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| Interest Holder | Imperial Oil and Gas Pty Ltd | EMP Title | Carpentaria Pilot Project | Unique EMP ID No. | IMP 5-3 | Mod No. | 2 | Date | August 2025 |
| Brief Description | <p>Imperial has updated the IMP 5-3 Spill Management Plan to comply with Ministerial Condition 17. Additional detail has been added to suitably qualified persons (Section 1.2), Rehabilitation Framework (Section 5), Methodology Guidelines (Table 6-1), Monitoring and Maintenance Program (Section 7) and Success Criteria (Table 8-1).</p> <p>This Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) describes updated rehabilitation guidelines to be followed by Imperial Oil & Gas Pty Ltd (Imperial) when rehabilitation occurs under IMP 5-3.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Geospatial Files Included? | NA | | | | | | | | |
| Does the proposed change result in a new, or increased, potential or actual environmental impact or risk? | If an INCREASE in an existing potential or actual environmental impact or risk is it provided for in the approved 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 compliance 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. | NA | No. | NA | No. | No. | Yes. Rehabilitation Management Plan has been updated. | Yes. | | |



Imperial Oil and Gas

EP 187

Appendix 03

Rehabilitation Management Plan

IMP 5-3

Document Control

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) pertains to Imperial Oil & Gas Pty Ltd (Imperial) activity in Exploration Permit (EP) 187 approved under the *Northern Territory Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016*. It addresses land disturbances associated with activity approved under Environmental Management Plan (EMP) IMP 5-3, as well as infrastructure developed under previous EMPs (IMP 2-6, IMP 3-4, and IMP 4-3).

This RMP should be considered alongside the below relevant plans:

- **IMP 5-3 Carpentaria Pilot Project (CPP)** – the EMP has information on the work program, activity and risks, how environmental risk will be managed, and indicators of environmental management success.
- **Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) in IMP 5-3 (EMP Appendix 01)** – the EAR includes information on vegetation communities, description of the land types, relevant bioregions, and environmental features within the Project Area.
- **Weed Management Plan (WMP) in IMP 5-3 (EMP Appendix 04)** – the WMP has information on known and/or priority weeds species (including weed alert species), mitigation measures and recording and reporting procedures.

1.2 Suitably Qualified Persons

This RMP has been prepared and reviewed by the Suitably Qualified Persons (SQP) detailed in Table 1—1. A suitably qualified person is “A person who has professional qualifications, training or skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matters or tasks and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis about performance relevant to the subject matters using relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature or conduct tasks in accordance with requirements” (p.118 of *the Code*). In addition, a suitably qualified person will conduct the final rehabilitation assessment and prepare documentation for inclusion with a submission to the Minister for approval.

Table 1—1 Suitably Qualified Persons

| Name | Qualification | Relevant Experience |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Rachel Leembruggen | BSc Natural Resource Management, Diploma Horticulture | Rachel has over 10 years’ experience in environmental management in both QLD and the NT. Her QLD experience includes delivering positive environmental outcomes across a wide range of locations from aquatic weed control, fire burn block preparation, large scale planting projects in riparian zones and coastal sand dune stabilisation. Within the NT her experience includes coordinating stakeholders and contractors to undertake annual weed and rehabilitation monitoring |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | to maintain environmental compliance at numerous drilling sites. |
| Dr Damian Ogburn | PhD Resource Dev and Env Science MSc Fisheries BSc Marine Biology and Zoology | Damian Ogburn has 40+ years' experience in environmental science and regulation, onshore petroleum development, agribusiness, and community engagement; working in government, industry and with NGOs. This has included 8 years working in onshore petroleum environmental regulation in the Northern Territory, 10 years working in the petroleum industry as a principal environmental scientist and community engagement leader in Western Australia. During the last decade he has worked as Senior Advisor Onshore Petroleum to the Northern Land Council (NLC); NT Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS) and the NT Environment Protection Agency. |

2 Scope

This RMP outlines the rehabilitation strategy, previous rehabilitation activities, and current monitoring methodologies to ensure land disturbances are rehabilitated effectively under IMP 5-3. The goal of this RMP is to define rehabilitation objectives and outcomes which will determine when rehabilitation success has been achieved.

This RMP has been developed in accordance with the *Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the Northern Territory (the Code)* (Section A.3.9) using the *Rehabilitation Plan Guide for Surface Disturbance: Onshore Petroleum Disturbance* [DEPWS, 2020].

The RMP applies to the land disturbance associated with the Activity under Environmental Management Plan (EMP) IMP 5-3 within the CPP Area (**Figure 2—1**), as well as infrastructure developed under previous EMPs (IMP 2-6, IMP 3-4 and IMP 4-3) in Exploration Permit (EP) 187.

Key infrastructure and activities include:

- New well pads constructed, and those previously constructed (Carpentaria 1, Carpentaria 2/3/5 and Carpentaria 4) under IMP 2-6 and 4-3.
- New groundwater extraction, impact monitoring and control monitoring bores and those bores previously constructed under IMP 3-4 and IMP 4-3.
- New gravel pits and those previously constructed under IMP 4-3.
- Access tracks, gas, and water flowlines.
- Carpentaria Gas Plant (including communication satellite dish).
- Water Handling Station.
- Campsite.
- Pipelines/pipe work.

