Enclosed frac tanks (~80 KL) | 6 to 12 tanks per wellpad | | |
| Open topped treatment tank | Up to 50 ML per wellpad | | |
| Maximum number of open-topped treatment tanks | Up to 4 per wellpad | | |

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| Component | Proposed |
|---|--|
| HFS Lined open earthen pit – freshwater storage | 1 per pad (32 to 88 ML) |
| Number of Transfer Pumps | 2 x 8-inch pumps for transfer during frac operations per well pad and 2 x 4-inch pumps for transfer between tanks and pumping off rainwater from tops of enclosed tanks |
| Flowback Fluid: Volume – initial predicted Volume – predicted for off-site disposal | Up to ~20ML per well <1 ML per well |
| Produced Water: Volume – initial predicted Volume – predicted for off-site disposal | <1ML – wells are dry gas <1ML |
| HF Fluid, Proppant and emissions: Hydraulic fluid (Total) Proppant usage (Total) | Up to 90ML maximum for up to 50 stages per well (with likely exploration well stage range to be 15-30 in 2022 and 20-40 for 2023-24 to maintain water usage below 299 ML/yr limit) Up to 9,000 Tonne total for up to 50 stages per well |
| Greenhouse Gases and Emissions | |
| Flares: | Vertical flare preferred, but may use horizontal flare |
| tCO2-e emissions per annum (based on Financial Year July to June): | 96,242 to 217,811 tCO2-e per annum* |
| Large GHG Emitter threshold: | Possible to exceed the 100,000 tCO2-e in any one of the financial years over the course of program* |
| % of Australia's Total GHG Emission (2021) per year | 0.019% in year 1 up to 0.043% in year 4 (worse case) |
| Drilling cuttings and residue drilling fluid: | 650 to 850 m ³ per well |

*It is anticipated that a range of GHG emissions scenarios could result from exploration well tests on annual basis. GHG emissions from the activity will be materially reduced where production rates are or well test days are less than anticipated.

The activities described above are planned to commence in early- to mid-2022 and proposed to be continued over a multi-year period. Sweetpea propose to commence rig mobilisation in mid-2022 and commence the first drilling activities during Q3 2022. HFS activities will not commence until later in the year (following completion of mandatory baseline water monitoring), with testing activity to follow directly after the completion of HFS activities. Sweetpea proposes to commence drilling a vertical pilot exploration well and horizontal exploration well on Pad 1 (or alternatively Pad 3 or Pad 4) in the northern area of EP136. Sweetpea plan to drill a vertical and horizontal well pair in 2022 (i.e. a single well head and a single well as it relates to the seven wells approved under this EMP) in 2022, as outlined below, pending funding, timing of necessary approvals and schedule. The well is estimated to take up to 70 days to drill, up to approximately 30 days for HFS, followed by testing over 30 to 90 days. Approval is sought for the possibility of testing up to 300 days if testing data are ambiguous and a greater volume of data are required to inform future exploration and appraisal activities, this is considered more likely on the earlier wells in this seven-well program. Fracture stimulation and testing of these wells could occur in 2022 or 2023 pending timing of rig release, approvals and baseline water monitoring, and other necessary preparations. A high-level, indicative activity schedule for drilling, fracture stimulation and testing operations, is summarised below (note that some steps occur in parallel not in sequence) and in Table 8; testing and well maintenance activity is assumed to be ongoing throughout the period once wells are brought online for testing. The priority and order of wells and lease pads may be varied pending operational readiness, access feedback from stakeholders, and/or exploration results, however, there will be no change to the risk assessment and/or impact as a result of such schedule variations and Sweetpea will provide updates to DEPWS, DITT and any impacted stakeholders.

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| Component | Proposed |
|---|--|
| Environmental monitoring | 2-8 (DIDO) |
| Cultural Managers | 2-8 (local) |
| Main Camp capacity (peak workforce) | Up to 120 (growth phased as needed) |
| Fly camp capacity per exploration well site | Up to 12 |
| Traffic Movement | |
| Peak movements for all activities (per day) | ~40-50 |
| Average movements per day for the first three months per well | ~44 |
| Average movements per day for the balance | ~1-10 |
| Truck load-out: wastewater transport | 5-15 trucks per well |
| Tanks | |
| Closed-topped storage tanks | Up to 54 ML per wellpad |
| Maximum number of closed topped storage tanks | Up to 4 per well pad |
| Enclosed frac tanks (~80 KL) | 6 to 12 tanks per wellpad |
| Open topped treatment tank: | Up to 50 ML per wellpad |
| Maximum number of open-topped treatment tanks | Up to 4 per wellpad |
| HFS Lined open earthen pit – freshwater storage | 1 per pad (32 to 88 ML) |
| Number of Transfer Pumps | 2 x 8-inch pumps for transfer during frac operations per well pad and 2 x 4-inch pumps for transfer between tanks and pumping off rainwater from tops of enclosed tanks |
| Flowback Fluid: Volume – initial predicted Volume – predicted for off-site disposal | Up to ~20ML per well <1 ML per well |
| Produced Water: Volume – initial predicted Volume – predicted for off-site disposal | <1ML – wells are dry gas <1ML |
| HF Fluid, Proppant and emissions: Hydraulic fluid (Total) Proppant usage (Total) | Up to 90ML maximum for up to 50 stages per well (with likely exploration well stage range to be 15-30 in 2022 and 20-40 for 2023-24 to maintain water usage below 299 ML/yr limit) Up to 9,000 Tonne total for up to 50 stages per well |
| Greenhouse Gases and Emissions | |
| 2D seismic maximum tCO2-e emissions | 4,714.60 tCO2-e |
| Civil construction and water bore drilling maximum GHG emissions (tCO2-e) per well site | 1,914.3 to 2,129.9 tCO2-e |
| Flares: | Vertical flare preferred, but may use horizontal flare |
| tCO2-e emissions per annum (based on Financial Year July to June): | 96,242 to 217,811 tCO2-e per annum* |
| Large GHG Emitter threshold: | Possible to exceed the 100,000 tCO2-e in any one of the financial years over the course of program* |
| Component | |
| % of Australia's Total GHG Emission (2021) per year | 0.019% in year 1 up to 0.043% in year 4 (worse case) |
| Drilling cuttings and residue drilling fluid: | 650 to 850 m ³ per well |

*It is anticipated that a range of GHG emissions scenarios could result from exploration well tests on annual basis. GHG emissions from the activity will be materially reduced where production rates are or well test days are less than anticipated.

New section for schedule

3.2 Proposed activity schedule
3.2.1 2D seismic program
 In general, the seismic survey program is estimated to take up to 65 days:

- Line preparation: 14 days, with contingency of 4 days
- Data recording: 35 days, with contingency of 10 days
- Line rehabilitation: progressively over 30 days, with contingency of 3 days.

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The ground gravity survey proposed for the northern survey area will be undertaken both during and just after the seismic survey. Gravity measurements are proposed to be taken in a 2 km grid spacing within the northern survey area. In addition, several high-density (measurements every 200 m) gravity transects will be taken along seismic lines. The grid survey and transects are estimated to take 20-25 days.

An initial seismic program on EP136 was delivered in the northern survey area during July 2022. The seismic survey consisted of seven seismic lines covering a total of 83.31 km or 41.65 ha, or 17% of the approved survey area. All activities for the seismic program were completed within EP136 boundary and all within Tanumbirini Station.

Upon completion of the seismic data recording and line rehabilitation, the rehabilitation monitoring program was commenced for the remediation of the seismic line disturbance areas. Depending on the timing of civil construction and well drilling program for the well sites will determine on final rehabilitation success with some seismic lines identified as being repurposed for access tracks to the well sites.

An indicative schedule for seismic program is provided in Table 10.

Table 10 Indicative seismic exploration program

| Activity | Estimated duration |
|----------------------------|---|
| Camp setup | 3 days |
| Line preparation | 14 days |
| Data recording | 35 days |
| Ground Gravity Survey | 20 days |
| Progressive Rehabilitation | 30 days |
| Rehabilitation Monitoring* | Every 6 months for first 12 months, then every 12 months over 5 years |

* dependent on success of rehabilitation. If data obtained confirms early rehabilitation success, 5-year duration could be reduced based on scientific report

Wet season contingencies are proposed, as outlined in Section 3.3, Appendix B. An erosion hazard assessment has been completed (Appendix B) and indicates site conditions do not reach trigger point levels for any of the erosion hazard assessment criteria except for waterway disturbance. The proposed disturbance of the waterways is not anticipated to provide long term impacts with the reinstatement of creek and drainage line crossings to original topography immediately after the activity.

Experience in the permit areas indicates that extended rainfall events that will limit access usually don't start until mid-December. Where forecasts indicate rainfall is likely to result in an event that has potential to limit access to the work area, the seismic contractor will stabilise the current work areas and go into standby mode until such time they can assess the track condition after an event to recommence activities. If conditions do not allow the survey to resume in the current schedule, the decision will be made to either curtail the program or resume the survey in the dry season.

3.3 Seismic and gravity program

The surface exploration activities covered by this EMP comprise two 2D seismic surveys and a ground gravity survey. A description of the program is provided in the following sections:

3.3.1 Seismic data recording

The seismic surveys will be using the seismic reflection method. This method has a long history in the Australian petroleum industry, where it is generally used to delineate geological boundaries and structures. The method uses sound waves (seismic) to image the subsurface. The sound waves are generated by a Vibroseis truck (source) at the surface. The sound waves travel through the subsurface and are reflected from various geologic boundaries. Upon their return to the surface these are recorded by Geophones(receivers) (Plate 1).

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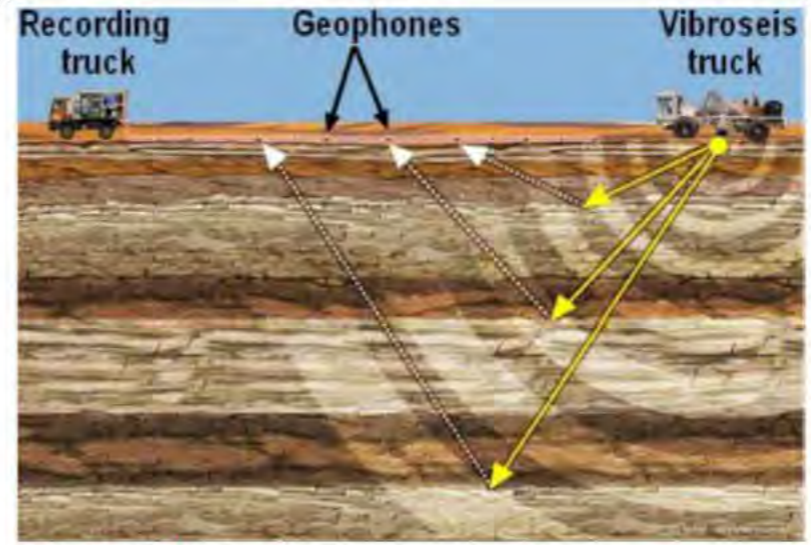


Plate 1 Seismic Field Operations

Vibroseis trucks have a vibrator pad which vibrates through a range of frequencies when the pad is lowered to the ground (Plate 2). Typically, 3 trucks, with a fourth in reserve work together, lowering their vibrator pads at regular points along the line, so that the vibration is localised.

The provisional data recording parameters considers a 6 km recording spread (3 km either side of the seismic vibrators) along the seismic line, and inline 20 m receiver spacing with the source points located half-way between the receivers. In total 1000-1800 channels (offset dependant) will be required for rolling and to ensure optimal logistics.

A cable-less nodal receiver system will be used to minimise environmental impacts (Plate 3).

There will be approximately 16-20 vehicles on permit area during the seismic program. Approximately 13 vehicles will be operating on the seismic lines at any time, comprising 3 or 4 vibrator trucks, a service truck, a recording truck and up to eight tray-back four-wheel drive (4WD) vehicles.

Along any single line, the following vehicle passes could be expected to occur during normal operations:

- Vibrator trucks - less than 5 passes for each truck
- Vibrator service truck - equivalent to vibrator passes
- Light vehicles - up to 20 passes in total
- Grader and dozer - less than 4 passes per line to allow for line preparation and track maintenance/rehabilitation.



Plate 2 Inova AHV-IV "Renegade" seismic vibrator



Plate 3 Nodal (left) recording systems

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The seismic survey will be conducted on pastoral properties and will be in a manner that will minimise impacts to the operations and disturbance on cattle. Plate 4 and Plate 5 show examples of seismic surveys which show that activities have minimal interference on the station activities and cattle welfare.



Plate 4 Example of 2019 survey showing seismic vibrator trucks passing cattle at a watering point on Alroy Downs Station, Barkly Region NT



Plate 5 Example of 2017 survey showing cattle response to passing vibrator trucks on South Nicholson Station, NT

3.3.2 Seismic line preparation

Seismic lines need to be prepared to a width of 4 to 5 m to allow access and safe passage for the seismic vehicles and support vehicles. This activity has the potential to be the greatest source of environmental impact because of associated loss of vegetation, loss of habitats and the possibility of soil destabilisation, creating increased risk of erosion and sedimentation, as well as weed establishment areas.

The preparation of seismic lines will be implemented in a manner that minimises the removal of vegetation, rootstock, topsoil and seed-load which thus reduces the risk of erosion and increases the rate of vegetation recovery.

The permanent creation of windrows along the sides of the seismic lines will be avoided and instead minimal vegetation will be removed to allow for natural regeneration from seed and rootstock. Wherever possible the seismic lines will weave around large shrubs and trees and avoid crossing drainage lines or creek channels. Where it is necessary to have crossings, detours will be made to find the least sensitive crossing point.

A total of 41 ephemeral creeks and drainage lines will be crossed during the seismic program in the northern survey area. Of these crossings, 20 occur on existing pastoral access tracks, while the remaining 21 crossings (on Tanumbirini Station) are new disturbances. In the southern survey area, five ephemeral creeks and drainage lines will be crossed which are already on existing fence lines, tracks and roadways. Controls for intersecting with creeks and drainage lines are detailed in Section 7.3 and Appendix B. At the time of the seismic survey, it is anticipated that the creeks and drainage lines will be dry.

The design of the seismic survey used existing pastoral access tracks or fence lines; however, approximately 212.27 km will require some level of preparation in the northern and southern survey areas. This will be achieved with the use of a Caterpillar 824G dozer which will provide access for the grader and subsequent field crew vehicles (i.e. light vehicles, vibrator truck and service truck). Previous work in the area suggests an average line preparation rate is 10-20 km a day for a dozer. The rate will depend on ground conditions and accessibility, as well as the amount of line preparation required.

Modern seismic line preparation methods aim to make minimum use of the dozer (blade) although, due to the nature of the terrain, e.g. erosion channels, gilgai ("crabhole") soils, dense vegetation that cannot be weaved around without long detours, etc., the dozer blade may be needed for short sections of seismic lines. It is expected that in this survey area, there will be long sections of line that require no blading by the dozer and, in such areas, the dozer will simply traverse the area with its blade up.

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The dozer, supported by a surveyor/line pointer, will be the first vehicle to access any unprepared seismic line. The objective of the dozer is solely to provide access for subsequent vehicles to safely traverse the seismic line. Thus, for those areas that can be accessed by the grader and/or the other seismic crew vehicles, the dozer blade will not be used. The dozer blade will only be used in those areas of denser vegetation that it may be difficult to avoid by weaving and to gain access erosion channels that often make it difficult for subsequent vehicles, including the grader, to access. Plate 6 and Plate 7 provide an example of the line preparation plant to be used including the 824 dozer and a grader. The grader presented is like that used during the 2012 Hess-Terrex survey. The grader will follow the dozer with the objective of making the seismic lines more trafficable to the subsequent seismic crew vehicles that need to safely access the lines. This will generally involve removing the ground unevenness (where required) but leaving some low vegetation, rootstock, seedstock and topsoil on the line, thus avoiding the creation of windrows. Additional measures to minimise impact to vegetation and soils during line preparation activities within buffers specified by the NT Land Clearing Guideline (2024), will be implemented by the seismic contractor. The Land Clearing Guideline recommended buffers include 25 to 50 m riparian buffers along the drainage lines and creek crossings, 200 m native vegetation buffers along the pastoral property boundaries and 50 m buffer for land adjoining NTG road reserves.



Plate 6 Example of 824 Wheeled Dozer



Photo taken 27/08/2020 from <https://www.motorsalesman.com/2009-komatsu-g8655-3e2-motor-grader-9653199>

Plate 7 Example of a Komatsu Grader

An interactive supervised classification method was used to assess the seismic line disturbance area. This assigned the ground type (i.e. bare earth, dry grass, grass, shrubs and trees) that would be encountered along each seismic line. Results are presented in Table 11 and shown in Appendix M.

