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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 Civil and Water Bore EMP EP136 (SWP2-3)

The purpose of this regulation 22 notification is to incorporate the remaining civil construction and water bore regulated surface activities from the *EP136 Civil Construction and Water Bore Environment Management Plan* (EMP) (SWP2-3) 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 Civil Construction and Water Bore Environment Management Plan* (EMP) (SWP2-3) will be referred as EP136 C&WB EMP.

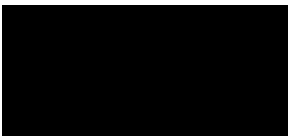
A notice supporting this application has been provided with this letter and is attached in Appendix A.

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.

If you require any further information on the proposed regulation 22 notification, please do not hesitate to call myself on 0427 610 558.

Yours faithfully



Alana Court
Senior Environmental Approvals Manager

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

Appendix A: Change notice – Regulation 22

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Brief Description	<p>The purpose of the regulation 22 is to identify the remaining activities described in the EP136 Civil Construction and Water Bore EMP (SWP2-3), including the regulation 22 modification (SWP2-3. Access Track Modification and SWP2-3.2 Stormwater Release and Asset Protection Zone) are incorporated into the EP136 DST EMP (SWP4-3).</p> <p>Activities subsumed into the EP136 DST EMP (SWP1-4) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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) - Routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services - 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>To date, only one of the seven well sites has been constructed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.5 ha camp near the Lease Pad 1 (now known as Maverick 1) - 6.87 ha main access to Maverick 1 (Western Access option) + 0.68 ha for gravel pit 1 access track - 2.0 ha disturbance for Gravel pit 1 located near Maverick 1 well site. - 11 ha disturbance for Maverick 1 well pad and well site, inclusive of fire breaks and fence line. <p>Total disturbance to date for civil construction and water bore EMP = 23.05 ha</p>								
Geospatial files included?	Yes								
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 C&WB EMP (SWP2-3) has been rolled up into the EP136 DST EMP. As such there are no new or increased risk of activities. All civil construction and water bore exploration activities approved under SWP2-3 are fully incorporated into the updated SWP4-3 DST EMP.	No. The potential and actual environmental risks are captured in the EP136 C&WB EMP (SWP2-3) 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 EP136 C&WB EMP (SWP2-3) have been rolled over to the DST EMP.	N/A. Stakeholder engagement is not required.	Environmental performance standards from EP136 C&WB EMP (SWP2-3) are captured within the DST EMP.	Activity covered under the existing AAPA certificate C2020/072 and amendment AAPA certificate C2022/036.	Minor edits have been made to the appendices listed above to incorporate the changes and consistency throughout the EMP. 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 C&WB EMP (SWP2-3) are incorporated into the EP136 DST EMP (SWP4-3). The impacts and risks will continue to be managed to ALARP and acceptable.		

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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 C&WB EMP (SWP2-3). 2. The purpose of this regulation 22 is to enable the civil construction and water bore activities originally described in EP136 C&WB EMP (SWP2-3) and subsequent regulation 22 (SWP2-3. Access Track Modification and SWP2-3.2 Stormwater Release and Asset Protection Zone) to be fully incorporated into <i>EP136 DST EMP</i> (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 updated where required. 4. This regulation 22 notification enables the regulation 14 notice to close out the EP136 Civil Construction and Water Bore Environment Management Plan (EMP) (SWP2-3). This notice will be provided to DLPE along with this Regulation 22 notification. 								

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text

Amended EMP text

NB: This update was completed at the same time incorporating the Seismic Exploration EMP (SWP1-4) into the DST EMP (SWP4-3). As such some amended text covers both. There is a separate Reg 22 specific to the Seismic EMP. For this update, the core changes associated with the C&WB EMP activities are presented below.

Executive Summary

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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.

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.

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.

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:

- 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**)

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Regulated Well Activity Location

The regulated activities are located within Tanumbirini Station perpetual pastoral lease (PPL) (NT Portion (Por) 701) in the north of EP136. The activities within the DST EMP are for commencement of drilling, fracture-stimulation and well testing activities (regulated well activity) at up to seven lease pads.

Minimal new surface disturbance is planned under this EMP, with only 1.2 ha anticipated to expand the civils camp to a larger camp for the increased number of people required to support the activities in scope of this EMP.

The locations of the regulated activities are presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The geographical coordinates and disturbance footprint associated with this EMP are provided in Table 1 (inclusive of the seven exploration lease pads, the central accommodation camp and the access tracks).

Table 1 Geographical Coordinates and Footprint of the Regulated Activities and Vegetation Clearing under this EMP

Executive Summary

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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 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.

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.

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.

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:

- 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)

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Regulated Activity Location

The regulated activities covered by the EMP are located on EP136. A description of the different regulated activities is provided below.

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Civil construction, groundwater bore drilling and drilling, fracture-stimulation and well testing activities

The disturbance areas for the civil construction, groundwater bore drilling and drill, fracture stimulation and well testing activities are located within Tanumbirini Station in the northern section of EP136. The activities comprise the construction and operation of up to seven exploration well sites, installation of groundwater monitoring and extraction bores at either the constructed exploration well sites or the accommodation camp, construction access tracks to the exploration well sites, and up to 10 gravel pits and their associated access track. The total construction footprint could be up between 126 ha to

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text					
Infrastructure	Well Id or Site Id	Location Lat/Long	Access Track Length (km)	Entire Activity Footprint Area (Ha)	Vegetation Clearing under this EMP (Ha)
Lease Pad 1	Maverick T463 A1-1H	-16.517663°, 134.515147°	-	11.0	-
Lease Pad 2	Maverick T463 B2-1H	-16.517668°, 134.558468°	-	11.0	-
Lease Pad 3	Maverick T463 D3-1H	-16.558253°, 134.556614°	-	11.0	-
Lease Pad 4	Maverick T535 A4-1H	-16.600557°, 134.515315°	-	11.0	-
Lease Pad 5	Maverick T535 B5-1H	-16.600649°, 134.556760°	-	11.0	-
Lease Pad 6	Maverick T536 A6-1H	-16.600930°, 134.606624°	-	11.0	-
Lease Pad 7	Maverick T536 C7-1H	-16.639982°, 134.606535°	-	11.0	-
Main Camp Options	Highway Camp	-16.480922°, 134.565871°	-	2.5	1.2
	Lease Pad 1 Camp	-16.519364°, 134.510563°			
Gravel Pits (up to 10 gravel pits)			-	20.0	-
Option 1 - Lease Pad (LP) 'Eastern Access Track' (18m wide)*			38.26	67.74	-
Option 2 - Lease Pad (LP) 'Western Access Track' (18m wide)*			34.14	61.44	-
Gravel Pit (GP) Access Track (8m wide)			7.8	6.24	-
Total Disturbance Area Option 1 EAT			46.06	172.28	1.2
Total Disturbance Area Option 2 WAT			41.94	165.98	

* Access Track Options – updated based on the revised alignment as per C&WB EMP r22 Modification – new track option
Access to lease pads for the proposed regulated activity will be via access tracks constructed under the C&WB EMP (Figure 2).