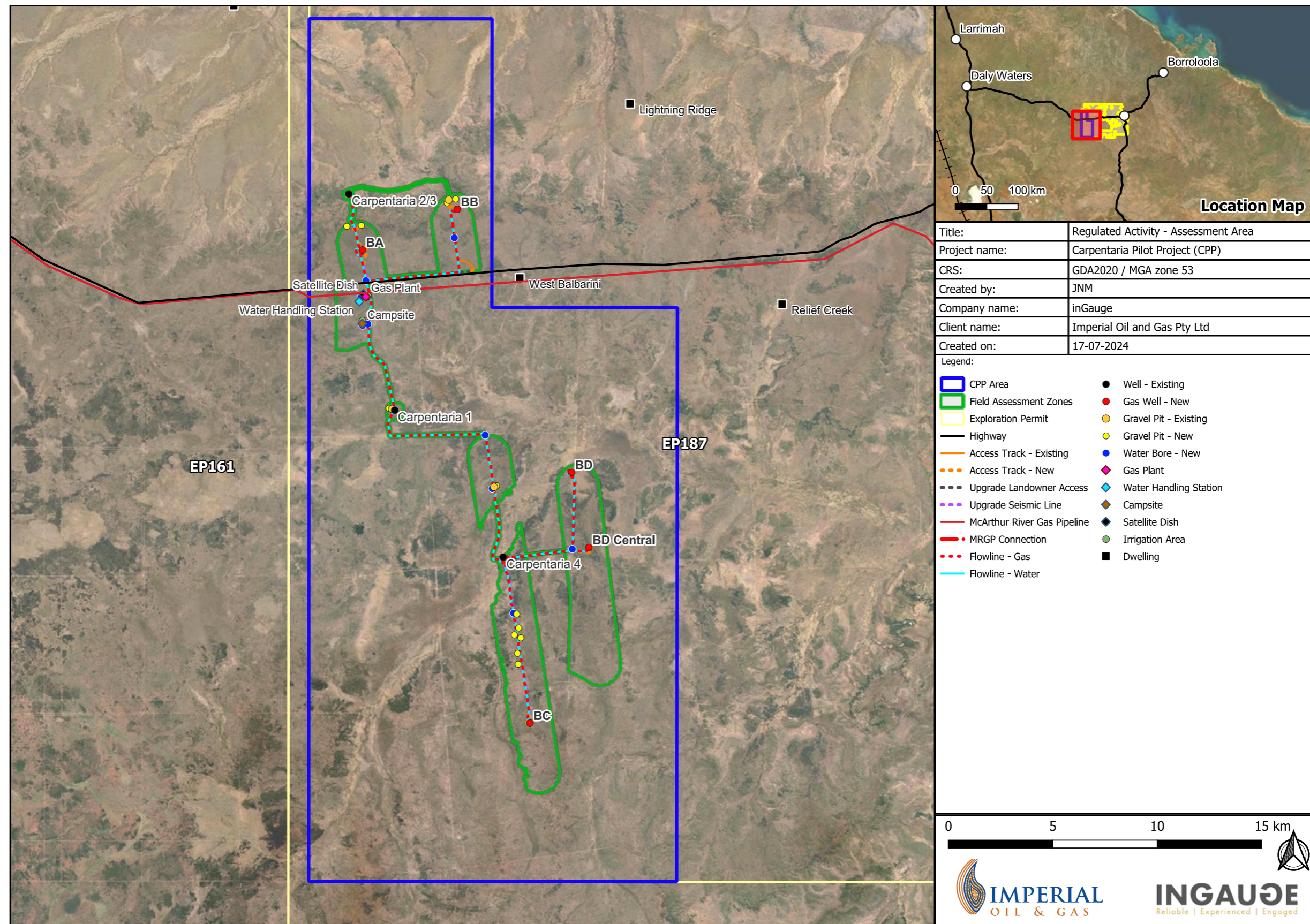


Figure 2—1 CPP Area and Location of the Activity

3 Environment

3.1 Description of the Environment

Climate, bioregion, landforms and soil together are all key indicators and factors of the physical environment of a site which can impact upon rehabilitation success. Pastoral activities including cattle and bushfires may also affect rehabilitation success. The CPP Area (**Figure 2—1**) is situated in the Northern Territory, located north of the 600 mm continental rainfall contour in Australian tropical savannah grassland. This system extends from the Gulf of Carpentaria in north Queensland across the northern half of the Northern Territory and encompasses the Beetaloo basin. This is a tropical arid to semi-arid savannah biome of almost 2 million km², and it experiences one of the most seasonal of the world's savannah climates, with 90–95% of rainfall between November and April [M Hill et al., 2010].

The CPP Area is located on the eastern boundary of the Sturt Plateau bioregion on geomorphic land systems consisting of lateritic plains and rises characterised by varying erosional stability and soil development. The soils are predominantly neutral sandy clay red and yellow earths dominated by deep Red Kandosols, the iconic soil type in the Northern Territory [DEPWS, 2022]. Red Kandosol is the key soil that supports the vast savannah tussock grassland of the Sturt Plateau.

The soils result from prolonged, intense, deep weathering of parent rock material high in iron and/or aluminium oxides and kaolin clays, which gives them their characteristic profile Red Kandosol colour. The soil profiles have primarily occurred as substrate weathering of laterites at higher elevations and sedimentation at lower elevations caused by overland flow and deposition of coarse bedload and finer colloids.

Savannah tussock grassland dominates the understorey vegetation in the Sturt Plateau bioregion, including in the CPP Area [DEPWS, 2022]. This vegetation is characterised by large perennial tussock grasses, broad-leaved and lilioid herbs in the inter tussock spaces and a sparse presence of woody plants. In localised areas of higher soil moisture, forbs may dominate over tussock grasses [DEPWS, 2022].

Savannah tussock grasses are considered resilient perennial vegetation that is relatively unproblematic to rehabilitate in CPP deep loam clay sand Red Kandosol soil, provided erosion control is managed. This is evidenced by Sturt Plateau savannah recovery after drought, fire, and overgrazing effects; as well as evidenced by the ongoing monitoring of the Imperial EP 187 seismic line rehabilitation [Imperial, 2023]. On average 6 - 8% of the Sturt Plateau bioregion area 98,500 km²) is burned each year (**IMP 5-3 - Section 4.1.9**).

The Carpentaria Highway bisects the CPP Area from east to west and is aligned generally following a topographic high point in the landscape, known locally as the Favenc Range, on the northern side of the Carpentaria Highway. Within the CPP Area, key CPP sites are in an elevation bandwidth of approximately 220 m to 270 m AHD; the latter elevation is the peak of the Favenc Range. The highest stream order (3) in the CPP Area occurs at the headwaters of Relief Creek and this reflects the general site elevation which is situated at the top of two catchments, coinciding with the crest of the Favenc Range. CPP well pads and infrastructure facilities have been located above the 1/100-year flood inundation level and comply with riparian vegetation buffer requirements under the Land Clearing Guidelines (**IMP 5-3 - Section 4**).

The Ecological Assessment (**IMP 5-3 Appendix 01**) has a description of the land system types, relevant bioregions, and environmental features within the Project Area.

3.2 Current and Final Land Use

The Project Area encompasses several cattle agistments, under Section 19 Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act, 1976 (ALRA) lease holdings, that are leased from the Mambaliya Rrumburriya Wuyaliya Aboriginal Land Trust, allowing livestock access to savannah grassland, watercourses, and riparian areas within respective Section 19 agistment leasehold areas.

Progressive rehabilitation of significantly disturbed land, which is not required for the ongoing conduct of the Activity or future Activity, will commence no later than 12 months following the cessation of Activity on the land and progress until the Minister is satisfied the relevant environmental outcomes and obligations under the EMP have been met.

Significantly disturbed land is defined as a) contaminated land; or b) has been disturbed and requires human intervention to rehabilitate it to the condition it was in immediately before the disturbance (e.g., land which is now more susceptible to erosion, reduced land use capability for existing pastoral activities or reduced water quality downstream of the disturbed land).

Subject to the consideration in **Section 9**, all significantly disturbed land that is not required for ongoing or future Activity will be rehabilitated through assisted regeneration to a state as close as practicable to its pre-disturbed condition, is consistent with ongoing land use by Indigenous groups and pastoralists while maintaining ecological values as compared to analogue sites.