Table 11 Ground Condition Description of Seismic Lines

| Line | Ground Condition Description (ha) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | Bare Earth | Dry Grass | Grass | Shrub | Tree ^a |
| Northern Survey Area | | | | | |
| Line 1 | 7.55 | 0.67 | 1.84 | 0.13 | 1.26 |
| Line 2 | 11.98 | 1.70 | 1.94 | 0.65 | 4.27 |
| Line 3 | 11.75 | 0.42 | 1.15 | 0.13 | 3.21 |
| Line 4 | 14.23 | 0.12 | 0.79 | 0.01 | 2.51 |
| Line 5 | 9.33 | 2.37 | 2.00 | 1.58 | 2.65 |
| Line 6 | 1.05 | 3.56 | 4.28 | 1.84 | 4.52 |
| Line 7 | 1.45 | 3.37 | 2.77 | 2.54 | 3.53 |
| Line 8 | 1.78 | 2.07 | 2.31 | 1.26 | 4.44 |
| Line 9 | 2.30 | 2.08 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 4.13 |

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| Line | Ground Condition Description (ha) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Bare Earth | Dry Grass | Grass | Shrub | Tree* |
| Line 10 | 10.79 | 2.56 | 3.50 | 1.71 | 3.26 |
| Line 11 | 9.98 | 1.93 | 3.07 | 2.15 | 4.73 |
| Line 12 | 10.21 | 2.09 | 3.80 | 0.62 | 4.08 |
| Line 13 | 10.03 | 1.86 | 3.00 | 1.06 | 4.82 |
| Line 14 | 12.93 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 0.28 | 1.17 |
| Northern Total | 115.36 | 25.51 | 33.92 | 16.68 | 48.58 |
| % of Survey | 48% | 11% | 14% | 7% | 20% |
| Southern Survey Area | | | | | |
| Line 1 | 7.55 | 0.67 | 1.64 | 0.13 | 1.26 |
| Line 2 | 11.98 | 1.70 | 1.94 | 0.65 | 4.27 |
| Southern Total | 115.36 | 25.51 | 33.92 | 16.68 | 48.58 |
| % of Survey | 48% | 11% | 14% | 7% | 20% |

*Tree classification based on >25 cm diameter; 1.3 m high

The seismic line disturbance area assessment has indicated that 73% of the northern survey area and 95% of the southern survey area occur within bare earth, dry grass and grass lands. The estimated area of the permit which will require a level of tree and shrub disturbance is 27% of the northern survey area, primarily within Tanumbirini Station and only 5% disturbance in the southern survey area. These numbers will be further reduced with the line preparation approach proposed in vegetated areas.

Overall, it is estimated based on the land condition of the survey area that the blade up method for line preparation will be used by the dozer and grader for approximately 90 to 95% of the time, minimising the disturbance to the soil structure and retaining a good retention of vegetation growth.

3.3.3 Seismic lines on existing access tracks and maintenance

The seismic lines on Beetaloo Station are aligned with a grid of existing north-south and east-west cattle station access tracks, with a spacing of approximately 5 km, as evidence by the satellite imagery analysis example shown in Plate 9. The full imagery is presented in Appendix M.

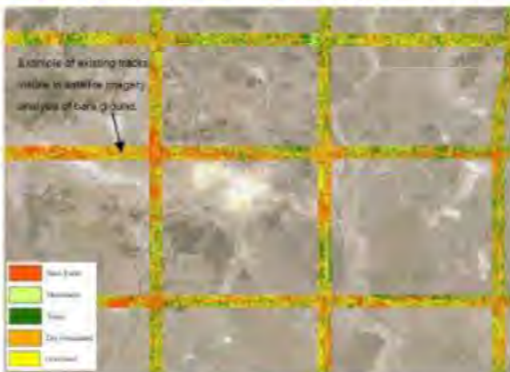


Plate 8 Example of satellite imagery showing existing tracks on Beetaloo Station

It is intended that (as far as possible) the seismic data will be recorded along these tracks. In areas where access via the existing tracks is inadequate for the seismic survey, i.e. parts of some lines will need to be prepared with a grader prior to seismic data recording. This was particularly evident where some of the existing tracks had vegetation regrowth along the line or where tracks are of poor condition following the previous wet seasons.

The access requirements on each property will be identified as part of the land access agreement, however Sweetpea have allowed for gates to be installed where access is required through existing fence lines. Crossing of waterways and drainage lines will be minimised wherever possible and efforts made to find the most suitable crossing point to minimise destabilising of the crossing.

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| | <p>Where any bulldozing is required, it will be preceded by environmental and archaeological surveys along the centre line of the proposed tracks. Wherever possible the new tracks will be located to avoid vegetated areas, to ensure root stock remains intact. Some clearing may be required in areas of thick vegetation where it is not possible to gain access without vegetation removal. Old growth vegetation (mature trees) will be avoided, especially trees with nesting hollows. All vehicles access will be restricted to the identified survey area.</p> <p>To provide flexibility with respect to avoidance of environmentally and culturally significant sites and mature trees, environmental and archaeological surveys have allowed for potential deviation away from the centre line track. Typically, such clearance will allow for line preparation to deviate up to 250 m away from the centre line.</p> <p>Maintenance will be required during and at completion of the seismic acquisition, including grading, watering and minor patching.</p> <p>No requirements for gravel pits are anticipated for the seismic surveys.</p> <p>3.3.4 Seismic lines on existing access tracks and maintenance</p> <p>A surveyor will follow behind the line preparation crew marking and recording the desired seismic receiver location. They will also record access routes, create mud maps and mark hazards. These allow for safer operations and reduced environmental impact.</p> <p>Each survey team will consist of one surveyor in a light 4WD vehicle and would only be required to make limited passes over a section of line.</p> <p>3.3.5 Ground gravity survey</p> <p>The ground gravity survey proposed for the northern survey area will be undertaken both during and just after the seismic survey. Gravity measurements are proposed to be taken in a 2 km grid spacing within the northern survey area. In addition, several high-density (measurements every 200 m) gravity transects will be taken along seismic lines.</p> <p>The gravity method is a passive, non-destructive geophysical technique involving the precise measurement of the earth's gravitational field at specific locations on the surface using a gravity meter.</p> <p>Careful processing and imaging of these measurements provide for the detection of subtle gravity changes due to lateral variation in subsurface density.</p> <p>The gravity survey will be carried out by two surveyors using low impact, low footprint, go anywhere Utility Terrain Vehicles (UTVs) (refer Plate 9). Utility Terrain Vehicles (UTVs) have roll overprotective system (ROPS), seat belts and satellite tracking.</p>  <p>Plate 9 Example of Utility Terrain Vehicles for Gravity Survey</p> |
|--|--|

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| | <p>3.11.1 Accommodation camp operations</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Additional temporary accommodation camps will be set up in both the northern and southern survey areas as required to support seismic surveys. The final location of the camps will be determined when and as is required and in consultation with Pastoral leaseholders and within the AAPA clearance areas and away from sensitive receptors.</p> |
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| | | | | | <p>3.11.2 Water Supply and Use Any groundwater taken by Sweetpea will be in accordance with the existing water extraction licence (WEL) (Licence - GRF10346) obtained under the Water Act 1992. The water extraction licence covers Sweetpea's petroleum activities until from 31 December 2034. Water supply for Sweetpea's regulated surface and well activities and associated activities will be provided from licensed established bores planned at each of exploration well sites. Groundwater will be used to supply potable water, with on-site water treatment used to provide water in accordance with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.</p> <p>A water pipeline is proposed to be installed along the access tracks between the extraction bore and the well sites. The pipeline will be buried on installation to protect from bushfire and vehicles. Water supply pipelines will avoid crossing creeks and other major drainage features where possible. Upon completion of the program water supply pipelines will be decommissioned and the site rehabilitated in conjunction with access tracks as outlined in Section 3.11.5. Extracted groundwater will be recorded using approved flow meters with records reported to Water Resources data base monthly. The water supply and use for each regulated activity is summarised below. Seismic program water supply and use: The seismic exploration program water supply and use will primarily be non-potable water for camp (showering), dust suppression and track maintenance. It is estimated 5,000 L/day, plus initial 40,000 L during the establishment of the field camp to fill the camp wastewater treatment plant. Based on assumed 65 days of seismic operation the total groundwater required would be 365,000 L.</p> | | | | |
| | | | | | <p>3.11.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Seismic program GHG emissions The greenhouse gas (GHG) emission estimates for the seismic program are provided in Table 22. Vegetation clearing, fuel consumption and emissions resulting from the seismic survey and water bore drilling program have been included in the GHG estimate. Given that few materials are to be transported, and machinery sourced locally where available, GHG emissions have been based solely on fuel consumption related to seismic line establishment, exploration activities and camp operations. GHG emissions calculations have adopted the formula specified in the National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (DEE, 2017). i.e. $E_{ij} = (Q_i \times EC_i \times EF_{ijoxec}) \div 1,000$. As such, GHG emissions related to diesel fuel consumption is $E_{ij} = (\text{kilolitres diesel} \times 38.6 \times 70.2) \div 1,000$. Assumptions and estimates are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line preparation is carried out by a 824G wheeled dozer equipped with 175 kW engine. Fuel consumption averages 40L/hr (¾ load average). Line preparation carried out over 19 days (max 25 days). Vibroseis truck is equipped with a 330 kW engine. Fuel consumption averages 50 L/hr (½ load average). Seismic line exploration carried out using three trucks 41 days (max 53 days). Rehabilitation is using a grader with 175 kW engine. Fuel consumption averages 40 L/hr (¾ load average). Rehabilitation carried out over 7 days (max 10 days). Seismic line preparation and rehabilitation carried out 12 hours per day. Camp operations using 200 kVA at ¾ load average. Fuel consumption averages 45 L/hr. Generator running 6 hours per day. Camp operations carried out over 50 days (max 65 days (as worse case)). Water bore drilling using a 550 kW engine. Fuel consumption averages 200 L/hr over a 10-hr day (expected GHG emissions are identical as all parameters known). <p>In addition, GHG emissions from land clearing have been calculated using the 2020 Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM). FullCAM is a fully integrated Carbon Accounting Model (CAM) for estimating and predicting all biomass, litter and</p> | | | | |

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| | <p>soil carbon pools in forest and agricultural systems and accounts for changes in major GHGs and human-induced land use practices (Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, 2020). FullCAM is the model used to construct Australia's national GHG emissions account for the land sector and is appropriate for the assessment of emissions from land clearing for the seismic survey and water monitoring bore installation activities. It is noted that approximately 73 ha of shrubs and trees will be cleared to enable access, all cleared areas will be rehabilitated to their previous state resulting in minimal long-term reduction in carbon sequestration.</p> <p>The GHG calculations are shown below in Table 22. This includes the expected GHG emissions and the maximum GHG emissions under a worst-case scenario.</p> <p>Table 22 Expected and Maximum Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Seismic Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source of GHG Emissions</th> <th>Fuel consumption (kJ)</th> <th>GHG Emissions (tonnes)</th> <th>Max Fuel consumption (kJ)</th> <th>Max GHG Emissions (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Line preparation</td> <td>9.12</td> <td>24.71</td> <td>12.00</td> <td>32.52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seismic exploration</td> <td>24.60</td> <td>66.66</td> <td>31.80</td> <td>86.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Line rehabilitation</td> <td>3.36</td> <td>9.10</td> <td>4.80</td> <td>13.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Camp operations</td> <td>13.50</td> <td>36.59</td> <td>20.25</td> <td>54.87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water bore drilling</td> <td>80.00</td> <td>218.78</td> <td>80.00</td> <td>218.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation Clearing - Seismic line preparation (67 ha)</td> <td>-</td> <td>3,667.80*</td> <td>-</td> <td>3,667.80*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetation Clearing - Water bore pads and access tracks (5.9 ha)</td> <td>-</td> <td>443.45*</td> <td>-</td> <td>443.45*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>130.58</td> <td>4,665.09</td> <td>148.85</td> <td>4,714.60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>*Based on FullCAM 2020 model.</small></p> | Source of GHG Emissions | Fuel consumption (kJ) | GHG Emissions (tonnes) | Max Fuel consumption (kJ) | Max GHG Emissions (tonnes) | Line preparation | 9.12 | 24.71 | 12.00 | 32.52 | Seismic exploration | 24.60 | 66.66 | 31.80 | 86.17 | Line rehabilitation | 3.36 | 9.10 | 4.80 | 13.01 | Camp operations | 13.50 | 36.59 | 20.25 | 54.87 | Water bore drilling | 80.00 | 218.78 | 80.00 | 218.78 | Vegetation Clearing - Seismic line preparation (67 ha) | - | 3,667.80* | - | 3,667.80* | Vegetation Clearing - Water bore pads and access tracks (5.9 ha) | - | 443.45* | - | 443.45* | Total | 130.58 | 4,665.09 | 148.85 | 4,714.60 |
|--|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|------|------|------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--|---|-----------|---|-----------|--|---|---------|---|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Source of GHG Emissions | Fuel consumption (kJ) | GHG Emissions (tonnes) | Max Fuel consumption (kJ) | Max GHG Emissions (tonnes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Line preparation | 9.12 | 24.71 | 12.00 | 32.52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seismic exploration | 24.60 | 66.66 | 31.80 | 86.17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Line rehabilitation | 3.36 | 9.10 | 4.80 | 13.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camp operations | 13.50 | 36.59 | 20.25 | 54.87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water bore drilling | 80.00 | 218.78 | 80.00 | 218.78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetation Clearing - Seismic line preparation (67 ha) | - | 3,667.80* | - | 3,667.80* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetation Clearing - Water bore pads and access tracks (5.9 ha) | - | 443.45* | - | 443.45* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 130.58 | 4,665.09 | 148.85 | 4,714.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | <p>3.11.5 Rehabilitation</p> <p>Seismic survey progressive rehabilitation</p> <p>Through the design of the exploration program Sweetpea have minimised disturbance to the natural vegetation in the survey area by aligning 61% or 337.23 km of the total 549.28 km on existing cleared pastoral tracks/fence lines. The remaining 39% or 212.27 km will require some level of vegetation clearing or disturbance. Table 26 provides the length of the seismic line and breakdown the length and percentage of the survey that is using existing tracks/fence lines and where some level of vegetation disturbance is required for each pastoral property.</p> <p>Table 26 Seismic survey length per Pastoral Station</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pastoral Property</th> <th>Total Seismic Line Length (km)</th> <th>Existing Track / Fence line Length (km)</th> <th>% Existing Track / Fence line</th> <th>Vegetation Length (km)</th> <th>% Vegetation Disturbance*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tanumbirini</td> <td>167.22</td> <td>10.15</td> <td>5</td> <td>177.07</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beetaloo</td> <td>293.07</td> <td>267.09</td> <td>91</td> <td>26.20</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eva Downs/Anthony Lagoon</td> <td>68.99</td> <td>59.99</td> <td>87</td> <td>9.00</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (km)</td> <td>549.28</td> <td>337.23</td> <td>61</td> <td>212.27</td> <td>39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>*Refer Table 4 for estimated vegetation clearing based on tree/shrub vegetation coverage.</small></p> <p>At completion of the data recording phase of the seismic survey, Sweetpea will undertake a track maintenance program to re-establish the existing pastoral track/fence line condition to its original or in an improved state. Where a seismic line is located within a vegetated area, the line will be re-instated to its pre-disturbed condition using natural regeneration back to a safe, stable landform consistent with surrounding land use. Any disturbance (e.g. wheel tracks) will be re-instated within five (5) days of completion of the measurement activities.</p> <p>Where the seismic line needs to be retained for the water bore monitoring activity, these will be formed in accordance with NTG standard drawing CS3003 Typical of cross sections for urban and rural environments (2017) and will be implemented in accordance with the ESCP (Appendix B). These tracks will remain in place until project completion at which time they will be reinstated to stable landform consistent with surrounding land use.</p> <p>Details of the progressive rehabilitation plan is further detailed in Section 3.11.5 and Appendix F.</p> | Pastoral Property | Total Seismic Line Length (km) | Existing Track / Fence line Length (km) | % Existing Track / Fence line | Vegetation Length (km) | % Vegetation Disturbance* | Tanumbirini | 167.22 | 10.15 | 5 | 177.07 | 95 | Beetaloo | 293.07 | 267.09 | 91 | 26.20 | 9 | Eva Downs/Anthony Lagoon | 68.99 | 59.99 | 87 | 9.00 | 13 | Total (km) | 549.28 | 337.23 | 61 | 212.27 | 39 |
|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|---|--------|----|----------|--------|--------|----|-------|---|--------------------------|-------|-------|----|------|----|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Pastoral Property | Total Seismic Line Length (km) | Existing Track / Fence line Length (km) | % Existing Track / Fence line | Vegetation Length (km) | % Vegetation Disturbance* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanumbirini | 167.22 | 10.15 | 5 | 177.07 | 95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beetaloo | 293.07 | 267.09 | 91 | 26.20 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eva Downs/Anthony Lagoon | 68.99 | 59.99 | 87 | 9.00 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (km) | 549.28 | 337.23 | 61 | 212.27 | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>3.11.5.1 Rehabilitation Approach</p> |
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| | <p>The proposed rehabilitation approach is assisted natural regeneration in areas that have been cleared, and natural regeneration for the seismic line areas.</p> <p>Wherever practicable, vegetation will not be cleared, and vehicles will traverse over or around the vegetation instead. This approach is most suitable for open lightly wooded areas and grasslands and will result in minimal ground disturbance and rehabilitation efforts.</p> <p>Appendix J provides the site-specific rehabilitation plan for both the northern survey area and the southern survey area.</p> <p>Progressive natural regeneration</p> <p>Previous weed and erosion aerial assessments have found that natural regeneration rates in communities with a grassland understorey is high after the following wet season, whereas woodlands (mainly Lancewood and Bullwaddy) show low levels of natural regeneration over the same period (HLA, 2007b). Anecdotal evidence from old seismic lines cleared in the Beetaloo Sub-basin suggests that additional management of clearing may be necessary in more wooded vegetation communities and/or assisted natural regeneration may be required.</p> <p>Where clearing is required (e.g. within dense vegetation, development of seismic lines and camp area), topsoil and cleared vegetation will be stockpiled to be respread following the works. The topsoil will contain a natural seedbank. Spreading of waste vegetative matter over disturbed areas provides microhabitats and slows run-off during rainfall events, thus enhancing infiltration. This is proposed to be implemented progressively at the end of the seismic exploration activities for each line.</p> <p>Assisted natural regeneration</p> <p>Assisted natural regeneration combines natural regeneration with soil preparation and weed control. If monitoring demonstrates that natural regeneration is unsuccessful, additional soil preparation (importing topsoil) combined with reseeding using local provenance seed shall be carried out. Monitoring programs will be flexible enough to take into consideration variables affecting rate of recovery, such as rainfall.</p> <p>Areas with a hardened or compacted soil surface, such as heavily used roads and camp sites, must be either ripped or pitted (using a raised tyne) to break up the hardened surface, increase infiltration of water and provide a roughened surface where windblown seeds, rainwater and topsoil can accumulate.</p> <p>Pitting is best used on gentle slopes and ripping is best used on more sloping land, parallel to the contours. The depth of ripping depends on the degree of compaction and the soil type; heavily compacted sites or clay soils will need ripping to at least 50 cm depth. Ripping will be carried out on dry soil, rather than moist soil.</p> <p>For areas where vegetation clearing is essential, collection of local seed will be required, if it is not available from local suppliers. If seed is to be purchased, it should originate from the local area to maintain local genetic diversity.</p> <p>Seeding operations can be undertaken from the back of a vehicle, either by hand or using a seed disperser. The seed mixture will be representative of the diversity of species in the area and in similar proportions.</p> <p>Where the rehabilitation monitoring determines the need for supplementing with direct seeding, the recommended seeding rate is 3.5 kg/ha for trees and shrubs (25% Acacia sp, 35% Eucalyptus/Corymbia with the remaining % a combination of other species) and 5.5 kg/ha for native grasses (pers comms, August 2020, Dr Annemarie van Doorn, Rehabilitation Specialist).</p> <p>Broadcasting of seed should occur just prior to the beginning of seasonal rainfall to enhance germination success. Wherever practicable, advice on and assistance from local landcare groups will be sought. For example, the Barkly Landcare Group has an ongoing grassland seed collection program and has experience in revegetating disturbed areas in the region.</p> <p>Rehabilitation monitoring</p> <p>Upon completion of the seismic exploration program rehabilitation success will be monitored annually. This annual assessment should occur after the wet season for a period of five years (refer Table 27).</p> <p>Table 27 Rehabilitation Monitoring Schedule</p> |
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| Rehabilitation Stage | Timing |
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| Preliminary assessment | 6 to 9 Months post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June). |
| Early rehabilitation | Years 1, 2 and 3 post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June). |
| Long-term rehabilitation | Annually until final success criteria has been met, end of wet season survey (February to June). |