Amended EMP text					
Infrastructure	Well Id or Site Id	Location Lat/Long	Access Track Length (km)	Entire Activity Footprint Area (Ha)	Total Vegetation Clearing (Ha)
146 ha (dependent on track options). The location of the exploration well sites, access tracks, camp and gravel pits are provided in Figure 4.					
The geographical coordinates and disturbance area associated with this EMP are provided in Table 2 and presented in Figure 4. The geographical coordinates present the area of disturbance for the seven exploration well sites, and the options for the main field camp (on or off EP136), the eastern access track (EAT) or the western access track (WAT) and up to 10 gravel pits. The access track options presented in this EMP are clearly shown in Figure 4-A (EAT) and Figure 4-B (WAT).					
<i>Table 2 Geographical Coordinates and Footprint of the Regulated Activities and Vegetation Clearing under this EMP</i>					
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
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		4.21	7.58	0

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Current EMP text			Amended EMP text						
				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))					
			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*		
			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 were originally approved under the Seismic EMP to 8 m. The disturbance area covered by the Seismic EMP has been absorbed into the DST EMP. Access Track Options – based on the revised alignment as per C&WB EMP r22 Modification – new track option.						
Regulated Activity Description			Regulated Activity Description						

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text			Amended EMP text						
New sections.....			<p>.....</p> <p>Regulated surface activities - Groundwater bore drilling and monitoring activities Sweetpea plan to install groundwater monitoring bores to support construction and exploration drilling within the northern survey area of EP136, all on Tanumbirini Station (Figure 4). The water bores would initially serve for groundwater monitoring to meet the mandatory requirements of section B.4.17 of the Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT (2019) (the Code) and/or camp supply bores.</p> <p>An application for a Bore Work Permit will be made pursuant to section 57 of the Water Act. The groundwater bores will be constructed on 50 x 50 m water bore pad in accordance DLPE requirements including the Code of Practice, the Preliminary Guideline: Groundwater Monitoring Bores for Exploration Petroleum Wells in the Beetaloo Sub-basin and the Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia 4th Edition, 2020 (https://www.adia.com.au/documents/item/290).</p> <p>The Code requires that each discrete groundwater aquifer at the proposed exploration well location is monitored. Based on information on regional aquifers and other water bores in the area, it is expected that to comply with this requirement groundwater monitoring bores will be required at each exploration well site to monitor the aquifers typically found in the Cambrian Limestone Aquifer (CLA), the Gum Ridge and Anthony Lagoon formations, with a depth of ~100 m to ~400 m BGL depth. Additional aquifers (such as recently described Bukalara Formation) may also be present within the area which may require additional water bores to be installed.</p> <p>The water monitoring bores designated the “control” bores at each well location are to be located ‘upstream’ of the regional groundwater flow which is generally in a south to north / north-west direction in the Beetaloo Basin with the additional “impact” monitoring bores located “downstream” of the groundwater flow.</p> <p>The construction of the water bores will require approximately 0.05 megalitres (ML) of water per bore installation. A water extraction licence (GRF10346) has been awarded in accordance with the Water Act 1992. The water extraction licence covers water bore installation, civil construction and future exploration activities. Potable water would either be carted to site from a commercially available water supply source or from onsite water bores (depending on if meets potable drinking water quality guidelines).</p> <p>The bores will be gamma logged and the screening interval of each monitoring bore will be determined in consultation with DLPE Water Assessment Branch. Each bore will be surveyed to Australian Height Datum (AHD) with accuracy to ±10 cm. Groundwater monitoring events will be undertaken by suitably qualified and trained personnel as required by the Code of Practice and will follow standard industry practice including the draft Preliminary Guideline: Groundwater Monitoring Bores for Petroleum Wells in the Beetaloo Basin, the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC Guidelines) and AS/NZ5667.1: 1998. Water Quality - Sampling Guidance on sampling of groundwaters. All water bore infrastructure will stay within the AAPA approved clearance buffer zones. There are no existing other or pastoral leaseholder bores within 1 km of the well locations.</p> <p>Regulated surface activities - Gravity survey 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>Regulated surface activities - Civil construction Civil construction of up to seven exploration well sites including a well pad and associated tank pad to support the exploration activities. The exploration well sites have been sized to accommodate the placement of a drilling rig and provide an area for above-ground water holding ponds or tanks when required. In total, the design of the exploration well site area</p>						