4 Risks to Rehabilitation Success

Environmental Risks and Mitigation Measures (**IMP 5-3 - Section 6**) provides details of the results of the environmental risk analysis for the EMP. Relevant environmental controls and Environmental Performance Standards (EPS) were developed to address the key environmental factors and risk sources. Measurement criteria supported by record-keeping have been developed for each EPS.

Success criteria for rehabilitation, detailed below in **Section 8**, have been developed for the CPP Area. The Environmental Risks, Controls and Mitigation Actions associated with rehabilitation are presented in **Table 4—1**.

When implementing the key controls outlined in IMP 5-3, the risk to rehabilitation is deemed to be as low as reasonably practicable.

Table 4—1 Environmental Risks, Controls and Mitigation Actions

| Site-specific Environmental Risks | Controls and Mitigation Actions |
|--|--|
| Removed Topsoil Washed Away <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unprotected stockpiles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed topsoil (~ 100 mm) will be stockpiled away from overland water flow paths unless used as a diversion bund. |
| Removed Topsoil Does Not Maintain Seedbank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil stockpiled inappropriately | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil stockpiled in berms to be < 1.5 m in height to maintain a seed bank and high cation exchange capacity soil. |
| Presence of Declared or Priority Weeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weeds introduced to site during Regulated Activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline weed survey conducted in October 2023 (IMP 5-3 Appendix 04) did not identify any declared or priority weeds within the project area. Annual post-Wet Season weed surveys of access tracks, flowlines, well pads and facilities will determine whether any introductions of declared or priority weeds have occurred and their specific location. Personnel and contractors will be made aware of any introductions of declared or priority weed infestations and to avoid movements within these specified locations until the declared or priority weeds have been treated. Vehicles are required to complete weed self-declarations upon entering the CPP area. Vehicles will stay on cleared/formed access tracks post-civil construction works. Identified declared or priority weeds will be controlled in line with the <i>Northern Territory Weed Management Handbook</i> [Northern Territory Government, 2021]. |
| Cattle Grazing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post reinstatement of topsoil and disbursement of seed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of rehabilitation, the CPP well pads and other CPP infrastructure areas (excluding access tracks, flowlines, pipelines, water bore pads, and gravel pits) will be fenced to exclude cattle until vegetation is established. |
| Soil Compaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From vehicle and machinery movements on access tracks and well pads as well as facility placement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of rehabilitation, areas of compaction will be remediated by mechanical means (ripping, scarifying, harrowing) to assist in vegetation regrowth. |
| Subsidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From buried flowlines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandonment of buried flowlines in situ (left in trenches). |
| Erosion Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed soil in new clearing Wet Season impact on cleared areas prior to vegetation cover during rehabilitation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation and implementation of a site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESC) (Appendix 05) that includes controls to divert water flow around the well pads and other infrastructure sites and control stormwater run-off. Monitoring and maintenance of ESC measures until final rehabilitation is complete. |
| Contamination Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spills of hazardous chemicals or waste on-site Flowlines Drilling waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls in place in accordance with the Spill Management Plan (Appendix 07) to minimise risk of spills and contamination to the environment. If contamination occurs, containment and remediation will commence immediately if safe and feasible. At end of life, buried flowlines will be flushed with clean water, capped at ends and left in-situ. Drilling waste assessed for in-situ disposal will be contained in accordance with approved method at well pad areas. |
| Fire Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushfires and controlled burns by leaseholders. This is a particular risk to the Lancewood areas due to the sensitivity of the seedlings to fire and the slow establishment of seedlings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls in place in accordance with the Bush Fire Management Plan (Appendix 12). |

5 Rehabilitation Framework

5.1 Rehabilitation Objectives

Imperial's rehabilitation objectives are as follows:

- Areas used for the Activity are rehabilitated consistent with surrounding land uses and ecological values
- No uncontrolled priority or declared weeds spread or introduced due to the Regulated Activity
- No ongoing land instability or erosion from areas cleared during the conduct of the Regulated Activity
- Rehabilitated areas are safe for continued land use

5.2 Rehabilitation Strategy

The proposed overarching rehabilitation strategy is considered adequate to meet Imperial's rehabilitation objectives:

- **Minimizing disturbance:** By planning the Activity to reduce vegetation clearing to the minimum area necessary. Large trees, fallen timber and rocks will be left undisturbed where feasible.
- **Progressive rehabilitation:** Disturbed land not required for the ongoing conduct of the Activity will commence rehabilitation within 12 months following the cessation of activities at that location, in compliance with the Code A.3.9(c).
- **Reinstatement:** Stockpiled surface soil, vegetation, fallen timber and rocks will be reinstated to reduce the occurrence of erosion, sedimentation, loss of topsoil and weed invasion will occur as soon as possible.
- **Natural regeneration:** Allow for natural regeneration of vegetation where possible, complemented by assisted regeneration (ie seeding) only as required.
- **Weed control:** Manage and control declared and priority weeds as required.
- **Monitor:** Areas under rehabilitation with set photo monitoring points and in comparison, to adjacent analogue sites. Once areas under rehabilitation have met their success criteria, as confirmed by a SQP, a final rehabilitation report for that area will be submitted to the Minister (via the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment). Upon the Minister's acceptance, monitoring for that area will cease.

Methods of rehabilitation are detailed in **Section 6**.

5.3 Rehabilitation Outcomes

The environmental outcomes of successful implementation of the rehabilitation strategy are:

- No significant impact on threatened flora and fauna
- No significant long-term impact on soil stability, quality, or surface water.
- No significant negative impact on community

- No significant impact on Indigenous and non-Indigenous artefacts, sacred or heritage sites.

Table 8-1 outlines specific measurement criteria and endpoints to determine rehabilitation success across each environmental outcome.

5.4 Rehabilitation Management Zones and Phases

Due to the varied nature of ground disturbance and infrastructure involved in the Activity, rehabilitation will differ across the project area. The CPP Area is refined into three Rehabilitation Management Zones (RMZ).

1. Linear infrastructure:
 - Access tracks
 - Gas and water flowlines
 - Pipelines, pipework
2. Sites:
 - Well pads, CGP, Water Handling Station
 - Gravel pits
 - Campsites
3. Land Assets:
 - Groundwater bores

Any infrastructure installed by Imperial will undergo rehabilitation unless both the Minister and leaseholder agree to an asset handover as further discussed in **Section 9**. Each RMZ involves five activity phases:

1. Planning and design – prior to Activity being undertaken
2. During Activity – rehabilitation actions required during Activity
3. Stabilisation and maintenance – rehabilitation actions required to commence no more than 12 months post Activity cessation
4. Transitional rehabilitation – Ongoing until success criteria have been met.
5. Final Rehabilitation – subject to the Minister being satisfied with rehabilitation outcomes.