The cover of native grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees will be recorded from monitoring plots in both rehabilitated and nearby representative undisturbed areas (control sites). Rehabilitation success will be determined by the previously disturbed areas exhibiting a similar proportion of species and cover to control sites.

If the rehabilitation monitoring indicates the need for additional inputs to the natural regeneration approach, supplementary direct seeding may be required. The trigger value for implementing supplementary direct seeding is outlined within the Appendix J, and summarised below:

- Northern Survey Area:
 - Canopy cover (%): a minimum 10-20% cover 12 - 18 months following rainfall.
 - Ground Cover (%): a minimum 20% ground foliage cover and 30% diversity to be achieved within the first 12 months and maintained for 3 years.
- Southern Survey Area:
 - Canopy cover (%): no canopy.
 - Ground Cover (%): a minimum 15% ground foliage cover and 30% diversity to be achieved within the first 12 months and maintained for 3 years.

3.11.5.2 Vegetation clearance considerations

The following provides additional considerations when clearing different vegetation communities to increase rehabilitation success.

Open woodlands and mixed grasslands

The line preparation in open woodlands and mixed grasslands will aim to weave around the more heavily wooded areas and trees (including Corymbia and Eucalypt species) with a trunk diameter greater than 25 cm at 1.3m above the ground. Open woodlands and mixed grassland are generally a more resilient soil and consist of fast-growing annual grasses making it a suitable candidate for “blade-up” clearing. Potential areas of bulldust may occur as result of the vehicle passing during seismic acquisition and will therefore need the topsoil will be bladed off by grader and windrowed for later respreading at completion of data recording, to preserve the soil structure.

Lancewood and Bullwaddy

For the majority of the program, Sweetpea would avoid, wherever practical, impacts to Lancewood and Bullwaddy vegetation communities. Where this is not possible, the vegetation community would require measures as follows. These communities will be cleared by the dozer removing the trees. Followed by the topsoil bladed off by grader and windrowed for later respreading with the vegetated material at completion of data recording.

The line preparation will require blading to a sufficient depth, no greater than 150 mm, to enable the safe access of the vehicles. The blading would reduce the risk of tyre puncture from the Lancewood which is known to snap off at ground level leaving a spike protruding.

At the conclusion of activities, or as part of progressive rehabilitation, topsoil would be respread at a thickness of 150 mm and ripped into the soil surface. This method is also recommended for the field camp locations following demobilisation (where required).

Seasonally inundated areas

Similar to the wooded communities described above, high clay content soils (vertisols) are also found in seasonally inundated areas and in the southern survey area. Unlike the wooded areas these clays continue at depth, making the

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| | | | | | <p>scraping back of topsoil less effective in keeping bulldust down and preserving soil structure. The recommendation in these locations is that line preparation would consist primarily of the vehicles traversing directly of the annual grasses, flattening with grader for data acquisition.</p> <p>At the conclusion of activities, and as part of progressive rehabilitation, the disturbance will level the tyre tracks and stabilised the topsoil. Where required, contour ripped may also be required in the soil surface.</p> <p>3.11.5.3 Progressive rehabilitation success</p> <p>At completion of the data recording, Sweetpea will undertake a track maintenance program to reestablish the existing pastoral track condition to its original or in an improved state. The timing of the progressive rehabilitation activities will start within 5 days of activities being completed on any part of the site, and disturbed areas are to be restored and/or rehabilitated (refer to Appendix J EP136 Rehabilitation Plan).</p> <p>Where a seismic line is located within a vegetated area, the line will be re-instated to its pre-disturbed condition using natural regeneration back to a safe, stable landform consistent with surrounding land use.</p> <p>Table 28 provides some examples of previous rehabilitation activities completed in the Beetaloo Basin of similar vegetation communities of the 2020 survey. The photos were captured by AECOM during a 2013 closeout survey of the 2006 and 2012 seismic programs.</p> <p>Table 28 Example of Rehabilitation in Beetaloo Basin (AECOM, 2013)</p> | | | | |

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| |  <p>e.g. of rehabilitation efforts in progress (HESS, 2013).</p>  <p>e.g. of recruitment of vegetation post rehabilitation of open Eucalyptus woodland (HESS, 2013).</p>  <p>e.g. of recruitment of Lancewood and Bulwaddy vegetation post rehabilitation (HESS, 2013).</p>  <p>e.g. Re-spreading topsoil and vegetation (Santos, 2019).</p>  <p>e.g. Acacia shirleyi rehabilitation post data recording. Re-spreading topsoil and vegetation (HESS, 2013).</p>  <p>e.g. of recruitment along seismic line following rehabilitation (SPO6-05) (AECOM, 2013).</p>  <p>e.g. of rehabilitated seismic line in Acacia shirleyi vegetation ~7 years after the preparation and rehabilitation activities (SPO6-24 Shenandoah) (AECOM, 2013).</p> |
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| <p>4.0 Summary of Existing Environment The following section presents a summary of the existing environment of the area proposed for the regulated well activity and associated activities.</p> | <p>4.0 Summary of Existing Environment The following section presents a summary of the existing environment of the area proposed for the regulated well activity and associated activities. A more detailed description of the physical, biological and social environments are provided in the accompanying Land Condition Assessment report (Appendix N) and the Cultural Heritage Assessment report provided in Appendix O. Both reports provide a baseline condition assessment of the area to be disturbed by the regulated activity and informed the measures to be implemented to minimise impacts from the activity.</p> |
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| <p>4.1.2 Topography EP136 is predominantly situated on flat laterite plains, which were formed by laterite capping Cretaceous-aged sedimentary rocks (Tickell, 2003). The laterite plains are approximately 250 m to 280 m above sea level and located along the drainage divide that separates inland drainage from the north flowing streams (Nutwood Downs), which lead into the Gulf of Carpentaria. From there, the land gently slopes towards the south and south west. EP136 lies south of this drainage divide with surface water flow draining in a south westerly direction and discharging into Lake Woods (Tickell, 2003) located approximately 140 km south-west of the permit area.</p> | <p>4.1.2 Topography EP136 is predominantly situated on flat laterite plains, which were formed by laterite capping Cretaceous-aged sedimentary rocks (Tickell, 2003). The laterite plains are approximately 250 m to 280 m above sea level and located along the drainage divide that separates inland drainage from the north flowing streams (Nutwood Downs), which lead into the Gulf of Carpentaria. From there, the land gently slopes towards the south and south west. EP136 lies south of this drainage divide with surface water flow draining in a south westerly direction and discharging into Lake Woods (Tickell, 2003) located approximately 140 km south-west of the permit area.</p> |
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| | | | The southern exploration area is predominantly situated on black soil plains. The seismic route transects lateritic plains in two places, the first section is around 2 km in length around 3.7 km from the northern most point and the second section around 14.2 km in length, beginning around 7.5 km from the northern most point of the transect line. Surface water within the southern exploration area drains to the south, discharging into Lake Tarrobool (Tickell, 2003). | | | | | | |
| 4.1.3 Land Systems The northern section of EP136 is situated within the Beetaloo Land System (see Figure 16), which is characterised by gently undulating lateritic plains and rises of lateritic red earths and podzolic soils dominated by Acacia shirleyi (Lancewood) forest | | | 4.1.3 Land Systems The northern section of EP136 is situated within the Beetaloo Land System (see Figure 21), which is characterised by gently undulating lateritic plains and rises of lateritic red earths and podzolic soils dominated by Acacia shirleyi (Lancewood) forest. The southern exploration area crosses a range of land systems, including the Creswell Land System which is characterised by black soil clayplains and is located in the northern and southern ends of the proposed seismic line. The Barkly Land System is also found on the southern end of the line and similarly supports black soil clay soils. Black soils plains within the Barkly Region are typically dominated by <i>Astrebala</i> sp.(Mitchell Grass) tussock grasslands. The centre of the seismic line in the southern exploration area transects two additional land systems (Pollyarra/Creswell and Wonorah/Creswell) that are both characterised by lateritic plains and rises. | | | | | | |
| 4.1.6 Hydrology EP136 is located within the Wiso Basin which is drained by the Georgina River and its major tributaries (Ranken, James, Buckley and Woodroffe Rivers). Newcastle Creek and several small ephemeral creeks are located within the EP136. Access tracks have been designed to utilise a main existing station track which crosses Newcastle Creek twice at two existing crossings. The secondary station track to access Lease Pad 1 and all other tracks to access the lease pads do not cross any major creek or drainage lines (refer Figure 27). Newcastle Creek and the small drainage depressions only flow for short periods during the wet season, with waterholes forming at the beginning of the dry season. EP136 drains via Newcastle Creek towards Lake Woods, which is located 140 km south-west near Newcastle Waters Station. The area of Lake Woods is approximately 50,000 ha in normal rainfall years, extending to 80,000 ha in exceptionally wet years, after which it can retain water for several years (HLA, 2005). Lake Woods is described as a major quasi-permanent surface water body in the region, although some semi-permanent and many ephemeral waterholes are located across the exploration area (HLA, 2006a). The extent of inundation within EP136 depends on the severity of the wet season and can range from remaining completely dry to widespread flooding. A preliminary assessment of the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood levels was completed for the seven proposed lease pads (Figure 26). | | | 4.1.6 Hydrology EP136 is located within the Wiso Basin which is drained by the Georgina River and its major tributaries (Ranken, James, Buckley and Woodroffe Rivers). The Limmen Bight River Basin is drained by the Limmen Bight and Cox rivers and Lagoon, Bauhinia and October Creeks. Newcastle Creek and several small ephemeral creeks, including Yaroo Creek, are located close to seismic lines in some areas and require crossing during the survey (Figure 31 and Figure 32). The creeks flow for only short periods during the wet season, with waterholes forming at the beginning of the dry season. The extent of inundation depends on the severity of the wet season and can range from remaining completely dry to widespread flooding. Access tracks have been designed to use a main existing station track which crosses Newcastle Creek twice at two existing crossings. The secondary station track to access Lease Pad 1 and all other tracks to access the well sites do not cross any major creek or drainage lines (refer Figure 31). EP136 drains via Newcastle Creek towards Lake Woods, which is located 140 km south-west near Newcastle Waters Station. The area of Lake Woods is approximately 50,000 ha in normal rainfall years, extending to 80,000 ha in exceptionally wet years, after which it can retain water for several years (HLA, 2005). Lake Woods is described as a major quasi-permanent surface water body in the region, although some semi-permanent and many ephemeral waterholes are located across the exploration area (HLA, 2006a). Surface water in the southern exploration lease area generally flows to the south into Lake Tarrabool. The location of creek crossings are shown in Figure 31 for the northern seismic survey area and Figure 32 for the southern seismic survey area. Appendix B1 provides a detailed photolog and description of each creek crossing that will be encountered during the survey. A total of 41 ephemeral creeks and drainage lines (also referred to as intermittent streams) will be crossed in the northern exploration area. Of these crossings, 20 occur on existing pastoral access tracks while the remaining 21 (on Tanumbirini Station) will be new disturbances. A total of five ephemeral creeks and drainages lines will be crossed along the southern exploration area. All creek crossings are proposed along existing fencelines, tracks and roadways. The baseline assessment identified that all creeks and drainage lines were considered easily trafficable. At the time of the May 2020 field survey, several crossings along the existing tracks on Beetaloo Station in the northern exploration area were cut off due to the seasonal presence of water. The pastoral station has existing detours already in place for access along these sections of the proposed seismic line. | | | | | | |
| 4.2 Natural Environment 4.2.1 Bioregions EP136 is situated in the Sturt Plateau bioregion which comprises undulating plains on sandstone, with predominantly neutral sandy red and yellow earth soils. The dominant vegetation is eucalypt woodland (mainly variable-barked bloodwood <i>Eucalyptus dichromophloia</i>) with spinifex understorey, as well as extensive areas of Lancewood (<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>) -Bullwaddy (<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>) vegetation association and associated fauna, including the | | | 4.2 Natural Environment 4.2.1 Bioregions The northern exploration area is situated within two mapped bioregions: the Sturt Plateau bioregion and Gulf Fall and Uplands bioregion with the majority of the survey area occurring within the Sturt Plateau Bioregion. The southern exploration area is situated within the Gulf Fall and Uplands and Mitchell Grass Downs bioregion. | | | | | | |