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Current EMP text			Amended EMP text						
			<p>has allowed for approximately 11 ha to be cleared for each well site, including the provision of firebreaks to reduce the potential risk to infrastructure, as well as accommodate the water monitoring bore pads.</p> <p>The civil construction works will be required to establish access tracks, exploration well sites, construct monitoring bores and build ancillary infrastructure including a central accommodation camp for staff undertaking subsequent drilling, fracture-stimulation and testing operations.</p> <p>The work activities required for the construction of each of the exploration well sites and access tracks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation of exploration well sites, inclusive of the well pad (280 m x 260 m) and tank pad (230 m x 160 m), including the provision of fire breaks and turning areas for plant and vehicles. • The exploration well sites also include two groundwater monitoring bore pads (50 m x 50 m), as well as the ancillary infrastructure required to conduct activities. • The installation of access tracks to the exploration well site will be situated along existing cleared tracks and the redundant seismic lines where suitable. Two primary access options proposed under this EMP are summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Option 1 Eastern Access Track (EAT) – 39.5 km length x 18 m wide, including 17.6 km of existing pastoral track and 21.9 km of repurposed 2D seismic lines. ○ Option 2 Western Access Track (WAT) – 35.2 km length x 18 m wide, including 3.1 km of existing pastoral track and 32.1 km of repurposed 2D seismic lines. <p>The civil works program aims to use a combination of two existing pastoral lease tracks that come off the Carpentaria Highway and cleared seismic lines to minimise disturbance areas and avoid the need for additional vehicle crossings within the AAPA certificate C2020/072 restricted work area 2 (RWA2) on Newcastle Creek, which is considered a sensitive area.</p> <p>Access tracks will be constructed as a 6 m gravelled useable running surface with additional approximate 2 m minimum shoulders cleared on either side. Mitre drains and flow control banks (whoa boys) will be installed, where required, to minimise erosion along access tracks table drains. Access track disturbance is estimated to average 18 m in width. Rock protection may be required to be installed at any floodway's intersected by access tracks to manage and minimise erosion (works can be carried out within RWA2 as defined by the updated AAPA Authority Certificate C2022/036, which allows for specific measures to protect the crossing). Crossings will be bed level crossings, constructed flush with the existing invert level of the specific watercourse. Crossings may incorporate a stable rock base, stabilised approaches (rock base, ramps, artificial matting or similar) and flow diversion berms (to shed road runoff), designed to be stable in large rainfall events. Required sections of seismic lines will be formed as class 5 pastoral 2 (type c) unsealed track in accordance with NTG standard drawing CS3003 Typical cross sections for urban and rural environments (2017) and will be implemented in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.</p> <p>The tank pad will be constructed at every exploration well site to hold water used during the drilling and stimulation and well testing. The tank pad will be located alongside the well pad and construction requirements are largely similar without the requirement for a flare pit, cellar and sump.</p> <p>Eleven gravel pits have been identified, with 10 out of the 11 planned to be used for the construction of exploration well sites, access tracks and accommodation camps. Gravel pits will be progressively cleared prior to taking borrow material, with vegetation and topsoil stockpiled separately for future revegetation. Gravel volumes required to be extracted to construct each of the seven well sites and associated tracks will vary but is estimated at approximately 20,500 m³ per well site, with total gravel quantity for entire program estimated at 143,500 m³.</p>						

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
					<p>Gravel pits are anticipated to be up to 3 m deep, with final depth dependent on the level of gravel present at each identified gravel site. Gravel pit rehabilitation would commence within 12 months once there is no viable gravel left within the sites. If viable gravel remains within the pit, they would remain open for future exploration activities or until deemed no longer required. Gravel pits will be recontoured back to a stable, safe and non-polluting form at completion of activities.</p> <p>Regulated well activities - Well drilling, Hydraulic fracturing stimulation and well testing activities</p> <p>.....</p>				
<p>Proposed schedule</p> <p>New section.....</p> <p>The regulated well activities including the associated activities are planned to commence in mid-2022 and proposed to be continued over a multi-year period (refer Section 3.1 for further details). Sweetpea propose to commence rig mobilisation from mid-2022 and commence the first exploration drilling activities around Q3 2022. Hydraulic fracture stimulation (HFS) activities will not commence until later in the year (following completion of mandatory baseline water monitoring), with well testing activity to follow directly after the completion of HFS activities and continue into 2023.</p> <p>Sweetpea proposes to commence drilling a vertical pilot exploration well and horizontal exploration well on Lease Pad 1 (Maverick T463 A1-1H) in the northern area of EP136. Sweetpea plans to drill one vertical and horizontal well pair (i.e. a single well head) in 2022 and then continue the exploration drilling program in 2023, onwards, as outlined below. The timing of future drilling programs will be dependent on funding, timing of necessary approvals and schedule. Each well is estimated to take up to 70 days to drill, up to approximately 30 days for HFS, followed by well testing over 30-90 days. However, approval is sought for the possibility of testing up to 300 days if well 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 earlier wells in this seven-well exploration program. HFS and well testing of Maverick T463 A1-1H on Lease Pad 1 the drilled well could occur in late 2022 or early 2023 pending timing of rig release, approvals and baseline water monitoring, and other necessary preparations.</p> <p>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); 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 the Department of Environment, Park and Water Security (DEPWS), Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade (DITT) and any impacted stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May – ~December 2022: Well 1 “Maverick T463 A1-1H” planned at Lease Pad 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mobilise drilling rig and associated facilities to Lease Pad 1 pending readiness and other prioritisation factors (well name and exact Lease Pad will be advised to DITT and DEPWS prior to spud). b. Mobilise and construct camp as needed at “Well 1” or one of the main camp locations at Highway Camp or Lease Pad 1 Camp. 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. Prepare well for horizontal drilling as per Sweetpea’s Well Operations Management Plan (WOMP) by cementing deepest section of the pilot hole and setting a kick-off plug or whip-stock. f. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. g. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 1”. h. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 1” (not to commence until water monitoring requirements are met). 					<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>.....</p> <p>Civil construction and water bore schedule</p> <p>Civil construction activities, including water bore drilling activities have commenced for Lease Pad 1 (Maverick 1) in preparation for the drilling program. Currently the Maverick 1 well site, access track, gravel pit and camp pad have been demobilised with only minor ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities conducted at the well site.</p> <p>The original schedule for civil and water bore construction was to be completed between 2022 to 2025. 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.</p> <p>Well drilling, HFS and well testing</p> <p>The well drilling, HFS and well testing activities are planned to be delivered over a multi-year period, with some activities commenced. Sweetpea drilled a vertical pilot exploration well on Lease Pad 1 (known as 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022 – current: Well 1 “Maverick T463 A1-1H” on Lease Pad 1 (also referred to as Maverick 1 well site). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Future EP136 Well Drilling, HFS and Testing Program:</p>				