6 Rehabilitation Methodology

To facilitate rehabilitation success, the following works will be undertaken as outlined in guidelines provided in **Table 6—1**. Additional information is provided for the rehabilitation of cuttings pits in **Section 6.1** and flowlines in **Section 6.2**.

Table 6—1 Rehabilitation Methodology Guidelines across RMZ

| Rehabilitation Phases | RMZ: Linear infrastructure | RMZ: Sites | RMZ: Land Assets |
|---|--|---|---|
| Planning and Design: Prior to Activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo Monitoring Points: Undertake photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture visual data before clearing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo Monitoring Points: Undertake photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture visual data before clearing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo Monitoring Points: Undertake photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture visual data before clearing. |
| During Activity” While Activity is being undertaken | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial assessment data captured of cleared area. • Topsoil Management: Stockpile topsoil separately from subsoil and vegetation. Stockpiles will not exceed 1.5 m in height to preserve seed banks and soil quality, and will be covered and located away from water flow paths unless used as water diversion bunds. • Erosion Control: Implement site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) measures as outlined in the ESC Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 05) to maintain stable landforms and control stormwater runoff. • Weed Prevention and Control: Implement site-specific Weed Control measures as outlined in the Weed Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 04) • Spill Remediation: Identify and remediate spills promptly in line with the Spill Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 07). • Photo Monitoring Points: Establish set photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture visual data after clearing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial assessment data captured of cleared area. • Topsoil Management: Stockpile topsoil separately from subsoil and vegetation. Stockpiles will not exceed 1.5 m in height to preserve seed banks and soil quality and will be covered and located away from water flow paths unless used as water diversion bunds. • Erosion Control: Implement site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) measures as outlined in the ESC Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 05) to maintain stable landforms and control stormwater runoff. • Weed Prevention and Control: Implement site-specific Weed Control measures as outlined in the Weed Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 04) • Spill Remediation: Identify and remediate spills promptly in line with the Spill Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 07). • Photo Monitoring Points: Establish set photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture visual data after clearing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial assessment data captured of cleared area. • Erosion Control: Implement site-specific Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) measures as outlined in the ESC Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 05) to maintain stable landforms and control stormwater runoff. • Weed Prevention and Control: Implement site-specific Weed Control measures as outlined in the Weed Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 04) • Spill Remediation: Identify and remediate spills promptly in line with the Spill Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 07). • Photo Monitoring Points: Establish set photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture visual data after clearing. |
| Stabilisation and Maintenance: No more than 12 months post Activity Cessation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement: Leaseholders and landowners will be contacted to query whether access tracks are to be transferred to their ownership prior to full rehabilitation commencement. • Reinstatement: After the backfilling of flowline trenches, the excavation will be reinstated as soon as practicable, including pulling stockpiled timber back over the ROW to aid as a barrier for vehicle access and support surface stability. Flowlines rehabilitation is outlined further in Section 6.2. • Scarification: Scarify compacted areas to a depth of at least 50 mm before topsoil placement to promote vegetation regrowth. • Recontouring and Stabilisation: Return disturbed sites to contours resembling the surrounding area by respreading stockpiled soil and, where applicable, stabilising slopes with ESC measures. • Topsoil Management: Respread stockpiled topsoil to encourage natural regeneration and return the site to contours similar to the surrounding area. Topsoil will be | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure removal: During site decommissioning, all infrastructure and waste will be removed (including well heads in alignment with Section B.4.15 of <i>the Code</i>), and the site will be left safe and free of contaminants. Cuttings disposal is outlined in Section 6.1. • Backfilling: Cleared sites will be contoured with soil material to match the natural landscape. Gravel pits will not be backfilled but will be recontoured back to a stable, safe and non-polluting form. Batters will be flattened slightly without increasing the disturbed area • Recontouring and Stabilisation: Return disturbed sites to contours resembling the surrounding area by respreading stockpiled soil and, where applicable, stabilising slopes with ESC measures. • Scarification: Scarify compacted areas to a depth of at least 50 mm before topsoil placement to promote vegetation regrowth. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion Control: reinstate or maintain ESC measures as outlined in EMP Appendix 5. • Stakeholder Engagement: Leaseholders and landowners will be contacted to query whether assets (such as water bores) are to be transferred to their ownership prior to full rehabilitation commencement. • Photo Monitoring Points: Continue set photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture rehabilitation progress after initial works. |

| Rehabilitation Phases | RMZ: Linear infrastructure | RMZ: Sites | RMZ: Land Assets |
|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>left with a rough surface finish, e.g. track rolled up/ down contours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo Monitoring Points: Continue set photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture rehabilitation progress after initial works. • Weed Prevention and Control: Continue site-specific Weed Control measures as outlined in the Weed Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 04) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil Management: Respread stockpiled topsoil to encourage natural regeneration and return the site to contours similar to the surrounding area. Topsoil will be left with a rough surface finish, e.g. track rolled up/ down contours. • Reinstatement: Stockpiled material (timber and/or rocks as available) are to be spread across the site to aid as a barrier for vehicle access, support surface stability and provide fauna habitat. • Photo Monitoring Points: Continue set photo monitoring (potentially via drone) to capture rehabilitation progress after initial works. • Weed Prevention and Control: Continue site-specific Weed Control measures as outlined in the Weed Management Plan (IMP 5-3 Appendix 04) | |
| <p>Transitional Rehabilitation Ongoing until Success Criteria have been met</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Wet Season Annual Monitoring: As outlined in Table 8—1. • Analogue Sites: Identify and survey analogue sites adjacent to cleared areas to establish a comparison for rehabilitation success. • ESC Measures: checked for maintenance to continue stabilising landforms until their removal is deemed appropriate • Assisted regeneration: Seeding with endemic local species if required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Wet Season Annual Monitoring: As outlined in Table 8—1. • Analogue Sites: Identify and survey analogue sites adjacent to cleared areas to establish a comparison for rehabilitation success. • ESC Measures: checked for maintenance to continue stabilising landforms until their removal is deemed appropriate. • Assisted regeneration: Seeding with endemic local species if required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Wet Season Annual Monitoring: As outlined in Table 8—1. |
| <p>Final Rehabilitation Subject to Minister being satisfied with rehabilitation outcomes</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQP Assessment: Field survey by SQP to determine if success criteria for a rehabilitation management area has been met. Areas within RMZ may meet the criteria at different times. • Reporting: provide the Minister with supporting documentation (annual reports and final documentation by SQP) that all rehabilitation success criteria and environmental outcomes have been met for the rehabilitation management area. Monitoring will continue until receipt of confirmation from the Minister, after which, the area will no longer be monitored. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SQP Assessment: Field survey by SQP to determine if success criteria for a rehabilitation management area have been met. • Reporting: provide the Minister with supporting documentation (annual reports and final documentation by SQP) that all environmental outcomes have been met for the rehabilitation management zone and that the area is no longer under active rehabilitation monitoring. Monitoring must continue until receipt of confirmation from the Minister. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third party confirmation of transfer: documentation with water resources (in the case of a water bore) and leaseholder that the asset will be transferred. • Reporting: provide the Minister with supporting documentation (annual reports and final documentation by SQP) that all relevant environmental outcomes have been met for the management zone and that the area is being transferred. Monitoring must continue until receipt of confirmation from the Minister. |