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| Spectacled Hare-Wallaby (<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>). Land condition in the bioregion is moderate to good but is threatened by impacts from weeds, feral animals, pastoralism and changed fire regimes (Baker et al, 2005). | | | | | <p>The following provides the description of the bioregions based on the biodiversity audit carried out by Parks and Wildlife Services (Baker et al, 2005):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sturt Plateau Bioregion - comprises undulating plains on sandstone, with predominantly neutral sandy red and yellow earth soils. Dominant vegetation is eucalypt woodland (dominated by variable-barked bloodwood <i>Eucalyptus dichromophloia</i>) with spinifex understorey, as well as extensive areas of Lancewood (<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>) - Bullwaddy (<i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i>) vegetation association and associated fauna, including the Spectacled Hare-Wallaby (<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>). Land condition in the bioregion is moderate to good but is threatened by impacts from weeds, feral animals, pastoralism and changed fire regimes. Gulf Fall and Uplands - comprises of undulating terrain with scattered, low, steep hills and gorges, water holes and dissected sandstone plateaus. Soils are mostly skeletal or shallow sands. The most extensive vegetation is woodland dominated by Darwin Stringybark (<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>) and Variable-barked bloodwood (<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i>) with spinifex understorey, and woodland dominated by Northern Box (<i>Eucalyptus tectifica</i>) with tussock grass understorey. The bioregion is in good condition but faces threats from an increasing number of feral animals (Pigs, Buffalo, Donkey and Cattle) and changing fire regimes. Mitchell Grass Downs - lies over the Georgina and Dunmurra Basins containing sedimentary rocks of Cretaceous, Tertiary and Cambrian ages. Soils within this bioregion are predominantly cracking clays. Vegetation consists mostly of <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> low open woodland with Bluebush (<i>Chenopodium auricomum</i>) sparse shrubland understorey, and Mitchell Grass (<i>Astrebla</i> sp.) grassland on the Barkly Tableland. | | | | |
| 4.2.2 Vegetation Communities Lancewood forests are the most extensive acacia-dominated communities across northern NT. The Lancewood/Bullwaddy communities typically have a dense shady shrub layer, including vines and creepers, and a sparse grass understorey. This compares to the sparse canopy and tall grass understory of other tall dense grasslands (PWCNT, 2005). Lancewood/Bullwaddy communities are fire sensitive and inappropriate fire regimes may result in a change from Bullwaddy-dominated vegetation through Lancewood to a Eucalypt dominated open woodland (PWCNT, 2005). This process may be accelerated by the invasion of exotic pasture grasses such as Buffel Grass (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>) which increases the flammability of the vegetation and hence the frequency and severity of fires. No threatened vegetation communities are listed as likely to occur within EP136. No threatened vegetation communities are listed as likely to occur within EP136. | | | | | 4.2.2 Vegetation Communities Lancewood forests are the most extensive acacia-dominated communities across northern NT. The Lancewood/Bullwaddy communities typically have a dense shady shrub layer, including vines and creepers, and a sparse grass understorey. This compares to the sparse canopy and tall grass understory of other tall dense grasslands (PWCNT, 2005). Lancewood/Bullwaddy communities are fire sensitive and inappropriate fire regimes may result in a change from Bullwaddy-dominated vegetation through Lancewood to a Eucalypt dominated open woodland (PWCNT, 2005). This process may be accelerated by the invasion of exotic pasture grasses such as Buffel Grass (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>) which increases the flammability of the vegetation and hence the frequency and severity of fires. Vegetation in the southern exploration area is typically characterised by grasslands dominated by <i>Sorghum timorense</i> in the north and <i>Astrebla</i> spp. In the south. Areas of lateritic plains were dominated by <i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> , <i>C. terminalis</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> . No threatened vegetation communities are listed as likely to occur within EP136. | | | | |
| 4.2.7 Land Condition Land Condition Assessments were undertaken for the exploration area during November 2019 and May 2020 field surveys. The land condition scores were determined from aerial dashcam footage and are mapped and presented in Figure 28. Land condition nearby to creeks and cattle watering points within EP136 were generally classed as Poor or Disturbed due to evidence of erosion, bare soils and vegetation impacts. Areas displaying obvious fire impacts to vegetation structure and condition were also considered to be Disturbed. Areas of intact land and vegetation were scored either Good or Excellent. Large patches of Lancewood (<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>) were classed as Excellent in the northern exploration area. Land condition assessment sites were also recorded in the field and the location of land assessment sites are presented on Figure 28. A land condition overview for exploration lease pads are presented in Table 28. | | | | | 4.2.7 Land Condition Land Condition Assessments were undertaken for the exploration area during November 2019 and May 2020 field surveys. The land condition scores were determined from aerial dashcam footage and are mapped and presented in Figure 34 for northern survey area, Figure 35 for the southern survey area and Figure 36 of the well sites, gravel pits and access tracks. Land condition nearby to creeks and cattle watering points within EP136 were generally classed as Poor or Disturbed due to evidence of erosion, bare soils and vegetation impacts. Areas displaying obvious fire impacts to vegetation structure and condition were also considered to be Disturbed. Areas of intact land and vegetation were scored either Good or Excellent. Large patches of Lancewood (<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>) were classed as Excellent in the northern exploration area. Grasslands within the southern exploration area were classed as Good. Areas of increased cattle impacts within creeks and patches of open woodland in the southern exploration area were described as either Poor or Disturbed. Table 39 presents the distance in kilometres from the land condition classification of the individual seismic lines. A land condition overview for exploration well sites are presented in Table 40 and camp and gravel pit location in Table 41. Table 39 Seismic Line Land Condition Classification in Kilometres | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|
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|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Line # | Total (km) | Very Poor (km) | Poor (km) | Disturbed (km) | Good (km) | Excellent (km) | Existing Track (km) |
| Northern Survey Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Line 1 | 22.93 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22.93 |
| | Line 2 | 41.09 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41.09 |
| | Line 3 | 33.32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 33.32 |
| | Line 4 | 35.31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35.31 |
| | Line 5 | 35.86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35.86 |
| | Line 6 | 30.5 | - | 0.88 | 17.32 | 12.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Line 7 | 27.31 | 0.92 | 1.4 | 9.15 | 7.28 | 8.56 | - | - | - | - |
| | Line 8 | 23.71 | - | 1.92 | 11.4 | 9.21 | 1.18 | - | - | - | - |
| | Line 9 | 27.89 | - | 0.66 | 15.52 | 10.79 | 0.92 | - | - | - | - |
| | Line 10 | 43.87 | - | 1.82 | 17.59 | 5.16 | 0.5 | 18.80 | - | - | - |
| | Line 11 | 43.73 | - | 0.65 | 11.99 | 3.95 | 1.4 | 25.74 | - | - | - |
| | Line 12 | 41.60 | - | 3.08 | 11.9 | - | - | 26.62 | - | - | - |
| | Line 13 | 41.60 | 1.55 | 0.75 | 3.78 | 9.25 | 0.5 | 25.77 | - | - | - |
| | Line 14 | 31.77 | - | - | 0.93 | 0.6 | 0 | 30.24 | - | - | - |
| | Total (km) | 480.49 | 2.47 | 11.16 | 99.58 | 13.06 | 13.06 | 295.68 | | | |
| | % of Line | | 1% | 2% | 21% | 12% | 3% | 62% | | | |
| Southern Survey Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Line 1 | 30.21 | - | - | - | - | - | 30.21 | - | - | - |
| | Line 2 | 38.83 | - | - | - | 8.97 | - | 29.86 | - | - | - |
| | Total (km) | 69.04 | - | - | - | 8.97 | - | 60.07 | | | |
| | % of Line | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 87% | | | |

4.3.3 Pastoral Activity
 EP136 is located within the Tanumbirini PPL and Beetaloo PPL. Pastoralism is a major economic driver in the Northern Territory, and it is estimated the cattle industry generates more than 85% of the NT's primary production value (NTCA, 2020).
 Tanumbirini Station (NT Por 701 Tanumbirini PPL) is 5,001 km² in size with a carrying capacity of approximately 35,000 cattle. The station was established prior to 1908. The Carpentaria Highway passes through the southern section of the property.

4.3.3 Pastoral Activity
 Both the northern and southern survey areas for the seismic activities are located within four perpetual pastoral leases (PPL). The northern survey area is entirely located within the Beetaloo PPL and Tanumbirini PPL. The southern survey area is located within the Anthony Lagoon and Eva Downs PPL. The civil construction and DST activities all fall within Tanumbirini, with exception of additional 2 water bore pads on Beetaloo Station.
 All four of these pastoral leases have historically been used for pastoral production and continue to support a thriving cattle industry within the region. Pastoralism is a major economic driver in the Northern Territory, and it is estimated the cattle industry generates more than 85% of the NT's primary production value (NTCA 2020).
 A section of southern survey area is located within the Barkly Stock Route Road, an authorised stock route for the overland droving of cattle. The stock route also has government maintained unsealed track which provides access for cattle production activities in the area. In October 2015, the Barkly Stock Route was incorporated into Eva Downs PPL lease from the station boundary.
 An overview of pastoral lease occurring within the proposed northern and southern survey area are provide below:
Northern Survey Area
 Tanumbirini Station (NT Por 701 Tanumbirini PPL) is 5,001 km² in size with a carrying capacity of approximately 35,000 cattle. The station was established prior to 1908. The Carpentaria Highway passes through the southern section of the property. It was recently purchased by Rallen Australia along with the nearby Forrest Hill Station.
 Beetaloo Station (NT Por 702 Beetaloo PPL) is approximately 7,078 km² in size and has a carrying capacity of 80,000 cattle. The station was established in the 1890's and was acquired by the Dunncliff-Armstrong Family in 2002. The station has been developed into a grid of 4 km² paddocks, each containing a cattle watering point to allow for even grazing of the landscape. Paddock boundaries provide access across the entire pastoral lease.

| | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | <p>Southern Survey Area Anthony Lagoon Station (NT Por 3861 Anthony Lagoon PPL) and the neighbouring Eva Downs Station (NT Por 244 Eva Downs PPL) are situated in the Barkly Tablelands and are accessible via the Barkly Stock Route, located just south of Elliot. Eva Downs is run as an outstation of Anthony Lagoon and combined they cover an area of 9,349 km² with a carrying capacity of 60,000 head of cattle. Anthony Lagoon was established in 1895. Both Anthony Lagoon and Eva Downs Stations were purchased by the Australian Agricultural Company (AACO) in 2006.</p> | | | | |
| <p>4.3.5 Native Title A Native Title determination (NTD33/2012 Tanumbirini PPL) has been finalised for the Area. This determination grants native title rights to the Kinbininggu and Bamarrngganja groups</p> | | | | | <p>4.3.5 Native Title Four Native Title determinations have been finalised within the proposed seismic exploration area as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTD33/2012 Tanumbirini PPL – Native Title exists in parts of the determination area which is held by the Kinbininggu and Bamarrngganja groups. • NTD27/2010 Beetaloo PPL – Native Title exists in parts of the determination area which is held by the Karranjini group; the Bamarrngganja group; the Warrananku group; the Pinda (OT Downs) group; and the Lija/Muwartpi group. • NTD7/2013 Anthony Lagoon PPL – Native Title exist in parts of the determination area • NTD33/2011 Eva Downs PPL – Native Title exists in parts of the determination area. | | | | |
| <p>6.2 Cumulative Impacts </p> <p>6.2.2 Flora and Fauna Sweetpea has designed the DST program to maximise where possible the use of existing roads and pastoral tracks to establish their lease pads, accommodation camp and gravel pits. In addition, the placement of the lease pads has endeavoured to avoid heavily wooded areas and trees (including Corymbia and Eucalyptus species), as well as other sensitive habitats including riparian habitats along Newcastle Creek.</p> <p>6.2.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions New paragraph</p> | | | | | <p>6.2 Cumulative Impacts </p> <p>6.2.2 Flora and Fauna Sweetpea has designed the seismic exploration and DST program to maximise where possible the use of existing roads and pastoral tracks for seismic acquisition and to establish their well pads, accommodation camp and gravel pits. In addition, the placement of the well pads has endeavoured to avoid heavily wooded areas and trees (including Corymbia and Eucalyptus species), as well as other sensitive habitats including riparian habitats along Newcastle Creek. The tread lightly approach to seismic line preparation will minimise the impact to the native flora and fauna by meandering around the more heavily wooded areas and trees (including Corymbia and Eucalyptus species). This will improve future rehabilitation success and retain habitat features for the wildlife in the area.</p> <p>6.2.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions GHG emissions from the seismic survey and water bore drilling have been based on estimated fuel consumption of 130.8 kL related to seismic line establishment, data recording, camp operations and water bore drilling. The GHG emissions from land clearing for seismic was also calculated using the 2020 FullCAM. While approximately 73 ha of shrubs and trees were proposed to be disturbed during the seismic line preparation and establishment of initial water bore pads, approximately 67 ha from the seismic line preparation will be rehabilitated to their previous state resulting in minimal long-term reduction in carbon sequestration.</p> | | | | |
| <p>7.0 Potential Impacts and Management </p> <p>A risk register is provided in Appendix A which presents the outcome of the risk assessment process. The inherent risk assessment results are based on the proposed exploration activities and the timescale that they will occur. The residual risk assessment results are based on the implementation of the management tasks detailed in Section 7.0 that aim to minimise the impact of the exploration activities to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and considered acceptable.</p> <p>7.1 Risk Assessment Summary </p> <p>A summary of the number of risks and risk levels is tabulated in Table 36.</p> | | | | | <p>7.0 Potential Impacts and Management </p> <p>The risk register is provided in Appendix A which presents the outcome of the risk assessment process for seismic exploration, civil construction and DST activities. The inherent risk assessment results are based on the proposed exploration activities and the timescale that they will occur. The residual risk assessment results are based on the implementation of the management tasks detailed in Section 7.0 that aim to minimise the impact of the exploration activities to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and considered acceptable.</p> <p>7.1 Risk Assessment Summary </p> <p>A summary of the number of risks and risk levels for each regulated activity is presented in Table 49 to Table 51.</p> | | | | |

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Current EMP text

Table 36 Risk assessment summary

| Activity | Number of risks | | | | Total |
|---|-----------------|----------|------|---------|-------|
| | Low | Moderate | High | Extreme | |
| Number of risks for the regulated activity and associated activities prior to mitigation measures | 23 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Number of risks for regulated activity and associated activities program including mitigation measures. | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

Amended EMP text

Table 36 Risk assessment summary – Seismic exploration activities

| Activity | Number of risks | | | | Total |
|---|-----------------|----------|------|---------|-------|
| | Low | Moderate | High | Extreme | |
| Number of risks for the regulated activity and associated activities prior to mitigation measures | 21 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 44 |
| Number of risks for regulated activity and associated activities program including mitigation measures. | 43 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |

Note the following tables are shortened to only show where changes were made.

..... refers to text that is unchanged to original DST EMP text.

7.3 Land and Surface Water Management Plan

| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
|--|--|
| Environmental Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitability and stability of land and surface water for existing uses (erosion and sediment controls implemented). Stability of land to preserve existing surface water quality, landscapes and ecosystems. |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water and stormwater flow and quality are altered due to operational activities (Risk Reference 8). Soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from ground disturbance activities (Risk Reference 9). Wet weather activities can impact on DST activities including access constraints, ground condition deterioration and increase risk of spills (Risk Reference 10). Transport of hazardous liquids and chemicals (including HFS chemicals and wastewater) pose risk of spills off lease and on public areas (Risk Reference 11). Soil and surface water contamination from hazardous substance spills (i.e. handling of fuels and drilling and flowback fluids etc.) (Risk Reference 10 and 11). Spills/leaks of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fuels and hydrocarbon drilling additives HFS activities storage and transportation of wastes (Risk Reference 10). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant long-term impacts to the ecological function and productivity of soils at the exploration lease pads, gravel pits and accommodation as result of Sweetpea's exploration activities. Meet AAPA conditions as relates to Newcastle Creek Crossing at RWA2. |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management | Planning, Consultation and Logistics |
| Camp Expansion and Lease Pad and Access Track Maintenance | Vegetation Clearing |
| | Access Track Maintenance and Highway Intersection |
| | Stockpile – soil/topsoil/vegetation |
| | Erosion and Sediment Control |

7.3 Land and Surface Water Management Plan

| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
|---|---|
| Environmental Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitability and stability of land and surface water for existing uses (erosion and sediment controls implemented). Stability of land to preserve existing surface water quality, landscapes and ecosystems. |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water and stormwater flow and quality are altered due to operational activities (Risk Reference DST-8). Soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from ground disturbance activities (Risk Reference SP-1, C&WB-1, DST-9). Dust generation during civil construction and water bore activities (Risk Reference SP-3, C&WB-2) Loss of topsoil and land suitability and capability (Risk Reference SP-4 and 5, C&WB-3) Soil compaction (Risk Reference C&WB-4) Damage to road and track infrastructure (Risk Reference SP-1, C&WB-1) Damage to creek bed at crossing points (Risk Reference SP-6, 7 and 40, C&WB-6, 7 and 8) Scars on the landscape from civil construction program (Risk Reference SP-39, C&WB-5) Wet weather activities can impact on exploration activities including access constraints, ground condition deterioration and increase risk of spills (Risk Reference DST-10). Transport of hazardous liquids and chemicals (including HFS chemicals and wastewater) pose risk of spills off lease and on public areas (Risk Reference DST-11). Soil and surface water contamination from hazardous substance spills (i.e. handling of fuels and drilling and flowback fluids etc.) (Risk Reference SP-2, C&WB-9 and 17, DST-10 and DST-11). Spills/leaks of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fuels and hydrocarbon drilling additives HFS activities storage and transportation of wastes (Risk Reference DST-10). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant long-term impacts to the ecological function and productivity of soils at the exploration well sites, gravel pits and accommodation as result of Sweetpea's exploration activities. |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management | Planning, Consultation and Logistics |
| Seismic line preparation, civil construction and maintenance | Vegetation disturbance/clearing |
| | Seismic line preparation |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seismic line disturbance area assessment indicated 73% of the northern survey area and 95% of the southern survey area occur within bare earth, dry grass and grass lands. The estimated area of the permit |