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. • April – December 2023: Well 2 to Well 4 planned at Lease Pad 3 “Maverick T463 D3-1H”, and Lease Pad 4 “Maverick T535 A4-1H” and Lease Pad 6 “Maverick T536 A6-1H”, or Pad 5 “Maverick T535 B5-1H” or Pad 7 “Maverick T536 C7-1H” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mobilise drilling rig and associated facilities to Well 2 pending readiness and other prioritisation factors. b. Progressively mobilise and fill water tanks as needed. c. Drill vertical pilot hole at Well 2 to a prognosed total depth of approximately 2,500-3,500 m. d. 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. e. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. f. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 3” and repeat steps (b) to (e). g. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 4” and repeat steps (b) to (e). h. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 2”. i. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 2”. j. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 3” k. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 3”. l. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 4”. m. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 4”. n. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. • April – December 2024, and thereafter: Well 5 to 7 planned at Lease Pad 5 “Maverick T535 B5-1H”, and/or Lease Pad 7 “Maverick T536 C7-1H” and/or Lease Pad 2 “Maverick T463 B2-1H” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mobilise drilling rig and associated facilities to “Well 5” pending readiness and other prioritisation factors. b. Mobilise and construct camp as needed at “Well 5” or one of the main camp locations at Highway Camp or Lease Pad 1 Camp. c. Progressively mobilise and fill water tanks as needed. d. Drill vertical pilot hole at “Well 5” to a prognosed total depth of approximately 2,500-3,500 m. e. Prepare well for horizontal drilling as per WOMP by cementing deepest section of the pilot hole and setting a kick-off plug or whip-stock. f. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. g. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 6” and repeat steps (c) to (f). h. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 7” and repeat steps (c) to (f). i. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 5”. j. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 5”. k. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 6”. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2026 onwards: location to be confirmed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Civil construction of 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. 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. f. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. g. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 3” and repeat steps (a) to (e). h. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 4” and repeat steps (a) to (e). i. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 2”. j. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 2”. k. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 3” l. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 3”. m. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 4”. n. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 4”. o. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. a. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 6” and repeat steps (a) to (e). b. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 7” and repeat steps (a) to (e). c. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 5”. d. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 5”. e. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 6”. f. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 6”. g. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 7”. h. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 7”. i. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. j. Ongoing well testing operations, maintenance, workover and ancillary activity as required. <p>Sweetpea will implement their wet weather contingency plan should exploration activities continue past 1 October each year. 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>				

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<p>l. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 6".</p> <p>m. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 7".</p> <p>n. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 7".</p> <p>o. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season.</p> <p>p. Ongoing well testing operations, maintenance, workover and ancillary activity as required.</p> <p>Mobilisation in the above assumes access via either the Western Access Track (WAT) or Eastern Access Track (EAT) as per the C&WB EMP. Both EAT and WAT provide for dry-season access with no further works that aren't sanctioned under a granted Sacred Site Clearance Certificate (SSCC). However, wet weather use of the EAT is assumed to require a new Sacred Site Clearance Certificate, this will not be needed in 2022 as Well 1 is located on north of Newcastle Creek and accessed via the first section of the WAT. If neither a new SSCC nor access to the WAT is available in 2023 and beyond then Sweetpea may have to stack equipment south of Newcastle Creek or move all equipment north of Newcastle Creek prior to wet weather and alter the operational priority. This approach mitigates the risk of not being able to do works, other than transit, of the Newcastle Creek crossing within RWA2. Sweetpea will implement their wet weather contingency plan as detailed Appendix B should exploration activities continue past 1 October of each year.</p>									
<p>Sacred Site Clearance Certificate Sweetpea were issued an Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) Certificate for activities authorised by the <i>Petroleum Act 1984 (NT)</i> for petroleum exploration (reference RA2020/14- C2020/072)(AC2020/072).</p> <p>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 focused on confirming the locations of Sacred Sites within the EP and recording the wishes of senior people about how the sites can be protected.</p> <p>AC2020/072 allows all drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing activity 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 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</p>					<p>Sacred Site clearance certificate Sweetpea were issued an Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) Certificate for activities authorised by the <i>Petroleum Act 1984 (NT)</i> for petroleum exploration (reference RA2020/14 - C2020/072).</p> <p>AAPA C2020/072 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 focused on confirming the locations of Sacred Sites within the EP and recording the wishes of senior people about how the sites can be protected.</p> <p>AAPA C2020/072 allows for all 2D seismic, ground gravity survey, all civil construction and water bore activities and all drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing activity proposed under this EMP. In addition, a second AAPA certificate C2022/036, was sought to clarify the use and maintenance of existing creek crossings including installation of rock protection and/or culverts, the use and maintenance of existing tracks and access point from the Carpentaria Highway and use of water monitoring bores for water monitoring and extraction. This certificate was issued on 5 August 2022.</p> <p>AAPA raised concerns of water extraction from water bores covered under AC2020/072. Water extraction is a highly regulated activity through the NT <i>Water Act</i>, with specific requirements to manage water extraction for the Petroleum activities. The following key points are noted on Sweetpea's consultation activities as relates to waters extraction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conditions of AC2020/072 require the protection of sacred sites associated with water holes in the Newcastle Creek region; 2. Sweetpea have an 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>				

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Current EMP text

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.

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.

Environmental Impacts and Inherent Risks
 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.

Table 2 Exploration Activity Inherent Risk Assessment Result

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	Medium	Medium	Low	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

Amended EMP text

Environmental Impacts and Inherent Risks
 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.

Environmental Impacts and Inherent Risks
 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.

Table 3 Exploration Activity Inherent Risk Assessment Results

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
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 (severe)	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

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigating the introduction and spread of weeds Sacred sites and cultural heritage protected <p>.....</p>					<p>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.</p> <p>Key environmental risk mitigation areas covered in the DST EMP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of aquifers Land management (including soil, erosion and sediment control measures) 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>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. 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</p>				

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text	Amended EMP text
<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>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) 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.

1.2 Project Proponent	1.2 Project Proponent																																		
<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>.....</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
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1.3 Project Description	1.3 Project Description
<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. 	<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.