6.1 Drilling Waste Rehabilitation

Prior to rehabilitation, leachability testing of residual drilling waste (e.g. muds and cuttings) will be undertaken and an assessment of environmental impacts and environmental risks will be completed in accordance with *The Code*. The results of the laboratory analysis and subsequent risk assessment will inform the methodology of the drilling waste disposal. A suitably qualified third party will provide certification of the methodology (which may include burial onsite) to be submitted to DLPE prior to commencement of works.

The Code's analytical methodology for Drilling Waste (DW) assessment is based on nationally used solid waste classification methods that utilise both Total Concentrations (TC) and Leachable Concentrations (LC) for specific COPC in the DW material (e.g. NEPM, 2011 [NEPC, 2011]; [Victorian Environment Protection Agency, 2021]). *The Code* specifies 80 analytes that are required to be measured in the DW assessment. *The NEPM Assessment of Site Contamination Measure (1999)* refers to the *Industrial Waste Resources Guideline (IWRG)* published by Victorian EPA. The total concentrations and leachable concentrations of DW are compared to published solid waste classification screening criteria [Victorian Environment Protection Agency, 2021]) for leachable and total concentrations of contaminants of Potential Concern (COPC) to determine the appropriate classification and methodology required for contamination assessment and associated containment of the soil material.

Table 6—2 provides the threshold total concentrations for COPC for fill material. Fill material is industrial waste, but not priority waste, with extremely low levels of contamination. It's considered safe to use without containment. It has been selected because it is the most conservative solid waste classification criteria.

The screening criteria listed in **Table 6—2** and leachable concentration thresholds cited in IWRG also provide useful and specific measurement criteria for assessing potential Activity-attributable soil contamination resulting from spills or unintended releases and for assessing soil status during the rehabilitation of disturbed areas together with the NEPM guidelines for ecological investigation levels (EIL) for soils.

Previous drilling waste assessments on Imperial projects in EP 187 have not exceeded the screening criteria listed in **Table 6—2** or leachable concentration thresholds cited in IWRG. Future Activity is planned to utilise similar drilling chemicals and drill cuttings will be derived from similar lithology across the CPP area. Therefore, similar results are expected from future drilling waste assessments.

Table 6—2 Fill Material Contamination Total Concentration Upper Limit for Industrial Waste that Is Soil ([VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY, 2021]).

| Contaminant | Fill Material Upper Limit TC as Dry Weight (mg/kg) |
|--------------------------|--|
| Inorganic Species | |
| Arsenic | 20 |
| Cadmium | 3 |
| Chromium (VI) | 1 |

| Contaminant | Fill Material Upper Limit TC as Dry Weight (mg/kg) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Copper | 100 |
| Lead | 300 |
| Mercury | 1 |
| Molybdenum | 40 |
| Nickel | 60 |
| Tin | 50 |
| Selenium | 10 |
| Silver | 10 |
| Zinc | 200 |
| Anions | |
| Cyanide | 50 |
| Fluoride | 450 |
| Organic Species | |
| Phenols (halogenated) | 1 |
| Phenols (non-halogenated) | 60 |
| Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons | 7 |
| Benzene | 1 |
| Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons | 20 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 1 |
| C6-C9 petroleum hydrocarbons | 100 |
| C10-C36 petroleum hydrocarbons | 1,000 |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls | 2 |
| Chlorinated hydrocarbons | 1 |
| Pesticides | |
| Organochlorine pesticides | 1 |

6.2 Flowline Abandonment

Decommissioned water/HF flowback or gas networks will be disconnected from all fluid sources, including tanks and other pipes, and flushed up to two times the pipeline volume using fresh bore water.

Water will be flushed to above ground tanks, fluid in the lines or fluids used to flush will be disposed of in accordance with the Waste and Wastewater Management Plan (**Appendix 06**).

Spot checks of the Electrical Conductivity (EC) of flushed water will be used to verify removal of contaminants by comparison to the fresh bore water used to flush the line.

Flowlines will be left in situ to prevent subsidence of the excavated trench and re-disturbance of the ground.

When a network is abandoned, the following work will be completed:

- The cutting and removal of all sections of buried lines that come to the surface:
 - At a minimum of 750 mm below the natural surface, or
 - At the line depth, whichever is the lesser.
- The entry and exit points to/from flowlines will be cut below ground and a pressure-rated cap welded on.
- The removal of all surface equipment.
- The removal of all signage associated with the network on completion of the rehabilitation.

Upon completion of the flowline abandonment, records identifying and locating sections of the abandoned network shall be prepared as part of the final rehabilitation report. These records will be made publicly available (e.g., dial before you dig) to prevent possible mistakes in identifying an abandoned flowline as an operational flowline.

7 Monitoring and Maintenance Program

7.1 Monitoring Program Overview

Imperial will undertake monitoring of areas undergoing rehabilitation utilising the guideline schedule in **Table 7—1**. Monitoring activities will be tailored to align with the local wet season, and site access will be subject to weather/road conditions.

7.2 Aerial Surveys

Given the remoteness and extensive scale of some disturbance areas (e.g., access tracks and flowlines), aerial surveys will be employed where feasible using drone or helicopters. Helicopter surveys will be conducted at slow speed where larger weed species and areas of erosion or other concerns can be identified. If further on ground investigations are required, these areas may be accessed (where possible) via All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) or on foot, depending on the availability of nearby landing zones for helicopters.

7.2.1 Collection of Aerial Imagery

Aerial drone imagery is a practical, low impact and statistically robust method for monitoring rehabilitation success in large sample sizes by comparing to adjacent analogue sites, particularly for long, narrow corridors such as flowlines using photogrammetry and GIS analysis. Vegetation cover assessments can be made between impact areas and adjacent control (baseline) areas, enabling accurate assessments of rehabilitation progress.