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| Creek and Drainage Line Crossings Management and Maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creeks and drainage lines (also referred to as intermittent streams) crossings will be maintained in accordance with the ESCP and specifically EAT crossing of RWA2. Further consultation is currently underway. All creek crossings will be located at stable and level crossing points. | | | | <p>which will require a level of tree and shrub disturbance is 27% of the northern survey area, primarily within Tanumbirini Station and only 5% disturbance in the southern survey area. The method for line preparation described in the EMP is to use existing pastoral station tracks wherever practicable, or minimise the complete removal of the vegetation, with vehicles to traverse over or around the vegetation instead, leaving as much intact as possible. Assessment of the survey area indicates that in the order of 90 to 95% of the undisturbed areas will be traversed as a blade up exercise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise vegetation and soil disturbance is the default position for the seismic program. Wherever possible vegetation and soil shall not be disturbed when establishing survey lines (i.e. blade up). If disturbance is required, establishment of survey lines which will form a runoff channel is to be avoided. Seismic vehicles that enter and exit the site will be constrained in such a manner to prevent dropping or tracking of material on the Highway in accordance with the Road Agency Approval. Place scrub and vegetation cleared from the route adjacent to the route where practical to facilitate its return to the disturbed area. Where this occurs, spread the material out rather than form windrows. All disturbed areas to be stabilised and natural regeneration of the native grasses to occur. | | | | |
| Site Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | <p>Field camp establishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site environmental inductions for all site personnel are carried out, including communication of measures to reduce the risk of soil compaction, erosion and sedimentation, and available protective measures to control erosion and sediment discharge into waterways and drainage systems. Install erosion and sediment control measures around the perimeter of camp and on slopes subject to runoff (if required). Avoid camp construction in the vicinity of drainage lines. | | | | |
| Surface water and stormwater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAPA Conditions for RWA2 to 'transit only' to be adhered to if use EAT option. Surface water is not used to support drilling and stimulation activities. The NT <i>Water Act</i> prohibits the take of surface water for petroleum activities. Infrastructure on the lease pads are constructed to design. | | | | <p>Access Track Maintenance and Highway Intersection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | |
| Wet Weather Contingency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | <p>Stockpile – soil/topsoil/vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | |
| Site Rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | <p>Erosion and Sediment Control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | |
| Implementation | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental performance standards | Measurement criteria | Records | | | | | | | |
| No changes to performance standards | | | | | | | | | |
| Monitoring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | | | | | |
| Overall Residual Risk | Consequence – Moderate (2) | Likelihood – Unlikely (2) | Residual Risk – Low | | | | | | |
| Scientific Uncertainty | Baseline data is current to assess land condition. The measures to be implemented to manage risk to the land (erosion, sediment, soil and waterways) are well understood and established within industry to ensure risk effectively controlled. | | Low (1) | | | | | | |
| ALARP Statement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | | | | | |
| | Eliminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing pastoral tracks and repurposed seismic lines used in accordance with C&WB EMP. No works within intersection of Newcastle Creek and Eastern Access Track at RWA2. Transit only. Lease pad locations away from low drainage areas where vertosols of moderate erosion potential occur. Avoid transport of HFS chemicals and wastewater during wet season where possible. | | | | | | | |
| Creek and Drainage Line Crossings Management and Maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creeks and drainage lines (also referred to as intermittent streams) crossings will be maintained in accordance with the ESCP. All creek crossings will be located at stable and level crossing points. Cross waterways on straight sections, avoiding bends and trees. The activities to be completed in a manner that does not cause a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material change to the shape of a waterway Material change to the volume, speed or direction of flow or likely flow of water in or into a waterway; or Alteration to the stability of the bed and banks of a water way, including removal of vegetation. | | | | | | | | |
| Site Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seismic lines and access tracks to be regularly inspected for early signs of compaction, erosion and soil degradation (generation of bulldust). Ongoing maintenance and repair work should be implemented as required on tracks. | | | | | | | | |
| Surface water and stormwater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAPA Conditions for RWA2 to be adhered. Surface water is not used to support drilling and stimulation activities. The NT <i>Water Act</i> prohibits the take of surface water for petroleum activities. Infrastructure on the well pads are constructed to design. | | | | | | | | |
| Wet Weather Contingency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | | | | | |
| Site Rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|--------|-------|---|------|-----------------|
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| | | <p>Seismic line rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas as soon as practicable following completion of data recording in accordance with Appendix J to reduce exposed soils and minimise runoff from first flush events. Progressive rehabilitation of seismic lines to commence within 5 days of the activities being completed on any part of the site, and disturbed areas are to be restored and/or rehabilitated. All compacted areas to be ripped and scarified to promote regeneration of vegetation. All disturbed areas will be allowed to naturally regenerate or be revegetated on completion of use. At completion of activities, establish vegetation to the standard of that registered in the pre-assessment or better. All disturbed areas identified as medium or high erosion risk must be suitably stabilised prior to anticipated rainfall, from the day that soil disturbances on the area have been finalised as per the requirement of IECA Table 4.4.7 (Appendix B4) Stabilise disturbed areas quickly to reduce the potential for erosion. Previously removed vegetation and topsoil will be uniformly re-spread over disturbed area to assist with rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed-bearing topsoil. If required, additional native seed mix from the area could be respread to speed up rehabilitation process. This will be confirmed during rehabilitation monitoring activities. Windrows to be removed as soon as practicable and all debris will be moved away from the fence line at least 5 m. The type of ground cover applied to completed earthworks is compatible with the anticipated long-term land use, environmental risk, and site rehabilitation measures. Implement the rehabilitation monitoring program as detailed in Appendix J. | |
| Implementation | | | |
| Environmental performance standards | | Measurement criteria | Records |
| <i>No changes</i> | | | |
| ALARP Statement | Eliminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid clearing vegetation by using existing pastoral tracks and disturbance areas for seismic program. For the civil construction and DST activities, use existing pastoral tracks and repurposed seismic lines. Works within intersection of Newcastle Creek in accordance with the AAPA certificates. Avoid clearing of riparian vegetation along waterways. Well sites located away from low drainage areas where vertosols of moderate erosion potential occur. Avoid transport of HFS chemicals and wastewater during wet season where possible. | |

| 7.4 Weed Management plan | |
|---|---|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the integrity of significant ecosystems and agricultural productivity. |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction and Spread of Weeds can have a range of deleterious impacts including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> altering fire regimes (Risk Reference 30) displacing native flora (Risk Reference 29 and 31) poisoning of stock (Risk Reference 31). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No introduction of new or spread of existing Weeds of National Environmental Significance (WoNS) or weeds listed under NT legislation or locally significant weed species. |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Civil Maintenance Program, Camp | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

| 7.4 Weed Management Sub-plan | |
|---|--|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the integrity of significant ecosystems and agricultural productivity. |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction and Spread of Weeds can have a range of deleterious impacts including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> altering fire regimes (Risk Reference SP-27, C&WB-35, DST-30) displacing native flora (Risk Reference SP-26 and 27, C&WB-28 and 29, DST-29 and 31) poisoning of stock (Risk Reference SP-28, C&WB-30, DST-31) increase cost for control for pastoral leaseholders (Risk Reference SP-41, C&WB-40, DST-41). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No introduction of new or spread of existing Weeds of National Environmental Significance (WoNS) or weeds listed under NT legislation or locally significant weed species. |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

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| Current EMP text | | | | Amended EMP text | | | |
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| Operations and DST Operations | | | | Seismic survey, civil construction and maintenance Program, Camp operations and DST operations | | | |
| Implementation | | | | Implementation | | | |
| Environmental performance standards | | Measurement criteria | | Environmental performance standards | | Measurement criteria | |
| SWP7.4-1 No introduction of new or spread of existing Weeds of National Environmental Significance, weeds listed under NT legislation or locally significant weed species. | | • | | SWP7.4-1 No introduction of new or spread of existing Weeds of National Environmental Significance, weeds listed under NT legislation or locally significant weed species. | | • | |
| Records | | • | | Records | | • | |
| Monitoring | | | | • | | | |
| Notification Requirements | | | | • | | | |
| Overall Residual Risk | | Consequence – Moderate (2) Likelihood – Rare (1) | | Overall Residual Risk | | Consequence – Moderate (2) Likelihood – Rare (1) | |
| Residual Risk – Low | | | | Residual Risk – Low | | | |
| Scientific Uncertainty | | | | Scientific Uncertainty | | | |
| ALARP Statement | | | | ALARP Statement | | | |
| Eliminate | | • Corrective action initiated immediately where weed outbreaks are reported. | | Eliminate | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A patch of Hyptis was recorded within a creek line intersecting the eastern end of seismic line 7 in the northern survey area. This section of the seismic line has been removed from the exploration program to prevent Hyptis from spreading outside the creek line. Corrective action initiated immediately where weed outbreaks are reported. | |
| Substitute | | • | | Substitute | | • | |
| Engineering | | • | | Engineering | | • | |
| Administrative | | • | | Administrative | | • | |
| Personal Protective Equipment | | • | | Personal Protective Equipment | | • | |
| Acceptable | | | | | | | |

| 7.5 Bushfire Management Sub-plan | | 7.5 Bushfire Management Sub-plan | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | | Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Values | • | Environmental Values | • |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation degradation and habitat modification (Risk Reference 32). Damage to or loss of infrastructure (Risk Reference 33). Damage to culturally significant sites (Risk Reference 35). Delay to rehabilitation success as result of bushfire (Risk Reference 34). | Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation degradation and habitat modification (Risk Reference SP-23, C&WB-25 and 35, DST-32). Damage to or loss of infrastructure (Risk Reference SP-35-1 and 35-2, C&WB-36, DST-33). Damage to culturally significant sites (Risk Reference SP-36, C&WB-37, DST-35). Delay to rehabilitation success as result of bushfire (Risk Reference SP-39, C&WB-25, DST-34). |
| Environmental Outcomes | • | Environmental Outcomes | • |
| Activities | Management Tasks | Activities | Management Tasks |

| | | | | | | | | | |
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| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
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| Project Management and design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Civil Maintenance Program, Camp Operations and DST Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor NAFI to identify any severe, extreme and catastrophic Fire Danger Index (FDI) days and assess risk of conducting activities on such days and if additional controls are required to conduct the day's activities. Fire extinguishers to be fitted to or available in all vehicles and at key locations at camp. In accordance with section 275 of the NT Schedule of Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirement 2021, fire precautions including at least four 9 L and one 68 L dry-chemical type extinguishers (or their equivalent) shall be kept at strategic locations on or around active DST vehicles and equipment. A hazardous area diagram for the vehicles and equipment is to be clearly displayed and communicated during inductions. Fire-fighting equipment will be kept on hand during clearing activities as this is the highest risk period of fire ignition. No hot works are permitted on total fire ban days without written approval from a fire control officer or fire warden. Site inductions are to ensure that all personnel are aware of risk of smoking and other site activities that may cause fire. Drive on designated access roads only. Driving through long dry grass is to be avoided. Ensure that vehicles and equipment are fitted with spark arrestors. Ensure appropriate storage of fuel and other flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with AS1940:2004 <i>The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids</i> (refer Appendix G). In case of natural fires in the vicinity of operational areas an attempt should be made to put them out if safe to do so. Any rubbish, debris or oil refuse that could constitute a fire hazard shall be removed to a safe distance away from camp facilities, existing water bores and other infrastructure. |

| Implementation | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| Environmental performance standards | Measurement criteria | Records | |
| SWP7.5-1 No uncontrolled fires occurring as a result of DST activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | |
| Emergency response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | |
| Overall Residual Risk | Consequence – Major (3) | Likelihood – Unlikely (2) | Residual Risk – Low |
| Scientific Uncertainty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | Low (1) |
| ALARP Statement | <p>The inherent risk of bushfire as result of the exploration activities was ranked as 'moderate' in the northern area of EP136.</p> <p>With the implementation of the controls and the specific Bushfire Management Plan (Appendix I) the residual risks were assessed as a 'low', with a 'major' consequence (significant damage confined to exploration area) but was considered 'unlikely' likelihood.</p> <p>The Bushfire Management Plan and the specific controls incorporated into the plan have considered previous industry experience for similar activities in the Beetaloo Basin. The management tasks have considered the 'hierarchy of control' to demonstrate all reasonably practicable control measures have been identified and implemented to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. Appendix A presents the ALARP evaluation for the activities to be conducted during the seismic and water bore activities.</p> | | |
| Eliminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot works not permitted on total Fire Ban Days, unless under direction of Fire Control Officer or Warden. | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Project Management and design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Seismic, civil construction and maintenance program, camp operations and DST operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor NAFI to identify any severe, extreme and catastrophic Fire Danger Index (FDI) days and assess risk of conducting activities on such days and if additional controls are required to conduct the day's activities. Fire extinguishers to be fitted to or available in all vehicles and at key locations at camp. In accordance with section 275 of the NT Schedule of Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirement 2021, fire precautions including at least four 9 L and one 68 L dry-chemical type extinguishers (or their equivalent) shall be kept at strategic locations on or around active DST vehicles and equipment. A hazardous area diagram for the vehicles and equipment is to be clearly displayed and communicated during inductions. Fire-fighting equipment will be kept on hand during clearing activities as this is the highest risk period of fire ignition. Water cart to be within 100 m of the dozer/grader during line preparation in event of fire response. |

| Implementation | | |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental performance standards | Measurement criteria | Records |
| SWP7.5-1 No uncontrolled fires occurring as a result of DST activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Emergency response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | |
| Overall Residual Risk | Northern Survey Area Consequence – Major (3) | Likelihood – Unlikely (2) | Residual Risk – Low |
| Overall Residual Risk | Southern Survey Area Consequence – Massive (4) | Likelihood – Unlikely (2) | Residual Risk – Moderate |
| Scientific Uncertainty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | Low (1) |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| ALARP Statement | <p>The inherent risk of bushfire as result of the exploration activities was ranked as 'moderate' in the northern area of EP136 and 'high' in the southern survey area for the proposed seismic program. The higher risk was attributed to the activities occurring in the savannah grasslands prior to the commencement of the wet season when grasses would be dry. The seismic line preparation requires vegetation disturbance and/or vehicle movements over grasslands which have a higher potential of igniting and getting out of control if specific controls are not implemented.</p> | | |
| Eliminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hot works not permitted on total Fire Ban Days, unless under direction of Fire Control Officer or Warden. Stay on dedicated access tracks to avoid potential of grass to build up fuel within the vehicle's engine bays. Seismic line preparation in grassed areas will be flattened to reduce the build-up of fuel within the vehicle's engine bays. Regular inspections of vehicle's engine bay and remove any build-up of vegetated matter (if applicable). | | |
| Substitute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | |
| Engineering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 4 m fire access trail around camp site and water bore pad. Monitor NAFI to identify any severe, extreme and catastrophic Fire Danger Index (FDI) days and assess risk of conducting activities on such days and if additional controls are required to conduct the day's activities. Fire-fighting equipment will be kept on hand. | | |

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| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay on dedicated access tracks to avoid potential of grass to build up fuel within the vehicle's engine bays. Regular inspections of vehicle's engine bay and remove any build-up of vegetated matter (if applicable). | | Administrative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Substitute | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | Personal Protective Equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers to be fitted to all vehicles. Water cart to be available at all times during seismic survey, civil construction and civil maintenance activities. |
| Engineering | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | Acceptable | | |
| Administrative | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | | | |
| Personal Protective Equipment | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers to be fitted to all vehicles. Water cart to be available at all times during civil maintenance activities. | | | |
| Acceptable | | | | | |

| 7.6 Waste and Wastewater Management Subplan | |
|---|--|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate wastewater management practices leading to localised soil contamination (Risk Reference 19). Pollution of water through release of chemicals into nearby creeks (Risk Reference 20). Contamination of soil through inappropriate waste management (Risk Reference 20 and 22). Attraction of pest species due to inappropriate organic waste management (Risk Reference 21). Potential for accumulation of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) in well equipment and drilling muds and wastewater could impact on the health and safety of people and the environment (Risk Reference 23). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

| 7.6 Waste and Wastewater Management Subplan | |
|---|---|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate wastewater management practices leading to localised soil contamination (Risk Reference SP-15, C&WB-10 and 17, DST-19). Pollution of water through release of chemicals into nearby creeks (Risk Reference SP-2, 7, 8 and 10, C&WB-9, 11, 12 and 17, DST-20). Contamination of soil through inappropriate waste management (Risk Reference SP-2, 9 and 15, C&WB-9 and 17, DST-20 and 22). Attraction of pest species due to inappropriate organic waste management (Risk Reference SP-16 and 29, C&WB-18, DST-21). Potential for accumulation of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) in well equipment and drilling muds and wastewater could impact on the health and safety of people and the environment (Risk Reference DST-23). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |

| 7.7 Noise, Vibration and Lighting Emissions Management Sub-plan | |
|---|--|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise impacts on surrounding communities (Risk Reference 12). Disruption to wildlife through noise, vibration and lighting from mechanical equipment (Risk Reference 13). Disturbance to stock through noise, vibration and lighting from mechanical equipment (Risk Reference 14). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill site location selected to minimise impacts on pastoralist operations – including appropriate separation distances between sensitive receptors and local communities. Site location has considered pastoralist activities and inputs to minimise potential impact to existing users and further consult with leaseholders prior to scheduling of program activities to take into consideration stock movements. Position/design camp to minimise impact on shift worker for the 24-hour operations. |

| 7.7 Noise, Vibration and Lighting Emissions Management Sub-plan | |
|---|---|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise impacts on surrounding communities (Risk Reference SP-12, C&WB-14, DST-12). Disruption to wildlife through noise, vibration and lighting from mechanical equipment (Risk Reference SP-13, C&WB-15, DST-13). Disturbance to stock through noise, vibration and lighting from mechanical equipment (Risk Reference SP-14, C&WB-16, DST-14). |
| Environmental Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure seismic line preparation and operations are conducted during advised operational hour (i.e. seismic activities conducted over 12-hours during daylight hours). Consult with pastoral leaseholders prior to scheduling of activities to take into consideration stock movements. Drill site location selected to minimise impacts on pastoralist operations – including appropriate separation distances between sensitive receptors and local communities. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating hours for the DST program are to be established and communicated to personnel, contractors and Pastoralists. 24-hour operations will occur during key stages of the DST program. Native vegetation provides a suitable buffer between land users. Provide at least two weeks notification to households and businesses if operations are to be conducted within 10 km of their premises. All nuisance-related complaints from sensitive receptors investigated and reported upon. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site location has considered pastoralist activities and inputs to minimise potential impact to existing users and further consult with leaseholders prior to scheduling of program activities to take into consideration stock movements. Position/design camp to minimise impact on shift worker for the 24-hour operations. Operating hours for the DST program are to be established and communicated to personnel, contractors and Pastoralists. 24-hour operations will occur during key stages of the DST program. Native vegetation provides a suitable buffer between land users. Provide at least two weeks notification to households and businesses if operations are to be conducted within 10 km of their premises. All nuisance-related complaints from sensitive receptors investigated and reported upon. |
| Associated activities - access track, water bores, exploration lease pads and camp operations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors include noise, vibration and light emissions requirements. Ensure vehicles, machinery and equipment is maintained in good working order. Existing noise attenuation devices fitted to construction vehicles and machinery used on site will be maintained in good working order. Slow down vehicles when passing cattle and other wildlife. | Associated activities – seismic, access track, water bores, exploration well sites and camp operations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors include noise, vibration and light emissions requirements. Ensure vehicles, machinery and equipment is maintained in good working order. Existing noise attenuation devices fitted to construction vehicles and machinery used on site will be maintained in good working order. Slow down vehicles when passing cattle and other wildlife. |
| ALARP Statement | The DST activities are within discreet locations, with a centralised accommodation camp for all 7 lease pads. The permit is remote from sensitive receptors. The risk was assessed as having a 'low' inherent and residual risk (a 'minor' consequence, 'rare' likelihood). The management tasks have considered the 'hierarchy of control' to demonstrate all reasonably practicable control measures have been identified and implemented to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. Appendix A presents the ALARP evaluation for the activities to be conducted during the DST activities and summarised below: | ALARP Statement | Over five decades of seismic operations in pastoral Australia, there has been no reported impacts on cattle being stressed as result of the activity (pers comms. John Hughes). Therefore, the risk was assessed as having a 'low' inherent and residual risk (a 'minor' consequence, 'rare' likelihood). It is noted that vibrations generated from the vibrators are directed downwards (i.e. vertically), not sideways (i.e. horizontally) and personnel (including regulators, pastoralists, environmental advisers, etc.) who have stood relatively close to an operational vibrator group, have not felt any ground vibrations from ~30 m from the vibratory position. The DST activities are within discreet locations, with a centralised accommodation camp for all 7 well sites. The permit is remote from sensitive receptors. The risk was assessed as having a 'low' inherent and residual risk (a 'minor' consequence, 'rare' likelihood). The management tasks have considered the 'hierarchy of control' to demonstrate all reasonably practicable control measures have been identified and implemented to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. Appendix A presents the ALARP evaluation for the activities to be conducted during the exploration activities and summarised below: |