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text	Amended EMP text
<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>3. Any other minor works ancillary to the above-mentioned works.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>5. Construction and operation of accommodation camp to support personnel undertaking construction works and future well site operations.</p> <p>6. Construction of seven (7) exploration well sites, including drill pad and tank pad and access tracks to each exploration well site.</p> <p>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.</p> <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> <p>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.</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>1.4 Project Location and Footprint</p> <p>New section for civil construction scope.....</p>	<p>1.4 Project Location and Footprint</p> <p>1.4.2 Civil construction and groundwater bore drilling, and Well drilling, fracture stimulation and well testing</p> <p>The disturbance areas for the civil construction, groundwater bore drilling and drill, fracture stimulation and well testing activities are located within Tanumbirini Station in the northern section of EP136. The activities comprise the construction and operation of up to seven exploration well sites, installation of groundwater monitoring and extraction bores at either the constructed exploration well sites or the accommodation camp, construction access tracks to the exploration well sites, and up to 10 gravel pits and their associated access track. The total construction footprint could be up between 126 ha to 146 ha (dependent on track options). The location of the exploration well sites, access tracks, camp and gravel pits are provided in Figure 8.</p> <p>The geographical coordinates and disturbance area associated with this EMP are provided in Table 3 and presented in Table 5. The geographical coordinates present the area of disturbance for the seven exploration well sites, and the options for the main field camp (on or off EP136), the eastern access track (EAT) or the western access track (WAT) and up to 10 gravel pits. The access track options presented in this EMP are clearly shown in Figure 9 (EAT) and Figure 10 (WAT).</p> <p><i>Table 3 Geographical Coordinates and Footprint of the Regulated Activities and Vegetation Clearing under this EMP</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Infrastructure</th> <th>Well Id or Site Id</th> <th>Location Lat/Long</th> <th>Access Track Length (km)</th> <th>Entire Activity Footprint Area (Ha)</th> <th>Total Vegetation Clearing (Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Well pads</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lease Pad 1 (LP1)</td> <td>Maverick T463 A1-1H</td> <td>-16.517663°, 134.515147°</td> <td>-</td> <td>11.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lease Pad 2</td> <td>Maverick T463 B2-1H</td> <td>-16.517668°, 134.558468°</td> <td>-</td> <td>11.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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	Maverick T463 B2-1H	-16.517668°, 134.558468°	-	11.0	11.0
Infrastructure	Well Id or Site Id	Location Lat/Long	Access Track Length (km)	Entire Activity Footprint Area (Ha)	Total Vegetation Clearing (Ha)																				
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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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026	
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text					
					(LP2)					
					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
					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

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text	Amended EMP text				
	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*
	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.				

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.

1.5.4 Aboriginal Area Protection Authority
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.

1.5.4 Aboriginal Area Protection Authority
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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). 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.

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
<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 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>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>				
<p>1.6 Objectives</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 (HFS) and well testing activities in the Beetaloo Sub-basin</p>					<p>1.6 Objectives</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 activities in the Beetaloo Sub-basin.</p>				
Section 2 – only minor editorial changes									
<p>3 Description of Regulated Activity</p> <p>3.1 Proposed activity summary and schedule</p> <p>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: 					<p>3 Description of Regulated Activity</p> <p>3.1 Proposed activity summary</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 on seven (7) exploration well sites. The regulated well activity and associated activities to be carried out under the DST EMP include:</p>				

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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.

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.

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:
 - 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.
12. Any other minor works ancillary to the above-mentioned works.

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.

Table 4 Key Components of Regulated Activity and Supporting Activities

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)

Table 5 Key Components of Regulated Activity and Supporting Activities

Component	Proposed
Approvals Related	
AAPA Certificate	RA2020/14 - C2020/072; and RA2021/169 - C2022/036
Total Area of Exploration Lease (EP136)	418,100 ha
Total 2D Seismic Area	Northern survey footprint: 480.29 km / 242.15 ha Southern survey footprint: 68.99 km / 36.50 ha
Total Civil and Drilling Exploration Activity Area under this EMP	170-176 ha dependent on access options

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	146 ha (across 7 lease pads)			Field camp sizing		Northern field camp – 2.5 ha Southern field camp - 2 ha				
Number of exploration lease pads approved under C&WB EMP	Up to 7			Number of exploration well sites		Up to 7				
Number of wells	Up to 7 vertical pilot to horizontal exploration wells			Number of wells		Up to 7 vertical pilot to horizontal exploration wells				
Groundwater	Gum Ridge Aquifer			Groundwater		Gum Ridge Aquifer				
Extraction Licence # and volume	GRF10346 299 ML/year Expiry - 31/12/2024			Extraction Licence # and volume		GRF10346 299 ML/year Expiry - 31/12/2034				
Number of water extraction bores	1-2 per exploration lease pad following installation in 2022 under C&WB EMP			Number of water extraction bores		1-2 per exploration well site				
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			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				
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)			Control Bores (expected) approved under Seismic and/or C&WB EMP		7 or 14 dependent on aquifers present				
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)			Impact Bores (expected) approved under Seismic and/or C&WB EMP		7 or 14 dependent on aquifers present				
Greenhouse Gasses and Emissions					Greenhouse Gasses and Emissions					
Flares:	Vertical flare preferred, but may use horizontal flare			2D seismic maximum tCO ₂ -e emissions		4,714.60 tCO ₂ -e				
tCO ₂ -e emissions per annum (based on Financial Year July to June):	96,242 to 217,611 tCO ₂ -e per annum*			Civil construction and water bore drilling maximum GHG emissions (tCO ₂ -e) per well site		1,914.3 to 2,129.9 tCO ₂ -e				
Large GHG Emitter threshold:	Possible to exceed the 100,000 tCO ₂ -e in any one of the financial years over the course of program*			Flares:		Vertical flare preferred, but may use horizontal flare				
% of Australia's Total GHG Emission (2021) per year	0.019% in year 1 up to 0.043% in year 4 (worse case)			tCO ₂ -e emissions per annum (based on Financial Year July to June):		96,242 to 217,611 tCO ₂ -e per annum*				
Drilling cuttings and residue drilling fluid:	650 to 850 m ³ per well			Large GHG Emitter threshold:		Possible to exceed the 100,000 tCO ₂ -e in any one of the financial years over the course of program*				
*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.					% 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.					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.					
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					Proposed activity schedule					