7.3 On Ground Inspections at Photo Monitoring Points

Due to the potential scale of disturbance, it may not be feasible for the entire disturbance footprint to be monitored using on ground inspections. Instead, a stratified sampling program will be developed based on land systems, and/or vegetation communities with georeferenced imagery. This systematic approach ensures that different vegetation areas within the impacted and adjoining controls areas are adequately monitored. The design of the on-ground sampling program will consider the following constraints:

- Availability of historical data and images (where possible) with which comparisons can be made.
- Accessibility in relation to vehicle access and distance from site facilities.
- Personnel safety, understanding that large areas of flowlines may be inaccessible to helicopter landings and vehicles other than ATVs.
- ATV incursion into rehabilitation areas risks the introduction or spread of weeds and can damage establishing vegetation.

Table 7—1 Guidelines for Rehabilitation Monitoring and Reporting

| Rehabilitation Phases | Rehabilitation Survey | Method | Measurable Attributes | Corrective Actions | Maintenance | Reporting |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Planning and Design: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete preliminary Environmental Assessment Report (IMP 5-3 Appendix 01). Complete pre-clearance surveys | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desktop assessment geospatial assessment. Ground and drone/aerial survey. Field survey prior to clearing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of threatened flora Presence of threatened fauna Habitat descriptions and mapping Identify significant habitat trees (DBH>25cm, height 1.3m) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust work area to avoid significant habitat trees wherever possible. | N/A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Assessment Report (IMP 5-3 Appendix 01). Pre-clearing survey summary with geotagged location of significant habitat trees |
| Stabilisation and Maintenance: As soon as practicable, not longer than 12 months following the cessation of activities on the land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RMZ Sites and RMZ Land Assets: Annual post wet season rehabilitation field surveys. For RMZ Linear Infrastructure, an initial rehabilitation field survey will be undertaken post the first wet season after Activity ceasing, and then at a minimum of biennially. Continued annual desktop monitoring of fire and ecological assessment will occur. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify analogue sites and establish photo monitoring points. Visual inspection of ESC measures and weed growth on access tracks, and locations of infrastructure and facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion (qualitative – photo evidence of scarring, rill/sheet erosion) Weeds (species, density) Ground cover (%) Community Structure (%) Fire mapping (frequency) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESC measures installed as required. Weed management conducted as required. Additional seeding if required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the sediment from fences/traps and re-contour banks. Repair and reinstate ESC measures. Remove or spray weeds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESC and Weed inspection reports. Incident reports. |
| Transitional Rehabilitation: Ongoing until Success Criteria are met | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RMZ Sites and RMZ Land Assets: Annual post wet season rehabilitation field surveys. For RMZ Linear Infrastructure, an initial rehabilitation field survey will be undertaken post the first wet season after Activity ceasing, and then at a minimum of biennially. Continued annual desktop monitoring of fire and ecological assessment will occur. Assessments of fire frequency and intensity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect ESC measures and weed growth. Inspect for subsidence of flowline. Survey (ground, air or drone imagery) to inspect re-growth in comparison to analogue sites if cleared land is being rehabilitated. Photo monitoring, drone/aerial imagery. Desktop assessment for fire management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any erosion is controlled, and site is stable No priority or declared weeds present. Re-growth to meet 60% ground and vegetation cover at analogue site. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESC measures cleaned/remediated. Weed management conducted. Additional seeding. Soil amelioration. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the sediment from fences/traps and re-contour banks. Repair and reinstate ESC measures. Remove or spray weeds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring report. Annual fire mapping. |

| Rehabilitation Phases | Rehabilitation Survey | Method | Measurable Attributes | Corrective Actions | Maintenance | Reporting |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Final Rehabilitation Subject to Minister being satisfied with rehabilitation outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections by a suitably qualified person (SQP). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey (ground, air or drone imagery) in comparison to analogue sites if cleared land being rehabilitated. Photo monitoring, drone/aerial imagery. Weed inspections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-growth to meet 60% ground and vegetation cover analogue site. No priority or declared weeds present. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent upon a third-party report recommendation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent upon a third-party report recommendation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final report for Minister review and approval. |

8 Rehabilitation Success Criteria

To assess rehabilitation progress in decommissioned, rehabilitating, and closed areas, ground and aerial survey imagery will be compared to analogue monitoring sites adjoining disturbance areas. Analogue sites are selected on adjoining or adjacent land that is representative of the landforms being rehabilitated.

Rehabilitation site success will be determined by comparing the rehabilitated areas with information obtained from land condition assessment surveys to adjacent vegetation communities (analogue sites). This comparison exercise will combine ground assessment with drone photogrammetry analysis of vegetation cover.

The maintenance of baseline fluvial geomorphic features at creek crossing trenching corridors can also be determined by comparing high-precision baseline surface elevation drone mapping and high-resolution orthophotography with respective rehabilitated creek crossing corridors. Rehabilitation success measures are presented in **Table 8—1**.

Table 8—1 Rehabilitation Success Measurement Criteria

| Objectives | RMZ | Endpoints (s) | Success Measurement Criteria |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas used for the Activity are rehabilitated consistent with surrounding land uses and ecological values | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have the equivalent of 60% of groundcover vegetation across areas access tracks/ pipelines which aren't impacted by leaseholder vehicle or cattle movement. Area is utilised by native fauna. Establishment of vegetation cover as comparable per Land System/ vegetation community type (excluding maturity). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final assessment report by a SQP demonstrates that groundcover vegetation is equivalent to 60% of the adjacent analogue vegetation cover. Evidence of utilisation of native fauna or cattle may be present as scats or tracks through visual or audible encounters during rehabilitation monitoring surveys. Photo monitoring points demonstrate that vegetation composition and appearance (excluding maturity) is on a trajectory to be consistent with the surrounding land type. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have the equivalent of 60% of groundcover vegetation. Area is utilised by native fauna. Establishment of vegetation structure layers as comparable per Land System/ vegetation community type (excluding maturity). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final assessment report by a SQP demonstrates that groundcover vegetation is equivalent to 60% of the adjacent analogue vegetation cover. (Ground cover, vegetation structure). Evidence of utilisation of native fauna or cattle may be present as scats or tracks through visual or audible encounters during rehabilitation monitoring surveys. Photo monitoring points demonstrate that vegetation composition and |

| Objectives | RMZ | Endpoints (s) | Success Measurement Criteria |
|---|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>appearance (excluding maturity) is on a trajectory to be consistent with the surrounding land type.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No priority or declared weeds spread or introduced due to the Regulated Activity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational, maintained asset with documented records. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational audit of equipment. Maintenance records according to OEM. Regulator (Water Resources, DLPE, Minister) acceptance letter of proposed transfer of asset. Acceptance records of leaseholder/ personnel accepting transfer. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No uncontrolled priority or declared weed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Post Wet Season Weed Survey demonstrates that no uncontrolled priority or declared weeds have spread or increased as a result of the Regulated Activity.. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No uncontrolled priority or declared weed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Post Wet Season Weed Survey demonstrates that no uncontrolled priority or declared weeds have spread or increased as a result of the Regulated Activity.. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Asset | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No uncontrolled priority or declared weed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Post Wet Season Weed Survey demonstrates that no uncontrolled priority or declared weeds have spread |