| 7.8 Air Quality and Emissions Management Sub-plan | |
|---|--|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in dust during site preparation (clearing of access tracks, lease pads, gravel pits and camp area) and resulting from vehicular traffic during the civil and water bore construction program (Risk Reference 15). Increase in exhaust emissions from contractors' vehicles, plant and generators resulting in localised effect on air quality and global contribution to GHG (Risk Reference 16). Drilling, HFS, well testing, well suspension and abandonment emissions contribute to global warming and reduction in localised air quality (Risk Reference 17). Air emissions from venting and flaring activities (Risk Reference 18). |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Civil Construction and Maintenance, Camp Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors include protective measures to minimise dust generation. All vehicles and equipment used on site will be well maintained to minimise emissions. If dust levels are high, particularly in the vicinity of public areas (e.g. Carpentaria Highway), use a water truck to manage dust emissions. Use existing roads and tracks where practicable and ensure suit intended purpose and volume of traffic required for the DST activities. Implement controls as detailed in the Land and Surface Water Management Plan (refer 7.3). |
| ALARP Statement | |
| Eliminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote location. |

| 7.8 Air Quality and Emissions Management Sub-plan | |
|---|---|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in dust during site preparation (seismic line preparation, clearing of access tracks, water bore pads, well sites, gravel pits and camp areas) and resulting from vehicular traffic during the exploration program (Risk Reference SP-3, 17 and 19, C&WB-19, 20 and 21, DST-15). Increase in exhaust emissions from contractors' vehicles, plant and generators resulting in localised effect on air quality and global contribution to GHG (Risk Reference 16). Drilling, HFS, well testing, well suspension and abandonment emissions contribute to global warming and reduction in localised air quality (Risk Reference 17). Air emissions from venting and flaring activities (Risk Reference 18). |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Seismic survey, Civil construction and maintenance, Camp Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors include protective measures to minimise dust generation. All vehicles and equipment used on site will be well maintained to minimise emissions. If dust levels are high, particularly in the vicinity of public areas (e.g. Carpentaria Highway), use a water truck to manage dust emissions. Use existing roads and tracks where practicable and ensure suit intended purpose and volume of traffic required for the exploration activities. Implement controls as detailed in the Land and Surface Water Management Plan (refer Section 7.3). |
| ALARP Statement | |
| Eliminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote location. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use existing roads and tracks where practicable and ensure suit intended purpose and volume of traffic required for the DST activities. | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use existing roads and tracks where practicable and ensure suit intended purpose and volume of traffic required for the exploration activities. |

| 7.9 Biodiversity Management Sub-plan | |
|--|--|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance to native fauna and stock (Risk Reference 24). Loss or endangerment of threatened and native fauna species and stock from open storage tanks (Risk Reference 25). Risk of Injury or mortality from vehicle strike (Risk Reference 26). Groundwater extraction may impact on potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) particularly in relation to stygofauna communities (Risk Reference 27). Introduced Feral Animals and Other Pest Species can impact native such as reptiles, and ground-dwelling birds (Risk Reference 28). |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management, DST Operations, including camp. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site inductions will ensure that all personnel are aware of their obligations and know the correct procedures for fauna encounters. Well pad areas will be fenced. Fauna ladders are used on the storage tanks. Personnel will be prohibited from interfering with wildlife. Personnel will be prohibited from bringing domestic pets onto the Program area. Avoid driving at dawn and dusk to minimise fauna mortality. Vehicle movement will be restricted to existing access roads at a suitable speed limit. No domestic animals brought to site. Inspect all deliveries for potential stowaways (i.e. cane toads, ants etc that could pose biosecurity risk). Machinery and equipment is checked for pest species. Waste and housekeeping audits. |
| ALARP Statement | <p>The Baseline Land Condition Assessment has identified that the risk to vegetation, flora, fauna and habitat was ranked as 'low'. The risk mitigation measures outlined in the DST EMP meet the industry best practice requirements of the NT Petroleum Codes of Practice. Controls above best practice are unlikely to further reduce the risk to flora, fauna and habitat. Based upon the risk being ranked as a 'low', the risk is determined to be ALARP. Appendix A presents the ALARP evaluation for the activities to be conducted during the DST activities.</p> |
| Engineering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffers, fencing and use of fauna ladders to reduce potential for wildlife, stock and humans being impacted by activities. |

| 7.9 Biodiversity Management Sub-plan | |
|--|---|
| Values, Risks and Outcomes | |
| Environmental Risks (Appendix A) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance to native fauna and stock (Risk Reference SP-20, 21, 22 and 25, C&WB-22, 25 and 26, DST-24). Loss or endangerment of threatened and native fauna species and stock from open storage tanks (Risk Reference DST-25). Risk of Injury or mortality from vehicle strike (Risk Reference C&WB-22 and 24, DST-26). Groundwater extraction may impact on potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) particularly in relation to stygofauna communities (Risk Reference DST-27). Introduced feral animals and other pest species can impact native such as reptiles, and ground-dwelling birds (Risk Reference C&WB-31, 32, 33 and 34, DST-28). Introduction of diseases associated with feral and pest species may impact on existing habitats, vegetation, native fauna and livestock (Risk Reference SP-30, 31 and 32). |
| Activities | Management Tasks |
| Project Management, Seismic operations, DST operations, including camp. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise vegetation clearance by using existing access tracks as much as possible. Where practicable, align access tracks and seismic lines to avoid mature trees and Lancewood/Bullwaddy areas which require longer to regenerate follow rehabilitation. Site inductions will ensure that all personnel are aware of their obligations and know the correct procedures for fauna encounters. Well site will be fenced. Fauna ladders are used on the storage tanks. Personnel will be prohibited from interfering with wildlife. Personnel will be prohibited from bringing domestic pets onto the Program area. No domestic animals brought to site. Inspect all deliveries for potential stowaways (i.e. cane toads, ants etc that could pose biosecurity risk). Machinery and equipment is checked for pest species. Waste and housekeeping audits. |
| Seismic Line Preparation, Seismic Operations, water bore drilling. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only clear as much vegetation at the camp as is required for safe operations. Larger trees (including Corymbia and Eucalypt species) with a trunk diameter greater than 25 cm at 1.3 m above the ground must be avoided during clearing for seismic lines and access tracks. Minimise disturbance in the riparian buffers in accordance with the stream order of the encountered drainage line in accordance with Appendix B ESCP. Strip and stockpile topsoil and surface material at camp area for use in regeneration or revegetation if possible. Avoid driving at dawn and dusk to minimise fauna mortality. Vehicle movement will be restricted to existing access roads at a suitable speed limit. Vehicle speed restrictions apply when travelling in permit (60 km/hr on unsealed roads in proximity (<200 m) to sensitive receptors) or drive to condition. |
| ALARP Statement | <p>The Baseline Land Condition Assessment has identified that the risk to vegetation, flora, fauna and habitat was ranked as 'low'. The risk mitigation measures outlined in the DST EMP meet the industry best practice requirements of the NT Petroleum Codes of Practice. Controls above best practice are unlikely to further reduce the risk to flora, fauna and habitat. Based upon the risk being ranked as a 'low', the risk is determined to be ALARP. Appendix A presents the ALARP evaluation for the activities to be conducted during the exploration activities.</p> |
| Eliminate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise vegetation clearance by using existing access tracks and disturbed areas as much as possible. |
| Substitute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical Risk Assessment (Appendix C) completed to evaluate potential hazards of chemicals and the potential for exposures to human and environmental receptors and the exposure pathways. |

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|------------------|--|-------------|---|
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Engineering</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align access tracks and seismic lines to avoid mature trees and Lancewood / Bullwaddy areas which require longer to regenerate follow rehabilitation. Strip and stockpile topsoil and surface material at camp area, drill site and along seismic lines for use in regeneration or revegetation. Ongoing maintenance of access tracks and well sites. Buffers, fencing and use of fauna ladders to reduce potential for wildlife, stock and humans being impacted by activities. </td> </tr> </table> | Engineering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Align access tracks and seismic lines to avoid mature trees and Lancewood / Bullwaddy areas which require longer to regenerate follow rehabilitation. Strip and stockpile topsoil and surface material at camp area, drill site and along seismic lines for use in regeneration or revegetation. Ongoing maintenance of access tracks and well sites. Buffers, fencing and use of fauna ladders to reduce potential for wildlife, stock and humans being impacted by activities. |
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| 7.10 Social Environment and Access Management Sub-plan | 7.10 Social Environment and Access Management Sub-plan | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
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| 7.11 Cultural Heritage and Sacred Site Management Sub-plan | 7.11 Cultural Heritage and Sacred Site Management Sub-plan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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|-------------------------|--|------------------|--|----------------------|---|--------------|---|-------------|-----------------|
| Interest holder | Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan | Unique EMP ID | SWP4-3 | Mod # | 2 | Date | 7 November 2025 |
| Current EMP text | | | | | Amended EMP text | | | | |
| | pastoral lease track, which provides one of the two possible mobilisation routes to and from the exploration lease pads. Sweetpea's contingency plan to the 'transit only' limitation for RWA2 in AC2020/072 is considered under the Civil and Water Bore EMP, which includes provision for two access options, the Western Access Track (WAT) and the Eastern Access Track (EAT). | | | | Creek on the existing pastoral lease track, which provides one of the two possible mobilisation routes to and from the exploration well sites. A second AAPA certificate (C2022/036) provides for minor works on Newcastle creek taking into consideration the methods proposed in this EMP for maintaining the bed and banks in accordance with the NT Water Act. | | | | |
| Acceptable | The risk to cultural heritage, including Sacred Sites from the regulated activity is 'acceptable'. No further risk reduction warranted considering program will have an AAPA clearance certificate for the activities and cultural managers as part of the exploration delivery team. This approach mitigates the risk of not being able to do works, other than transit, of the Newcastle Creek crossing within the restricted working area (RWA2). Sweetpea are committed to continuing to engage AAPA and to meeting the conditions specified in AC2020/072, and future authority certificates to ensure risks to sacred sites and identified restricted work areas are managed. | | | Acceptable | The risk to cultural heritage, including Sacred Sites from the regulated activity is 'acceptable'. No further risk reduction warranted considering program will have an AAPA clearance certificate for the activities and cultural managers as part of the exploration delivery team. This approach mitigates the risk of not being able to do works, other than transit, of the Newcastle Creek crossing within the restricted working area (RWA2). Sweetpea are committed to continuing to engage AAPA and to meeting the conditions specified in C2020/072 and C2022/036, and future authority certificates to ensure risks to sacred sites and identified restricted work areas are managed. | | | | |

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| Appendix A Exploration Environmental Risk Assessment | | | | | | | | | |
| Table 60 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environmental Risk Assessment | | | | | Update to Appendix A to include ERA for each activity: Table 58 Seismic Environmental Risk Assessment Table 59 Civil Construction and Water Bore Environmental Risk Assessment Table 60 Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environmental Risk Assessment | | | | |
| Appendix B Erosion and Sediment Control Plan | | | | | | | | | |
| Appendix B Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Rev 6, 11 July 2022) 1.1 Background The focus of this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is to provide strategies to minimise impacts of soil and erosion during Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd exploration program for seven exploration lease pads and associated infrastructure, located in the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Barkly Region, 500km south-east of Darwin, Northern Territory. The location of Sweetpea's exploration activities was approved by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) on the 23 October 2020, with conditions specified within the "Issued certificate C2020072 for Sweetpea Petroleum Exploration Areas within EP136". A supplementary AAPA application is currently underway and will provide further clarity around the conditions for the individual activities. Project Context This plan covers all exploration activities to be undertaken by Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd (Sweetpea) within permit EP136 on Tanumbirini and Beetaloo Station during the proposed 2022-2024 program. The primary activities subject to this ESCP are: 1. Increase the size of the camp approved under previous EMPs from 1.3 ha to 2.5 ha. 2. Exploration activities at up to seven well pads, including but not limited to the following: i. Exploration well drilling and completions – vertically to an expected depth of 3,250m +/- 200 m total vertical depth (TVD) (however, the ultimate total depth could be greater or lesser than this estimate but is not anticipated to impact environmental risk), and with a target measured depth range of horizontal wells from 4,100 m to 6,200 m (this would include a lateral section of between approximately 1,000 m and 3,000 m). It is noted that subsurface well paths will not go outside the EP136 boundary. ii. Multi-staged hydraulic fracture stimulation (horizontal wells and associated vertical wells), including water storage. iii. Production testing and follow up testing, monitoring and work-over activities and management of wastewater. iv. Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services. 1.3 Location and disturbance area The location and disturbance area of the exploration program is reflected in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. | | | | | Appendix B Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Rev 4 31 Oct 2025) 1.1 Background The focus of this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is to provide strategies to minimise impacts of soil and erosion during Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd exploration program for seismic exploration program and water bore drilling and monitoring program, seven exploration well sites and associated infrastructure, located in the Beetaloo Sub-basin, Barkly Region, 500 km south-east of Darwin, Northern Territory. The location of Sweetpea's exploration activities was approved by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) on the 23 October 2020, with conditions specified within the "Issued certificate C2020072 for Sweetpea Petroleum Exploration Areas within EP136". A supplementary AAPA application was also received C2022/036 which provides for provision of creek crossings in Restricted Work Area 2. 1.2 Project Context This plan covers all exploration activities to be undertaken by Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd (Sweetpea) within permit EP136 on Tanumbirini and Beetaloo Station during the proposed 2022-2027 program. The primary activities subject to this ESCP are: 1. Seismic exploration program and water bore drilling and monitoring program. 2. Civil construction of the exploration infrastructure. 3. Ongoing use, maintenance and wet weather upgrade (where required) of access tracks. 4. The ongoing operation of accommodation camp services to support the exploration operations. 5. Continued access to all approved gravel pits for resource extraction. 6. The installation and maintenance of up to 54 water monitoring bores (high-case assuming three aquifers are to be monitored at each location so 6 bores total per lease pad) which consist of 'control' and 'impact' monitoring bores for each aquifer 7. Water extraction at the lease pad and camp (extraction under an approved water extraction licence under the NT Water Act 8. Exploration activities at up to seven well pads, including but not limited to the following: i. Exploration well drilling and completions - vertically to a depth no greater than 4,000 metres. ii. Hydraulic fracture stimulation (horizontal wells and associated vertical wells), including water storage. iii. Production testing and follow up testing, monitoring and work-over activities and management of wastewater. 9. Minor works ancillary to those mentioned above including routine ongoing monitoring and maintenance of infrastructure and or services. 1.3 Location and disturbance area The location and disturbance area of the exploration program is reflected in Table 1 for the seismic exploration program and Table 2 for the well site and other infrastructure. Figure 1 shows the extent of the seismic program and Figure 2 to Figure 3 show the permanent infrastructure. | | | | |

Table 1 Geographical coordinates of the Exploration Program

| Infrastructure | Well Id | Location Lat/Long | Length (km) | Entire Footprint Area (Ha) |
|---|---------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Lease Pads | | | | |
| Lease Pad 1 | LP1 | -16.517663°, 134.515147° | - | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 2 | LP2 | -16.517668°, 134.558468° | - | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 3 | LP3 | -16.558253°, 134.556614° | - | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 4 | LP4 | -16.600557°, 134.515315° | - | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 5 | LP5 | -16.600649°, 134.556760° | - | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 6 | LP6 | -16.600930°, 134.606624° | - | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 7 | LP7 | -16.639982°, 134.606535° | - | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 7-1 | LP7-1 | -16.650933°, 134.599059° | - | 11.0* |
| Lease Pad 8 | LP8 | -16.667926°, 134.558482° | - | 11.0* |
| Main Camp | Camp | -16.480922°, 134.565871° | - | 1.3 |
| Lease Pad Total | | | - | 100.3 |
| Gravel Pits | | | | |
| Planned Gravel Pits (up to 12 gravel pits on Tanumbirini Station) | | | - | 27.3 |
| Gravel Pit Total | | | - | 27.3 |
| Tracks | | | | |
| Lease Pad (LP) Access Track (18m wide) - Tanumbirini | | | 40.63 | 73.1 |
| Lease Pad (LP) Access Track (18 m wide) - Beetaloo | | | 2.6 | 4.7* |
| Gravel Pit (GP) Access Track (8m wide) | | | 7.8 | 6.3 |
| Access Track Total | | | 51.0 | 84.1 |
| Total Footprint | | | 51.0 | 211.7 |

It is noted that allowance has also been made for contingent access tracks that provide options to access the exploration lease pads (Pad 7-1 and Pad 8) on Beetaloo Station (Table 2). The preference of the exploration program is to use the existing access track on Tanumbirini Station to access Beetaloo Station reducing potential for these options to eventuate.