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<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May – December 2022: Well 1 “Maverick T463 A1-1H” planned at Lease Pad 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Mobilise drilling rig and associated facilities to Lease Pad 1 pending readiness and other prioritisation factors (well name and exact Lease Pad will be advised to DITT and DEPWS prior to spud). h. Mobilise and construct camp as needed at “Well 1” or one of the main camp locations at Highway Camp or Lease Pad 1 Camp. i. Progressively mobilise and fill water tanks as needed. j. Drill vertical pilot hole at “Well 1” to a prognosed total depth of approximately 2,500-3,500 m. k. Prepare well for horizontal drilling as per Sweetpea’s Well Operations Management Plan (WOMP) by cementing deepest section of the pilot hole and setting a kick-off plug or whip-stock. l. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. m. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 1”. n. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 1” (not to commence until water monitoring requirements are met). o. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. • April – December 2023: Well 2 to Well 4 planned at Lease Pad 3 “Maverick T463 D3-1H”, and Lease Pad 4 “Maverick T535 A4-1H” and Lease Pad 6 “Maverick T536 A6-1H”, or Pad 5 “Maverick T535 B5-1H” or Pad 7 “Maverick T536 C7-1H” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p. Mobilise drilling rig and associated facilities to Well 2 pending readiness and other prioritisation factors. q. Progressively mobilise and fill water tanks as needed. r. Drill vertical pilot hole at Well 2 to a prognosed total depth of approximately 2,500-3,500 m. s. 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. t. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. u. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 3” and repeat steps (b) to (e). 					<p>.....</p> <p>3.2.2 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 0).</p> <p>3.2.3 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022 – current: Well 1 “Maverick T463 A1-1H” on Lease Pad 1 (also referred to as Maverick 1 well site). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Future EP136 Well Drilling, HFS and Testing Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2026 onwards: location to be confirmed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. f. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. g. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 3” and repeat steps (a) to (e). h. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 4” and repeat steps (a) to (e). 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 4” and repeat steps (b) to (e). w. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 2”. x. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 2”. y. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 3” z. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 3”. aa. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 4”. bb. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 4”. cc. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. • April – December 2024, and thereafter: Well 5 to 7 planned at Lease Pad 5 “Maverick T535 B5-1H”, and/or Lease Pad 7 “Maverick T536 C7-1H” and/or Lease Pad 2 “Maverick T463 B2-1H” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. Mobilise drilling rig and associated facilities to “Well 5” pending readiness and other prioritisation factors. l. Mobilise and construct camp as needed at “Well 5” or one of the main camp locations at Highway Camp or Lease Pad 1 Camp. m. Progressively mobilise and fill water tanks as needed. n. Drill vertical pilot hole at “Well 5” to a prognosed total depth of approximately 2,500-3,500 m. o. Prepare well for horizontal drilling as per WOMP by cementing deepest section of the pilot hole and setting a kick-off plug or whipstock. p. Drill, case and cement horizontal well and test as required under WOMP to confirm well acceptance criteria are met. q. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 6” and repeat steps (c) to (f). r. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 7” and repeat steps (c) to (f). s. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 5”. t. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 5”. u. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 6”. v. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 6”. w. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 7”. x. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 7”. y. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. z. Ongoing well testing operations, maintenance, workover and ancillary activity as required. <p>Sweetpea will implement their wet weather contingency plan as detailed in Appendix B should exploration activities continue past 1 October each year. 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>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 2”. j. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 2”. k. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 3” l. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 3”. m. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 4”. n. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 4”. o. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. p. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 6” and repeat steps (a) to (e). q. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to “Well 7” and repeat steps (a) to (e). r. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 5”. s. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 5”. t. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 6”. u. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 6”. v. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to “Well 7”. w. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at “Well 7”. x. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season. y. Ongoing well testing operations, maintenance, workover and ancillary activity as required. <p>Sweetpea will implement their wet weather contingency plan as detailed in Appendix B should exploration activities continue past 1 October each year. 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>				
3.4 Site selection, access and preparation					3.4 Site selection, access and preparation				

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<p>Selection of exploration well locations is a critical step in the exploration workflow. Several factors are important to consider in any onshore exploration program, and for unconventional reservoir targets there is a degree of flexibility that allows these various factors to be considered more equally than for conventional oil and gas exploration. Subsurface teams define priority areas where exploration or appraisal wells will provide data that are critical to understanding the potential of a play and/or prospect, progress resource and/or reserve maturation, or otherwise contribute to a new discovery or appraisal of a previous discovery. These priority areas can then be considered in terms of other factors, including but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoral leaseholder operations Traditional Owner sacred sites, sites of significance, or other preferences Existing access and/or level of disturbance to create appropriate access Overland flow and/or flooding risk based on elevation data and water-course mapping (particularly in areas affected by monsoonal, wet-season storms) Other environmental factors as determined from scouting, land-condition assessments and any other relevant inputs. <p>Sweetpea have selected seven locations in the prospective Velkerri Formation fairway across the north of EP136, which will provide critical data and, in an exploration success case, lead to a discovery and a maiden resource booking. The organic-rich shales in the Amungee Member of the Velkerri Formation are the primary exploration targets for this program and are prognosed to be encountered between approximately 2,700m and 3,100m subsurface – this is considered an optimal depth for this reservoir target based on results in offset wells. In addition to the subsurface location criteria, each of the sites is also located to avoid low-lying areas, utilise existing access infrastructure (or land areas disturbed by 2D seismic survey lines), and avoid sacred sites as advised by AC2020/072. These selection criteria ensure the exploration program impact is minimised.</p>					<p>Selection of exploration well locations is a critical step in the exploration workflow. Several factors are important to consider in any onshore exploration program, and for unconventional reservoir targets there is a degree of flexibility that allows these various factors to be considered more equally than for conventional oil and gas exploration. Subsurface teams define priority areas where exploration or appraisal wells will provide data that are critical to understanding the potential of a play and/or prospect, progress resource and/or reserve maturation, or otherwise contribute to a new discovery or appraisal of a previous discovery. These priority areas can then be considered in terms of other factors, including but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoral leaseholder operations Traditional Owner sacred sites, sites of significance, or other preferences Existing access and/or level of disturbance to create appropriate access Overland flow and/or flooding risk based on elevation data and water-course mapping (particularly in areas affected by monsoonal, wet-season storms) Other environmental factors as determined from scouting, land-condition assessments and any other relevant inputs. <p>Sweetpea have selected seven locations in the prospective Velkerri Formation fairway across the north of EP136, which will provide critical data and, in an exploration success case, lead to a discovery and a maiden resource booking. The organic-rich shales in the Amungee Member of the Velkerri Formation are the primary exploration targets for this program and are prognosed to be encountered between approximately 2,700m and 3,100m subsurface – this is considered an optimal depth for this reservoir target based on results in offset wells. In addition to the subsurface location criteria, each of the sites is also located to avoid low-lying areas, utilise existing access infrastructure (or land areas disturbed by 2D seismic survey lines), and avoid sacred sites as advised by C2020/072 and C2022/036. These selection criteria ensure the exploration program impact is minimised.</p>				
<p>3.2.1 Highway Intersection</p> <p>Junctions from the Carpentaria Highway onto EP136 will be used for the duration of activities and in accordance with the DIPL - Road Operations specifications applicable to the use and type of traffic anticipated. Intersection design details and approval was covered under the C&WB EMP.</p> <p>3.2.2 Access Tracks</p> <p>The regulated activity plans to use the access track created under the C&WB EMP (r22) off the Carpentaria Highway to Lease Pad 1. Subsequent access tracks will be constructed under the C&WB EMP to provide the access to all planned exploration lease pads. The primary access option is Western Access Track (WAT) – 34.14 km length x 18 m wide (Figure 6).</p> <p>The constructed access tracks will be useable throughout the dry season, providing access for a range of exploration vehicles, including drill rigs and trucks (up to a double trailers) that will deliver materials and equipment to the lease areas. Access tracks used during the wet season will be subject to the wet weather contingency plan detailed in Appendix B. The WAT avoids RWA2 entirely.</p> <p>Creek crossings and identified floodway's that are intersected by the WAT access tracks may require rock protection to manage and minimise erosion. Water crossings will be constructed under the C&WB EMP and maintained for duration of Sweetpea's activities.</p> <p>Access off the Carpentaria Highway will require protection measures for the MRM gas pipeline. The protection measures will be implemented under the C&WB EMP and will be maintained over the course of the exploration program. Sweetpea will obtain a works approval from PowerWater asset provider OSD Pipelines and implement the specific conditions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of a 25 mm steel plate (3 m x 5 m) over the pipeline at locations where crossed by exploration vehicles. All camps and office demountables are to be placed at least 300 m from the pipeline centreline (outside the pipeline radiation contour). 					<p>3.2.3 Access Tracks</p> <p>The regulated activity plans to use one of the two primary access options identified in this EMP as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 1 Eastern Access Track (EAT) – 39.56 km length x 18 m wide, including 17.65 km of existing pastoral track and 21.91 km of repurposed 2D seismic lines; or Option 2 Western Access Track (WAT) – 35.45 km length x 18 m wide, including 3.1 km of existing pastoral track and 32.35 km of repurposed 2D seismic lines. <p>Both options require access at two intersections off the Carpentaria Highway, one located on the western side of the permit to gain access to Pad 1 and the other in the centre. The access track options presented are clearly shown in Figure 9 (EAT) and Figure 10 (WAT).</p> <p>The decision to use existing pastoral tracks instead of creating a dedicated exploration track was based on the need to minimise the number of vehicle crossings of Newcastle Creek. Newcastle Creek has been identified during the environmental and heritage assessments as a sensitive area from both a natural and cultural heritage perspective.</p> <p>The tracks to access the well sites and gravel pits will be repurpose sections of seismic lines 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to provide access for the construction of the exploration well sites and for future exploration programs, including ongoing monitoring requirements of the water bores. This EMP requires that sections of seismic lines will be formed as class 5 pastoral 2 (type c) unsealed track in accordance with NTG standard drawing CS3003 <i>Typical cross sections for urban and rural environments</i> (2017) and will be implemented in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Appendix B).</p> <p>The constructed access tracks will be useable throughout the dry season, providing access for a range of exploration vehicles, including drill rigs and trucks (up to a double trailers) that will deliver materials and equipment to the well sites. Access tracks used during the wet season will be subject to the wet weather contingency plan detailed in Appendix B. The WAT avoids RWA2 entirely.</p> <p>Creek crossings and identified floodway's that are intersected by the WAT access tracks may require rock protection to manage and minimise erosion.</p>				