| Objectives | RMZ | Endpoints (s) | Success Measurement Criteria |
|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ongoing land instability or erosion from areas cleared during the conduct of the Regulated Activity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No permanent ongoing erosion instability affected soil or landform Landforms support a functioning vegetation community No evidence of subsidence is apparent | <p>or increased as a result of the Regulated Activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection reports demonstrate that any identified erosion issues are being remediated and sediment control measures are in place (as required). Photo monitoring demonstrates visual functioning vegetation community growth over time. Imagery in final assessment report demonstrates no significant erosion attributable to the Activity at monitoring points. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No permanent ongoing erosion instability affected soil or landform Landforms support a functioning vegetation community No evidence of subsidence is apparent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection reports demonstrate that any identified erosion issues are being remediated and sediment control measures are in place (as required). Photo monitoring demonstrates visual functioning vegetation community growth over time. Imagery in final assessment report demonstrates no significant erosion attributable to the Activity at monitoring points. |

| Objectives | RMZ | Endpoints (s) | Success Measurement Criteria |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Asset | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No erosion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Photo evidence demonstrating no erosion (scarring or rill sheet erosion) within 50m of the asset. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitated areas are safe for continued land use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area is safe and non-polluting. Infrastructure has been decommissioned with waste removed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection and final assessment report demonstrate no subsidence associated with flowlines. All above-ground equipment removed to licensed landfill facilities or recycling facilities. Incident reports demonstrate that all chemical, fuel, lubricant and wastewater spills were remediated as soon as practical after the spill. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area is safe and non-polluting Infrastructure has been decommissioned with waste removed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well heads suspended and decommissioned in accordance with <i>The Code</i>. All above-ground equipment removed to licensed landfill facilities or recycling facilities (excluding drilling waste in accordance with Section 6.1). Incident reports demonstrate that all chemical, fuel, lubricant and wastewater spills were remediated as soon as practicable after the spill. |

| Objectives | RMZ | Endpoints (s) | Success Measurement Criteria |
|------------|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Asset | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset is compliant with any required standards. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection by SQP to confirm operational and compliance status. |

9 Relinquishment and Transfer of Liability to Leaseholders

The transfer of infrastructure to leaseholders should only be considered once all remediation and rehabilitation works have been carried out and the long-term stability of the infrastructure can be adequately demonstrated. If a leaseholder(s) requests access tracks or groundwater bores to be left on EP 187, several matters must be resolved, including:

- Written and signed evidence from the leaseholder outlining the access tracks and/or groundwater bores to be transferred (including maps of specific infrastructure), noting the leaseholder is required to accept liability for future management of transferred infrastructure.
- Evidence that any infrastructure intended for transfer to a leaseholder is acceptable to the Pastoral Land Board.
- Evidence demonstrating that tracks are in a suitable location and appropriately constructed to remain open, noting erosion and sediment controls may be required in some locations and evidence of the installation of control measures to provide for long-term stability.

Note: At the time of drafting this plan, it is mandatory, under *the Code*, to rehabilitate all areas not required for future use (in the conduct of a (future) Regulated Activity).

10 Review

This RMP may be reviewed and updated via a Regulation 22 under the *NT Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016* based on progressive rehabilitation activities, identification of reference sites or changes to the disturbance footprint that may have occurred during the previous year – for example, new disturbances (sites/linear infrastructure, erosion, fire or weed coverage).

This RMP may also be updated as risks change (e.g. additional land clearing, spill incidents requiring remediation, gravel pits or access tracks that are no longer required).

Performance against commitments made in this RMP is to be included as a component of the Annual Environment Performance Report for the EMP.

Annual rehabilitation monitoring will cease once the Minister is satisfied with the rehabilitation outcomes.

11 Plan on a page

Imperial has drafted an indicative one-page Rehabilitation Management Plan, shown in **Table 10—1**, to provide a quick reference summary of the Plan.