Table 2 Contingent Access Track Options

| Infrastructure | Length (km) | Footprint Area (Ha) |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Alternative Contingent Tracks (18 m wide) | | |
| Option 1 | Carpentaria Highway to Pad 7-1 | 29.3 |
| | Pad 7-1 to Pad 8 | 6.6 |
| Option 2 | Carpentaria Highway to Pad 7-1 | 34.1 |
| | Track Junction to Well 8 | 5.5 |
| Option 3 | Carpentaria Highway to Pad 7-1 | 42.3 |
| | Track Junction to Well 8 | 9.8 |

Table 1 Geographical Coordinates and Footprint of the seismic exploration program and water bore pads

| Activity Area | Station | Coordinates of Seismic Line | | | | Total Length (km)* | Total Area (Ha)* | Area and % of Vegetation Disturbance Required^ |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Start of line | | End of Line | | | | |
| | | Lat | Long | Lat | Long | | | |
| Northern Survey Area | | | | | | | | |
| Line 1 | Beetaloo | -16.86660 | 134.45300 | -16.86660 | 134.66800 | 22.92 | 11.46 | 1.39 (0.57%) |
| Line 2 | Beetaloo | -16.81160 | 134.44300 | -16.81160 | 134.82900 | 41.10 | 20.55 | 4.92 (2.03%) |
| Line 3 | Beetaloo | -16.75830 | 134.45300 | -16.75830 | 134.76500 | 33.32 | 16.66 | 3.34 (1.38%) |
| Line 4 | Beetaloo | -16.71090 | 134.48700 | -16.71070 | 134.81800 | 35.31 | 17.66 | 2.51 (1.04%) |
| Line 5 | Beetaloo | -16.67080 | 134.45500 | -16.67100 | 134.79100 | 35.88 | 17.94 | 4.23 (1.75%) |
| Line 6 | Tanumbirini | -16.63940 | 134.48700 | -16.64070 | 134.77300 | 30.50 | 15.25 | 6.36 (2.63%) |
| Line 7 | Tanumbirini | -16.60040 | 134.48700 | -16.60130 | 134.74300 | 27.31 | 13.66 | 6.08 (2.51%) |
| Line 8 | Tanumbirini | -16.55620 | 134.48700 | -16.55660 | 134.70900 | 23.72 | 11.86 | 5.70 (2.35%) |
| Line 9 | Tanumbirini | -16.51710 | 134.41900 | -16.51820 | 134.68000 | 27.89 | 13.95 | 6.85 (2.83%) |
| Line 10 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.48600 | 134.51500 | -16.88040 | 134.50900 | 43.66 | 21.83 | 4.97 (2.05%) |
| Line 11 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.48510 | 134.55800 | -16.88040 | 134.55900 | 43.75 | 21.88 | 6.88 (2.84%) |
| Line 12 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.50440 | 134.60700 | -16.88050 | 134.60600 | 41.61 | 20.81 | 4.69 (1.94%) |
| Line 13 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.50440 | 134.65400 | -16.88070 | 134.65400 | 41.61 | 20.81 | 5.88 (2.43%) |
| Line 14 | Beetaloo & Tanumbirini | -16.55610 | 134.70800 | -16.84290 | 134.70300 | 31.71 | 15.86 | 1.45 (0.60%) |
| LP1 Camp | Tanumbirini | -16.51936 | 134.51056 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Water Bore LP1 | Tanumbirini | -16.51766 | 134.51515 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Water Bore LP3 | Tanumbirini | -16.55919 | 134.55649 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Water Bore LP7-1 | Beetaloo | -16.65093 | 134.59906 | - | - | - | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| Water Bore LP8 | Beetaloo | -16.66792 | 134.55848 | - | - | - | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Northern footprint total | | | | | | 480.29 | 243.75 | 66.85 (27.42%) |

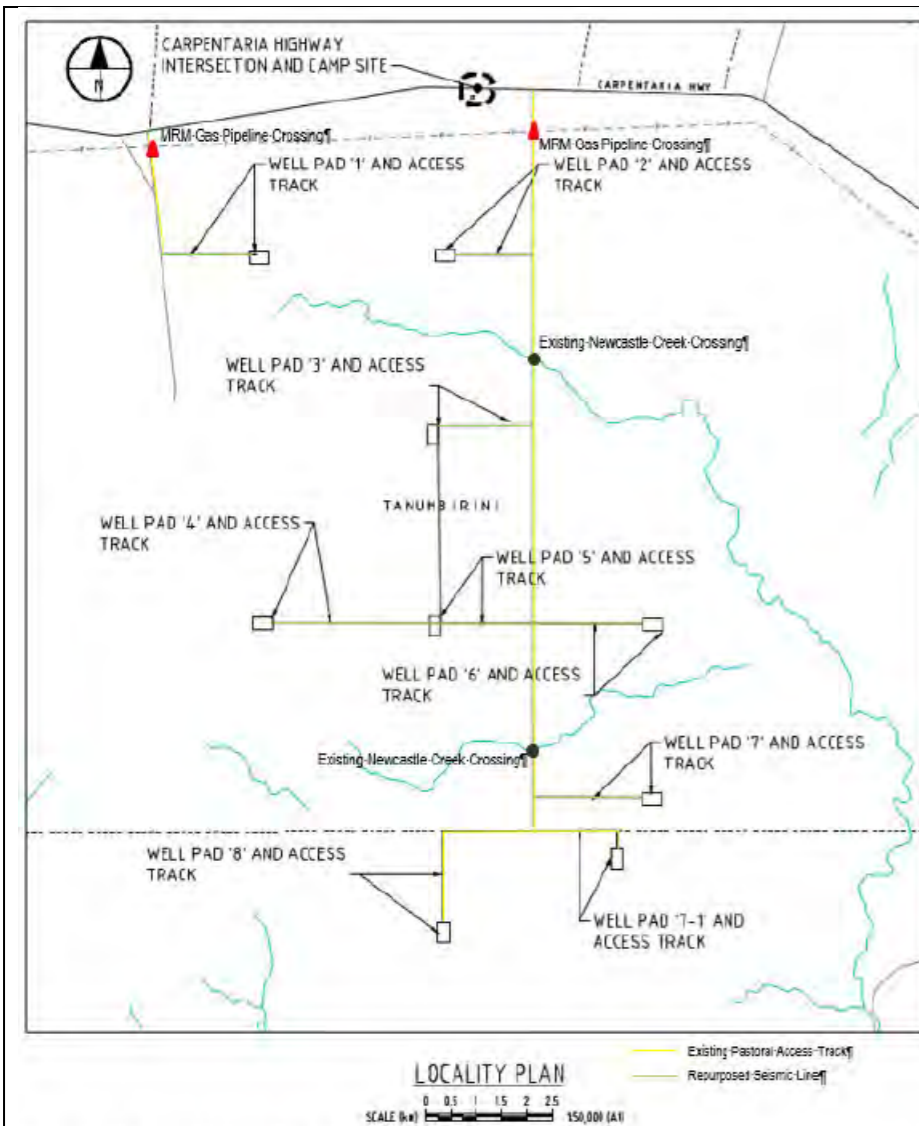


Figure 1 Proposed Access Track Layout

2.0 Exploration Schedule

Drilling, hydraulic-stimulation and testing activities are planned to commence in early 2022 and proposed to be continued over a multi-year period. Sweetpea propose to commence mobilisation activities for the exploration activities in May 2022.

Sweetpea proposes to commence drilling operations in June 2022 for a vertical pilot exploration well and horizontal exploration well. The initial drilling activities is planned to be on either Pad 1, Pad 2 or Pad 3 on Tanumbirini Station or pads LP7-1 or LP8 on Beetaloo Station and is estimated to take up to 70 days to drill, followed by hydraulic fracture-stimulation in September/October taking 30 days, and testing over 60 days. There is a possibility for up to a further three wells to be commenced in 2022 should funding and timing allow.

It is noted that the planned activities in 2022 will satisfy the minimum work program commitments to the NT Government in the permit term. In addition, the drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing of a horizontal exploration well is proposed to accelerate exploration.

A high-level activity schedule, including revised civil construction and water bore activities are summarised below.

- 2022 April - December:
 - Establish an access junction at Carpentaria Highway to create main accommodation camp and entry to the Permit tracks.
 - Establish gravel pits to provide material for improving the stability of the access tracks and constructing well site pad areas.
 - Base Plan:
 - Construct access track to Lease Pad 3 to enable the construction of well and water tank pads.
 - Construct well and water tank pad at Lease Pad 3 and install two control monitoring bores.

| Activity Area | Station | Coordinates of Seismic Line | | | | Total Length (km) [#] | Total Area (Ha) [*] | Area and % of Vegetation Disturbance Required [^] |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | Start of line | | End of Line | | | | |
| | | Lat | Long | Lat | Long | | | |
| Southern Survey Area | | | | | | | | |
| Line 1 | Anthony Lagoon | -18.00350 | 134.48700 | -17.97020 | 134.76600 | 30.19 | 15.10 | 0.74 (2.03%) |
| Line 10 | Eva Downs | -17.62810 | 134.70400 | -17.97660 | 134.69800 | 38.80 | 19.40 | 1.03 (2.82%) |
| Field Camp | Eva Downs | -17.96507 | 134.69708 | - | - | - | 2.00 | - |
| Southern footprint total | | | | | | 68.99 | 36.50 | 1.77 (4.85%) |
| Total footprint | | | | | | 549.28 | 280.25 | 68.62 (24.48%) |

* Total area based on 5 m wide seismic lines. # Total length km does not include the two field camps.

[^] Total area and % vegetation disturbance required has been calculated based off GIS modelling of shrub and tree vegetation types only (Refer to Appendix M of the DST EMP).

Table 2 Geographical Coordinates and Footprint of the Regulated Activities and Vegetation Clearing under this EMP

| Infrastructure | Well Id or Site Id | Location Lat/Long | Access Track Length (km) | Entire Activity Footprint Area (Ha) | Total Vegetation Clearing (Ha) |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Well pads | | | | | |
| Lease Pad 1 (LP1) | Maverick T463 A1-1H | -16.517663°, 134.515147° | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 2 (LP2) | Maverick T463 B2-1H | -16.517668°, 134.558468° | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 3 (LP3) | Maverick T463 D3-1H | -16.558253°, 134.556614° | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 4 (LP4) | Maverick T535 A4-1H | -16.600557°, 134.515315° | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 5 (LP5) | Maverick T535 B5-1H | -16.600649°, 134.556760° | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 6 (LP6) | Maverick T536 A6-1H | -16.600930°, 134.606624° | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Lease Pad 7 (LP7) | Maverick T536 C7-1H | -16.639982°, 134.606535° | - | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| LP1 Camp (replaced Seismic field camp in northern survey area) | | -16.519364°, 134.510563° | - | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Well site disturbance total | | | - | 79.50 | 79.50 |
| Gravel pits | | | | | |
| Gravel pits (up to 10 gravel pits) | | | - | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Gravel pit access track allowance (based on 8 m wide) | | | 7.80 | 6.24 | 6.24 |
| Gravel pit disturbance total | | | 7.80 | 26.24 | 26.24 |

- Install two water impact monitoring bores at Lease Pad 3 (prior to stimulation operations).
 - Drill, fracture stimulate, and test the well at Lease Pad 3.
- Accelerated schedule:
 - Construct access track to Lease Pad 1 and Lease Pad 4.
 - Construct well and water tank pads at Lease Pad 1 and Lease Pad 4 and install two control monitoring bores per pad.
 - Install two water impact monitoring bores at Lease Pad 1 and Lease Pad 4 (prior to stimulation operations).
 - Drill, fracture stimulate and test the wells at Lease Pad 1 and Lease Pad 4.
 - Fracture stimulation and testing of the well at Lease Pad 1 may extend into 2023 – it is suited to wet weather operations due to it's proximity to the Carpentaria Highway and high ground with no creek crossings.
 - Construct well and water tank pad at an additional lease pad below for commencement of drilling in 2023 and install 2 control monitoring bores.
- 2023 April - December:
 - Establish gravel pits to provide material for improving the stability of the access tracks.
 - Construct access tracks to Lease Pad 5, Lease Pad 6 and Lease Pad 7 respectively to enable the construction of well and water tank pads.
 - One of these pads may have been constructed in 2022 to assist with early start to the 2023 dry season.
 - Construct well and water tank pad each at Lease Pad 5, Lease Pad 6 and Lease Pad 7 and install two control monitoring bores per pad.
 - Install two water impact monitoring bores at Lease Pad 5, Lease Pad 6 and Lease Pad 7 (prior to stimulation operations).
 - Drill, Fracture stimulate and test the wells at Lease Pad 5, Lease Pad 6 and Lease Pad 7.
- 2024 April – December, and thereafter:
 - Future operations will be conducted on the remaining Lease Pads 7-1, Lease Pad 2, and/or Lease Pad 8 or a combination of installing additional wells on existing pads.

| Infrastructure | Well Id or Site Id | Location Lat/Long | Access Track Length (km) | Entire Activity Footprint Area (Ha) | Total Vegetation Clearing (Ha) |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Well site access tracks – Option 1 – Eastern Access, plus access to Pad 1 | | | | | |
| Access into EP136 from Carpentaria Highway | | Eastern Access Track (EAT) (existing pastoral track, maintain 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)), with exception of 0.61 km at RWA2 which is for transit only. Length from Carpentaria Highway to Pad 7 turn-in. | 17.65 | 30.65 | 0 |
| Access to LP1 (Option 1 constructed) | | Ingress from the Carpentaria Highway via a new access track (3.32 km), to repurposed seismic line 9 to lease LP1 (0.89 km) (new access track with clearing up to 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c) and repurposed seismic line 9, with only extra clearing up to 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 4.21 | 7.58 | 0 |
| Access to LP2 | | Track off EAT to LP2 (repurposed seismic line 9, with only extra clearing for 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 2.18 | 3.92 | 2.83* |
| Access to LP3 | | Track off EAT to LP3 (repurposed seismic line 8, with only extra clearing 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 2.28 | 4.10 | 2.28* |
| Access Tracks to remaining LPs | | LP4, LP5, LP6 and LP7 Access Tracks (repurposed seismic line 6 and 7, with only extra clearing for 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 11.94 | 21.49 | 15.52* |
| Eastern Access track disturbance total | | | 38.26 | 67.74 | 20.63 |
| Well site access tracks – Option 2 – Western Access | | | | | |
| Access to Lease Pad 1 (as per Option 1 constructed for EAT) | | Ingress from the Carpentaria Highway via a new access track (3.32 km), to repurposed seismic line 9 to lease LP1 (0.89 km) (new access track with clearing up to 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c) and repurposed seismic line 9, with only extra clearing up to 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 4.21 | 7.58 | 0 |
| Access to Lease Pad 2 | | Track from LP1 to LP2 (repurposed seismic line 9, with only extra clearing for 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 4.38 | 7.88 | 5.69* |

| Infrastructure | Well Id or Site Id | Location Lat/Long | Access Track Length (km) | Entire Activity Footprint Area (Ha) | Total Vegetation Clearing (Ha) |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| North-South Access to LP3, LP4 | | Western Access Track (WAT) (existing Pastoral Track and repurpose of seismic line 10 between LP1 and LP4. 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 9.18 | 16.52 | 11.93* |
| Access to LP3 | | Track off WAT to LP3 (repurposed seismic line 8, from intersection of WAT to LP3 to 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 4.43 | 7.97 | 5.76* |
| Access Tracks to remaining LPs | | LP4, LP5, LP6 and LP7 Access Tracks (repurposed seismic line 6 and 7, with only extra clearing for 18 m class 5 pastoral 2 (type c)) | 11.94 | 21.49 | 15.52* |
| Western Access track disturbance total | | | 34.14 | 61.44 | 38.90 |
| Total Disturbance Area Option 1 EAT | | | 46.06 | 173.48 | 126.37 |
| Total Disturbance Area Option 2 WAT | | | 41.94 | 167.18 | 144.64 |

*disturbance areas of Lease Pad 1, Lease Pad 3, Main Camp and Lease Pad Access Tracks have previously been approved under the Seismic EMP to 8 m. The disturbance area covered by the Seismic EMP has been absorbed into the overall Civil Construction and Water Bore EMP and DST EMP. Access Track Options – based on the revised alignment as per C&WB EMP r22 Modification – new track option.

2.0 Exploration schedule

2.1.1 2D seismic program

In general, the seismic survey program is estimated to take up to 65 days:

- Line preparation: 14 days, with contingency of 4 days
- Data recording: 35 days, with contingency of 10 days
- Line rehabilitation: progressively over 30 days, with contingency of 3 days.