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Current EMP text

- The pipeline easement shall not be used for stockpiling, storage, laydown or parking area.

Amended EMP text

Table 12 summarises the seismic survey lines that will be repurposed for access track options to support the ongoing exploration activities in the Tanumbirini Station section of EP136.

Table 6 Seismic Survey Lines retained for Eastern or Western Access Tracks to Well Sites and Gravel Pits

Area	Option	Seismic line	Distance to Lease Pad from nearest Pastoral Track (km)	Activity description
Lease Pad 1	Eastern and Western Access	Line 9	2.43*	Access via existing western pastoral track off the Carpentaria Highway to Line 9, then travel east to Pad 1. Access track construction approved under Seismic EMP but will be upgraded to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 2	Eastern Access	Line 9	2.18	Access via existing main pastoral track to Line 9, then travel west to Pad 2. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 2 (alt)	Western Access	Line 9	4.38	Alternate access option via the western access option between Pad 1 and Pad 2 along repurposed Seismic Line 9. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 3	Eastern Access	Line 8	2.28*	Access via existing main pastoral track to Line 8, then travel west to Lease Pad 3. Access track construction approved under Seismic EMP but will be upgraded to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 3 (alt)	Western Access	Line 8	4.43	Alternate access option via the western access track option (below) then travels east via repurposed Seismic Line 8 to Pad 3. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 4 (alt), plus all Pad's south of Newcastle Creek	Western Access	Line 10	9.18	Alternate main access option to divert around RWA2 to access lease pads south of Newcastle Creek. Access to Pad 4 is at intersection of the repurposed Line 10 and Line 7. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 4	Eastern Access	Line 7	4.15	Access via eastern access track to Line 7, then travel west via Pad 5 to Pad 4. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 5	Eastern or Western Access	Line 7	2.34	Access via either eastern or western access track options along repurposed seismic Line 7. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 6	Eastern or Western Access	Line 7	2.75	Access via either eastern or western access track options along repurposed seismic Line 7, then travel west to Lease Pad 2. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Lease Pad 7	Eastern or Western Access	Line 6	2.70	Access via either of the main pastoral track to Line 9, then travel west to Lease Pad 7. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 2 (type c).
Gravel Pit Access	Eastern or Western Access	Line 11	7.80	Access via Line 11 between Lease Pad 3 and Lease Pad 5. Access track to be constructed to meet class 5 pastoral 1 (type c).
Option 1 Eastern Access Track Total			26.63	
Option 2 Western Access Track Total			40.16	

The constructed EAT or the WAT will be useable throughout the dry season, providing access for a range of exploration vehicles, including drill rigs and trucks (up to a double trailers) that will be delivering materials and equipment to the well sites. The EAT requires only the 'transit' of the existing Newcastle Creek crossing within RWA2. No further works that aren't sanctioned under a granted Sacred Site Clearance Certificate (SSCC) will be undertaken.