Table 11—1 One-page Rehabilitation Management Plan

| One-pager Rehabilitation Plan 2025 | Contact Details | | | Project Area Details | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|---|---|--------|--------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----|--|---------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---|----|------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|------------------|---|--|--|---|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|---------------|------|-----------|----|----------|-----|----------|-----|-------------|------|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|------------------------|------|--|------|
| | Title of Responsible Person: | Role: | Civils & Construction Manager | Exploration Permit: | 187 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Phone: | [REDACTED] | Total area of surface disturbance: | 226 ha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Email: | | [REDACTED] | Total area covered by this RP: | 269 ha | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-disturbance Land Condition Summary, Land Uses, Rehabilitation Objectives & Risks | Rehabilitation Management Zones | | | Estimated Potential Disturbance Areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Imperial has conducted exploration in the CPP Area since 2019. The CPP Area is situated in the Australian tropical savannah grassland and features a landscape of lateritic plains and rises comprised primarily of deep Red Kandosol sandy clay soils and ephemeral drainage lines high up in the catchment. It is located on the edge of the Sturt Plateau bioregion and is characterised by its semi-arid strongly seasonal rainfall climate and resilient savannah tussock grassland. The vegetation is adapted to recover from environmental stresses including drought, fire and potential over-grazing. It is also influenced by the local topography, including the Favenc Range, which is situated at the top of the catchment.</p> <p>Land Uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle grazing and gas exploration. <p>Rehabilitation Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas used for the Activity are rehabilitated consistent with surrounding land uses and ecological values. No uncontrolled priority or declared weeds spread or introduced due to the Regulated Activity No ongoing land stability or erosion from areas cleared during the conduct of the Regulated Activity. Rehabilitated areas are safe for continued land use. <p>Rehabilitation Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil compaction caused by vehicle traffic Increased weed proliferation and heightened fire intensity due to exposed land surfaces, potentially hampering revegetation efforts. Damage to regeneration processes from extreme weather events such as floods, fires, cyclones, and droughts. Fauna grazing could impede the success of rehabilitation efforts. | <p>The CPP Area is shown in the figure below. Due to the areal extent, varying nature of infrastructure and optimising site selection during planning, the rehabilitation management zones are based on the proportional presence of vegetation and soil types within the Infrastructure Movement Zone (IMZ). The table below provides a summary of the vegetation and soil that make up the area that could potentially be disturbed by the Activity.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vegetation (SREBA) in IMZ</th> <th>%</th> <th>Soils in IMZ</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Corymbia/Eucalyptus open woodland on sandy loam</td> <td>36</td> <td>Leptic Rudosols, Leptic Tenosols, Red & Yellow Kandosols</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Snappy gum low open woodland</td> <td>21</td> <td>Shallow to moderately deep Ferric Yellow Kandosols</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lancewood forest</td> <td>14</td> <td>Leptic Rudosols & Leptic Tenosols</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eucalyptus chlorophylla low open woodland</td> <td>11</td> <td>Grey & Brown Vertosols</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corymbia/Eucalyptus woodland on sandstone</td> <td>5</td> <td>Leptic Rudosols</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Track/Leaseholder</td> <td>5</td> <td>Aquic Vertosols, Red & Yellow Kandosols & Orthic Tenosols</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corymbia/Eucalyptus woodland (run-on areas and heavier soils)</td> <td>2</td> <td>Brown Vertosols, some Yellow Kandosols</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silver box low open woodland</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Melaleuca low open woodland on floodplains and drainage depressions</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Vegetation</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | Vegetation (SREBA) in IMZ | % | Soils in IMZ | % | Corymbia/Eucalyptus open woodland on sandy loam | 36 | Leptic Rudosols, Leptic Tenosols, Red & Yellow Kandosols | 61 | Snappy gum low open woodland | 21 | Shallow to moderately deep Ferric Yellow Kandosols | 23 | Lancewood forest | 14 | Leptic Rudosols & Leptic Tenosols | 6 | Eucalyptus chlorophylla low open woodland | 11 | Grey & Brown Vertosols | 3 | Corymbia/Eucalyptus woodland on sandstone | 5 | Leptic Rudosols | 3 | Track/Leaseholder | 5 | Aquic Vertosols, Red & Yellow Kandosols & Orthic Tenosols | 2 | Corymbia/Eucalyptus woodland (run-on areas and heavier soils) | 2 | Brown Vertosols, some Yellow Kandosols | 1 | Silver box low open woodland | 2 | | | Melaleuca low open woodland on floodplains and drainage depressions | 2 | | | Other Vegetation | 2 | | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Infrastructure</th> <th>Estimated Max Disturbance (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Well pads (new and expansions)</td> <td>62.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access Tracks</td> <td>24.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flowlines</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pipeline</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Campsite</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pits</td> <td>56.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water Bore Pads</td> <td>1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comms. Sat. Dish</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compressor station</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compressor Station</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water handling station</td> <td>10.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Existing disturbance being re-utilised</td> <td>43.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Rehabilitation Approach Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate within an infrastructure movement zone to preferentially select the most environmentally friendly location for infrastructure. Establish analogue sites and photo monitoring points to capture images before and after clearing. Stockpile topsoil and cleared vegetation to preserve it for rehabilitation. Implement and maintain ESC measures as outlined in the ESC Plan (Appendix 05) Respread stockpiled soil and excavated subsoils to match the surrounding area's contours, ensuring landform stability. Reinstate excavation areas promptly after trench backfilling, using stockpiled timber to restrict vehicle access and aid rehabilitation. Monitoring will occur annually until the Minister is satisfied the environmental outcomes and obligations under the EMP have been met. | | Infrastructure | Estimated Max Disturbance (ha) | Well pads (new and expansions) | 62.1 | Access Tracks | 24.2 | Flowlines | 60 | Pipeline | 3.2 | Campsite | 1.2 | Gravel pits | 56.7 | Water Bore Pads | 1.1 | Comms. Sat. Dish | 0.3 | Compressor station | 5.7 | Compressor Station | 5.7 | Water handling station | 10.6 | Existing disturbance being re-utilised | 43.4 |
| | Vegetation (SREBA) in IMZ | % | Soils in IMZ | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Corymbia/Eucalyptus open woodland on sandy loam | 36 | Leptic Rudosols, Leptic Tenosols, Red & Yellow Kandosols | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Snappy gum low open woodland | 21 | Shallow to moderately deep Ferric Yellow Kandosols | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lancewood forest | 14 | Leptic Rudosols & Leptic Tenosols | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eucalyptus chlorophylla low open woodland | 11 | Grey & Brown Vertosols | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Corymbia/Eucalyptus woodland on sandstone | 5 | Leptic Rudosols | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Track/Leaseholder | 5 | Aquic Vertosols, Red & Yellow Kandosols & Orthic Tenosols | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Corymbia/Eucalyptus woodland (run-on areas and heavier soils) | 2 | Brown Vertosols, some Yellow Kandosols | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Silver box low open woodland | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Melaleuca low open woodland on floodplains and drainage depressions | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Vegetation | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure | Estimated Max Disturbance (ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Well pads (new and expansions) | 62.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Access Tracks | 24.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flowlines | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipeline | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Campsite | 1.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gravel pits | 56.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Bore Pads | 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comms. Sat. Dish | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compressor station | 5.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Compressor Station | 5.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water handling station | 10.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing disturbance being re-utilised | 43.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Figure 10—1 Vegetation Types</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Title:</th> <td>Vegetation Types SREBA 100</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Project name:</th> <td>Carpenteria Pilot Project (CPP)</td> </tr> <tr> <th>CRS:</th> <td>GDA2020 / MGA zone 53</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Created by:</th> <td>JNM</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Company name:</th> <td>InGauge</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Client name:</th> <td>Imperial Oil and Gas Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Created on:</th> <td>22-07-2024</td> </tr> </thead></table> | | | | | | Title: | Vegetation Types SREBA 100 | Project name: | Carpenteria Pilot Project (CPP) | CRS: | GDA2020 / MGA zone 53 | Created by: | JNM | Company name: | InGauge | Client name: | Imperial Oil and Gas Pty Ltd | Created on: | 22-07-2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Title: | Vegetation Types SREBA 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project name: | Carpenteria Pilot Project (CPP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CRS: | GDA2020 / MGA zone 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Created by: | JNM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Company name: | InGauge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Client name: | Imperial Oil and Gas Pty Ltd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Created on: | 22-07-2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Rehabilitation Management Plan Prepared by: [REDACTED]</p> | | | | <p>Rehabilitation Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final assessment report demonstrates that perennial groundcover and canopy-cover vegetation, as assessed between analogue sites and adjacent cleared area, will be the equivalent of 60% of the adjacent vegetation cover. Final assessment report demonstrates that no uncontrolled priority or declared weeds are present as a result of the Regulated Activity. Inspection reports demonstrate that identified erosion issues are being remediated and sediment control measures in place; and Negligible erosion present on access tracks and cleared areas. Final assessment report demonstrates no significant erosion attributable to the Activity. Inspection and final assessment reports demonstrate no subsidence associated with flowlines Wells suspended and decommissioned. All-above ground equipment removed. Incident reports demonstrate that all chemical, fuel, lubricant and wastewater spills were remediated as soon as practical after the spill. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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