The ground gravity survey proposed for the northern survey area will be undertaken both during and just after the seismic survey. Gravity measurements are proposed to be taken in a 2 km grid spacing within the northern survey area. In addition, several high-density (measurements every 200 m) gravity transects will be taken along seismic lines. The grid survey and transects are estimated to take 20-25 days.

An initial seismic program on EP136 was delivered in the northern survey area during July 2022. The seismic survey consisted of seven seismic lines covering a total of 83.31 km or 41.65 ha, or 17% of the approved survey area. All activities for the seismic program were completed within EP136 boundary and all within Tanumbirini Station. Upon completion of the seismic data recording and line rehabilitation, the rehabilitation monitoring program was commenced for the remediation of the seismic line disturbance areas. Depending on the timing of civil construction and well drilling program for the well sites will determine on final rehabilitation success with some seismic lines identified as being repurposed for access tracks to the well sites.

An indicative schedule for seismic program is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Indicative seismic exploration program

| Activity | Estimated duration |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Camp setup | 3 days |
| Line preparation | 14 days |
| Data recording | 35 days |
| Ground Gravity Survey | 20 days |
| Progressive Rehabilitation | 30 days |

Rehabilitation Monitoring*

Every 6 months for first 12 months, then every 12 months over 5 years

* dependent on success of rehabilitation. If data obtained confirms early rehabilitation success, 5-year duration could be reduced based on scientific report

Where activities will occur during the wet season, wet season contingencies will be implemented as per Section 4.1. An erosion hazard assessment has been completed (Table 6) and indicates site conditions do not reach trigger point levels for any of the erosion hazard assessment criteria except for waterway disturbance. The proposed disturbance of the waterways is not anticipated to provide long term impacts with the reinstatement of creek and drainage line crossings to original topography immediately after the activity.

Experience in the permit areas indicates that extended rainfall events that will limit access usually don't start until mid-December. Where forecasts indicate rainfall is likely to result in an event that has potential to limit access to the work area, the seismic contractor will stabilise the current work areas and go into standby mode until such time they can assess the track condition after an event to recommence activities. If conditions do not allow the survey to resume in the current schedule, the decision will be made to either curtail the program or resume the survey in the dry season.

2.1.2 Civil construction and water bore schedule

Civil construction activities, including water bore drilling activities have commenced for Lease Pad 1 (Maverick 1) in preparation for the drilling program.

Following completion of the activities on Maverick 1, the program was suspended. Much of the activities planned on EP136 was deferred through factors such as Covid 19, equipment availability, exploration activity results, and/or land access negotiations. The civil construction and water bore schedule under this EMP will be dependent on the timing for when Sweetpea plan to restart the drilling, HFS and well testing program on EP136 (refer Section 2.1.3).

2.1.3 Well drilling, HFS and well testing

The well drilling, HFS and well testing activities are planned to be delivered over a multi-year period, with some activities already commenced. Sweetpea drilled a vertical pilot exploration well on Maverick 1 well site in the northern area of EP136. Sweetpea's future area is planned to drill further vertical and horizontal wells pending funding, timing of necessary approvals and schedule.

Sweetpea estimates wells will take up to 70 days to drill, up to approximately 30 days for HFS, followed by testing over 30 to 90 days. Approval also includes the possibility of testing up to 300 days if testing data are ambiguous and a greater volume of data are required to inform future exploration and appraisal activities; this is considered more likely on the earlier wells in this seven-well program. Fracture stimulation and testing of these wells will occur based on the timing of rig release, approvals and baseline water monitoring, and other necessary preparations.

A high-level, indicative activity schedule for drilling, fracture stimulation and testing operations, including the civil and water bore activities are summarised below (noting that some steps occur in parallel not in sequence); testing and well maintenance activity is assumed to be ongoing throughout the period once wells are brought online for testing. The priority and order of wells and establishment of the well sites will be varied pending operational readiness, access feedback from stakeholders, and/or exploration results, however, there will be no change to the risk assessment and/or impact because of such schedule variations and Sweetpea will provide updates to DLPE, DME and any impacted stakeholders.

• **2022 – current:** Well 1 "Maverick T463 A1-1H" on Lease Pad 1 (also referred to as Maverick 1 well site).

- a. Mobilised drilling rig and associated facilities to Lease Pad 1.
- b. Mobilised and constructed camp near "Maverick 1".
- c. Progressively mobilise and fill water tanks as needed.
- d. Drill vertical pilot hole at "Well 1" to a prognosed total depth of approximately 2,500-3,500 m.
- e. Well suspended.
- f. Demobilised with exception of well site management of wastewater and environmental monitoring.

Future EP136 Well Drilling, HFS and Testing Program:

• **2026 onwards:** location to be confirmed.

- a. Civil construction and water bore construction for the well site "Well 2"
- b. Mobilise drilling rig and associated facilities to a well site "Well 2" pending readiness and other prioritisation factors.
- c. Progressively mobilise and fill water tanks as needed.
- d. Drill vertical pilot hole at well site to a prognosed total depth of approximately 2,500-3,500 m.

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>e. Prepare well for horizontal drilling as per Sweetpea's (WOMP) by cementing deepest section of the pilot hole and setting a kick-off plug or whip-stock.</p> <p>f. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met.</p> <p>g. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to "Well 3" and repeat steps (a) to (e).</p> <p>h. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to "Well 4" and repeat steps (a) to (e).</p> <p>i. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 2".</p> <p>j. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 2".</p> <p>k. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 3".</p> <p>l. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 3".</p> <p>m. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 4".</p> <p>n. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 4".</p> <p>o. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season.</p> <p>a. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to "Well 6" and repeat steps (a) to (e).</p> <p>b. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to "Well 7" and repeat steps (a) to (e).</p> <p>c. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 5".</p> <p>d. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 5".</p> <p>e. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 6".</p> <p>f. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 6".</p> <p>g. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 7".</p> <p>h. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 7".</p> <p>i. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season.</p> <p>j. Ongoing well testing operations, maintenance, workover and ancillary activity as required.</p> <p>Sweetpea will implement their wet weather contingency plan as detailed in Section 5.4 should exploration activities continue past 1 October each year.</p> <p>All activities associated with the plugging, abandonment, decommissioning and / or remediation of wells will be completed after testing and monitoring has been completed. The timing of closeout activities will be dependent on the outcome.</p> <p>All further updates of ESCP is associated with inclusion of Seismic EMP.</p> |
| <p>3.2 Erosion hazard assessment for exploration area</p> <p><i>Table 6 update to include seismic survey score</i></p> | <p>3.2 Erosion hazard assessment for exploration area</p> <p><i>Table 6 update to include seismic survey score</i></p> |
| <p>5.4 ESC Trigger Action Response Plan</p> <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of all ESC devices across the worksite and physical water quality testing (physical parameters only) at the lease pad sediment basin should be conducted prior to discharge of water offsite. Water quality discharge indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No visible oil, grease or other hydrocarbons • pH: Between 6.0-8.0 • EC: 250 uS/cm. | <p>5.4 ESC Trigger Action Response Plan</p> <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection of all ESC devices across the worksite and physical water quality testing (physical parameters only) at the lease pad sediment basin should be conducted prior to discharge of water offsite. Water quality discharge indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pH: 5.2 – 9.0¹ • EC: 1,300 µS/cm² |

The adopted discharge criteria are based on ANZECC 2000 Table 3.3.4 and Table 3.3.5 default trigger values for pH and conductivity (EC, salinity) indicative of slightly disturbed ecosystems in tropical Australia, as well as consideration of the distance and type of nearby sensitive surface water receptors as ephemeral drainage lines and creeks.

- No visible oil, grease or other hydrocarbons. No visible foams caused by surfactants and detergents. No visible abnormal discoloration.

¹ The proposed minimum pH is reflective of observed regional rainfall pH levels, with pH levels of 5.24 observed at Daly Waters on March 20, 2024. Tamboran has observed pH levels on its enclosed tank lids and sediment basins around the pH of 5 level. Given the large volume of rainwater that falls on a site in a very short period, the pH in the sediment basin is anticipated to be low, before increasing as they interact with the receiving soils. This has been observed in sediment basins onsite, with pH increasing from 5.2 to 6.5 over several hours after a rainfall event due to the low buffer capacity of rainwater. Given the existing pH of rainwater is approximately 5.2, we believe this to be an appropriate release limit for stormwater.

² The proposed limit of 1,300 µs/cm was chosen as it aligns with the EC of the Gum Ridge formation (the main source of water used on proposed sites) and the ANZECC short term irrigation guideline value for moderately sensitive crops (Table 9.2.5 of the ANZEC Guidelines (2000) Volume 3, Chapter 9, Primary industries).

The proposed EC limit is underpinned by modelling designed to assess the changing soil salinities and the potential for impact on the receiving vegetation types, including Eucalyptus, Acacia, Melaleuca species and native grasses which are common to the area. Many of these species have been shown to have a moderate to high tolerance to salinity.

The results of the modelling indicates the maximum root zone salinity will be in the order of 1.6 dS/m (for a sandy loam) to 1.7 dS/m (for a clay). This is below the likely vegetation root zone salinity of the vegetation types in the area. Also, the sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) for the Gum Ridge Formation was calculated at 2, which when combined with the EC values, indicates that the release of stormwater based on the revised release criteria is unlikely to cause soil structural issues.

The adopted discharge criteria are widely used by Tamboran at its other operational sites on EP 117, EP 98 and EP 76, with no negative effects on soil properties or native vegetation.

Appendix C Chemical Risk Assessment

No change

Appendix D Stakeholder Engagement

No change

Appendix E Methane Emission Plan

No Change

Appendix F Wastewater Management Plan

No change for seismic program

Appendix G Spill Prevention and Response Plan

No major change for seismic program

Appendix H Weed Management Plan

Appendix H Weed Management Plan (Rev 8, 11 July 2022)

Updated:

Appendix H Weed Management Plan (Rev 8, 31 Oct 2025)

Template updated to be consistent with broader Weed Management Plan on both Tamboran and Sweetpea permits, although specific to EP136.

Appendix I Bushfire Management plan

Individual plans in Appendix I:

- Appendix I Highway Camp (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 1 Camp (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 1 (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 2 (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 3 (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 4 (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 5 (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 6 (Rev 2, July 2022)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 7 (Rev 2, July 2022)

| Bushfire Officer | Contact details | Name |
|------------------|-----------------|------|
| | | |

| Offsite stakeholders | Contact details | Name |
|---|---|-------------------|
| National Response Centre | 1800 076 251 | 24/7 contact line |
| Emergency | 000 or 112 mobile | |
| Bushfire NT Katherine office (Savanna) | (08) 8973 8876 | |
| Bushfire NT Alice Springs office (Barkly) | (08) 8952 3066 | |
| NAFI North | https://www.firenorth.org.au/nafi3/ | |
| Secure NT (Fire Bans) | https://securent.nt.gov.au/alerts | |
| Fire incident map | https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/ | |

Sweetpea's Exploration Program Fire Management Zones – Bushfire Management Actions

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Well Pads and Tank Pads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all vegetation within the lease pad area and implement erosion and sediment control plan. • Treat emerging vegetation with herbicide. • On fire ban days or times of higher fire danger, hot works are to be conducted with increased fire protection measures and with approval from the Bushfire Officer. • Open air fires cannot be lit without a permit under the Bushfire Management Act 2016. |
| Fire management break | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 10 m wide cleared perimeter around well pads and tank pads. • An additional 10 m wide bare earth fire break incorporating a 4 m wide fire access trail. |
| Fire access trails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying. |
| Asset Protection Zone (APZ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to assess fuel load prior to camp establishment and again at end of wet season if infrastructure is still in place. • Establish a 20 m low fuel zone around well pads and lease pads. • Monitor for grassy weeds and control where appropriate. • If deemed necessary, conduct controlled burns where other controls are not effective and in consultation with neighbouring properties. • Ensure 4 m wide fire access trail around the perimeter of the asset protection zone is trafficable by fire fighting appliances. |

New plans in Appendix I:

- Appendix I Seismic Program (Rev 4, Oct-2025) (new plan)
- ~~Appendix I Highway Camp~~
- Appendix I Maverick 1 Camp (Rev 4, Oct-2025)
- Appendix I Maverick 1 Well Site (Rev 4, Oct-2025)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 2 (Rev 4, Oct-2025)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 3 (Rev 4, Oct-2025)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 4 (Rev 4, Oct-2025)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 5 (Rev 4, Oct-2025)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 6 (Rev 4, Oct-2025)
- Appendix I Lease Pad 7 (Rev 4, Oct-2025)

The following minor edits have been made to the 9 BMPs:

| Bushfire Officer | Contact details | Name |
|------------------|-----------------|------|
| | | |

Offsite stakeholders: Delete reference to the National Response Centre. This contact is obsolete.

| Offsite stakeholders | Contact details | Name |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| National Response Centre | 1800 076 251 | 24/7 contact line |
| Emergency | 000 or 112 mobile | |
| Bushfire NT Katherine office (Savanna) | (08) 8973 8876 | |
| Bushfire NT Alice Springs office (Barkly) | (08) 8952 3066 | |
| NAFI North | https://www.firenorth.org.au/nafi3/ | |
| Secure NT (Fire Bans) | https://securent.nt.gov.au/alerts | |
| Fire incident map | https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/ | |

Seismic Program Bushfire Plan only –

| Bushfire Management Actions | |
|--|---|
| Seismic acquisition, including line preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate fire protection equipment to be provided to prevent fires, the spread of fire, injury to personnel, and to ensure local bushfire and other fire regulations are observed. • Fire extinguishers to be fitted to all vehicles and key locations at camp. • Line preparation in grassed areas will be flattened to reduce the build-up of fuel within the vehicle's engine bays. Routine inspection of vehicles throughout day. |
| Neighbouring Property Fire Management Zone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire management planning meeting with neighbouring properties prior to commencing civil construction activities, and reviewed annually. • Neighbour to advise proponent of planned burns. |

| Civil Construction Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate fire protection equipment to be provided to prevent fires, the spread of fire, injury to personnel, and to ensure local bushfire and other fire regulations are observed. Fire extinguishers to be fitted to all vehicles and key locations at camp. | All other DST infrastructure Bushfire Plans: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Sweetpea's Exploration Program Fire Management Zones – Bushfire Management Actions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Well Pads and Tank Pads</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all vegetation within the lease pad area and implement erosion and sediment control plan. Treat emerging vegetation with herbicide. On fire ban days or times of higher fire danger, hot works are to be conducted with increased fire protection measures and with approval from the Bushfire Officer. Open air fires cannot be lit without a permit under the Bushfire Management Act 2016. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire management break</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 10 m wide cleared perimeter around well pads and tank pads. An additional 10 m wide bare earth fire break incorporating a 4 m wide fire access trail. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire access trails</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asset Protection Zone (APZ)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Manager to assess fuel load prior to camp establishment and again at end of wet season if infrastructure is still in place. Establish a 20 m low fuel zone around well pads and lease pads. Monitor for grassy weeds and control where appropriate. If deemed necessary, conduct controlled burns where other controls are not effective and in consultation with neighbouring properties. Ensure 4 m wide fire access trail around the perimeter of the asset protection zone is trafficable by fire fighting appliances. NOTE: An additional 20 m buffer of managed vegetation may be established as an asset protection zone when the site is manned and operational. When sites are unmanned, the combined well and tank pad surface areas are sufficient buffer to meet APZ criteria, eliminating the need for an additional perimeter APZ. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civil Construction Program</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate fire protection equipment to be provided to prevent fires, the spread of fire, injury to personnel, and to ensure local bushfire and other fire regulations are observed. 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Appendix J Rehabilitation Plan

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| Appendix J Rehabilitation Plans | Appendix J Rehabilitation Plans |
| <p>Exploration Lease Pads – EP136, Rehabilitation Plan 2022/2025 And Civil Construction Access Tracks – EP136, Rehabilitation Plan 2022/2025</p> | <p>(New) Appendix J Rehabilitation Plans – Seismic Program Northern Exploration Area – Seismic Program, Rehabilitation Plan 2022 – onwards Northern Exploration Area – Seismic Program, Rehabilitation Plan 2022 – onwards (partial program for 2022 2D seismic of line 6-12) Southern Exploration Area – Seismic Program, Rehabilitation Plan 2022 – onwards</p> <p>Appendix J Rehabilitation Plans – Well sites, gravel pits Exploration Well Sites – EP136, Rehabilitation Plan 2025 onwards And Civil Construction Access Tracks and Gravel Pits– EP136, Rehabilitation Plan 2025 onwards</p> |

Appendix K Emergency Response Plan

No change.
ERP is a template and as such when activities ramp up a operational ERP will be prepared.

Appendix L Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol

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| Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol (Rev 2, AECOM, 22-Nov-20221) | Revised protocol to be consistent across Tamboran and Sweetpea exploration activities: Unexpected Heritage Finds Procedure (Rev 3, Sweetpea, 31-Oct-2025) |
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Appendix M Seismic Exploration Ground Condition

New appendix from the Seismic EMP
Appendix M Seismic Exploration Ground Condition

Appendix N Land Condition Assessment Report

New appendix to include:
Appendix N-1 Seismic Program Land Condition Assessment Report (AECOM, 2020a)
Appendix N-2 C&WB Program Land Condition Assessment Report (AECOM, 2021)

Appendix O Environmental Risk Assessment

New appendix to include:
Appendix O Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (AECOM, 2020b)