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	<p>Creek crossings and identified floodway's that are intersected by the access tracks may require rock protection to manage and minimise erosion. Crossings will be bed level crossings, constructed flush with the existing invert level of the specific watercourse. Crossings will incorporate a stable rock base, stabilised approaches (rock base or similar) and flow diversion berms (to shed road runoff), designed to be stable in large rainfall events.</p> <p>Crossings are to be constructed in accordance with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary stockpiling of soil, equipment and materials within watercourses, or on adjacent banks and floodplains, is to be avoided (unless integral to drainage control requirements). • Where possible, crossings should be constructed at right angles in locations where the stream is straight. <p>Access road runoff will be prevented from directly entering the watercourse by construction of flow diversion banks (rollovers) immediately upslope to divert flow.</p> <p>Access off the Carpentaria Highway will require additional protection measures for the MRM gas pipeline. Sweetpea will obtain a works approval from PowerWater asset provider OSD Pipelines and implement the specific conditions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of a 25 mm steel plate (3 m x 5 m) over the pipeline at locations where crossed by exploration vehicles. • All camps and office demountables are to be placed at least 300 m from the pipeline centreline (outside the pipeline radiation contour). • The pipeline easement shall not be used a stockpiling, storage, laydown or parking area. <p>Access tracks will be constructed as a 6 m gravelled useable running surface with additional approximate 2 m minimum shoulders cleared on either side. Mitre drains and flow control banks (whoa boys) will be installed, where required, to minimise erosion along access track table drains.</p> <p>Factoring in drainage requirements, access track disturbance is estimated to average 18 m in width for tracks to the well pads and 8 m in width for the tracks to the gravel pits.</p> <p>Intervals of track with turning or bend sections (e.g. into or out of a well pad) will have a 30 m radius.</p> <p>3.4.2 Highway intersection</p> <p>Junctions from the Carpentaria Highway onto EP136 will be constructed and used for the duration of activities and in accordance with the DLI - Road Operations specifications applicable to the use and type of traffic anticipated.</p> <p>3.4.3 Gravel pits</p> <p>Gravel pit sites to borrow gravel were assessed during the May 2020 land condition assessment and follow up topography survey in November/December 2020. Eleven (11) suitable locations were identified near the proposed exploration well site locations and access tracks, and within the clearance zones submitted to AAPA (250 m either side of seismic lines/tracks and 3 km perimeter around each well site).</p> <p>Of these identified gravel pits, extraction of gravels is planned at only 10 of the identified 11 under this EMP. The proposed gravel pit locations are provided below in Table 13.</p> <p>Table 13 Proposed Gravel Pit Locations</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th colspan="2">Location</th> <th rowspan="2">Disturbance Area (ha)</th> <th rowspan="2">Location description</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 1</td> <td>-16.515163°</td> <td>134.508993°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 690 m west of Lease Pad 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 2</td> <td>-16.572622°</td> <td>134.559877°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 1.8 km south of Lease Pad 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 3</td> <td>-16.586119°</td> <td>134.559696°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 1.6 km north of Lease Pad 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 4</td> <td>-16.586022°</td> <td>134.563468°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 250 m east of Gravel pit 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 5</td> <td>-16.593853°</td> <td>134.560048</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 700 m north of Lease Pad 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 6</td> <td>-16.597240°</td> <td>134.516823°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 180 m north of Lease Pad 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 7</td> <td>-16.598583°</td> <td>134.539951°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located midway between Lease Pad 4 and Lease Pad 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 8</td> <td>-16.598259°</td> <td>134.556367°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located just north of Lease Pad 5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	Location		Disturbance Area (ha)	Location description	Latitude	Longitude	Gravel pit 1	-16.515163°	134.508993°	2.00	Located 690 m west of Lease Pad 1	Gravel pit 2	-16.572622°	134.559877°	2.00	Located 1.8 km south of Lease Pad 3	Gravel pit 3	-16.586119°	134.559696°	2.00	Located 1.6 km north of Lease Pad 5	Gravel pit 4	-16.586022°	134.563468°	2.00	Located 250 m east of Gravel pit 3	Gravel pit 5	-16.593853°	134.560048	2.00	Located 700 m north of Lease Pad 5	Gravel pit 6	-16.597240°	134.516823°	2.00	Located 180 m north of Lease Pad 4	Gravel pit 7	-16.598583°	134.539951°	2.00	Located midway between Lease Pad 4 and Lease Pad 5	Gravel pit 8	-16.598259°	134.556367°	2.00	Located just north of Lease Pad 5
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 10</td> <td>-16.628015°</td> <td>134.605151°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 1.2 km north of Lease Pad 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 11</td> <td>-16.635584°</td> <td>134.608731°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 430 m north of Lease Pad 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravel pit 12</td> <td>-16.644924°</td> <td>134.600328°</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>Located 630 m south west of Lease Pad 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right;">10 x Gravel Pit Total</td> <td>20.00</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The gravel pits have been identified for use to support the construction of exploration well sites, access tracks and accommodation camp. Gravel pits will be progressively cleared prior to taking borrow material, with vegetation and topsoil stockpiled separately for future revegetation.</p> <p>Gravel volumes required to be extracted to construct each well site and associated tracks will vary however it is estimated approximately 20,500 m³ of gravel per lease will be required, with total gravel quantity for entire program estimated between 143,500 m³ to 150,000 m³.</p> <p>Gravel pits are anticipated to be up to 3 m depth, with final depth dependent on the level of gravel present at each identified gravel site. Gravel pit rehabilitation would commence within 12 months once there is no viable gravel left within the site or Sweetpea do not require pit any longer.</p> <p>A contour bank will be created to divert rainwater around the borrow pits, as required. Fencing will also be installed around gravel pits where the pit batters represent a potential hazard to livestock and wildlife.</p> <p>Gravel pits will be recontoured back to a stable and safe form following completion of works, and once no useful gravel is available. Topsoil and subsoils will be reinstated and allowed to regenerate naturally and will be incorporated into the rehabilitation monitoring program.</p>	Gravel pit 10	-16.628015°	134.605151°	2.00	Located 1.2 km north of Lease Pad 7	Gravel pit 11	-16.635584°	134.608731°	2.00	Located 430 m north of Lease Pad 7	Gravel pit 12	-16.644924°	134.600328°	2.00	Located 630 m south west of Lease Pad 7	10 x Gravel Pit Total			20.00	
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<p>3.4 Groundwater Monitoring</p> <p>In accordance with the <i>Preliminary Guideline: Groundwater Monitoring Bores for Exploration Petroleum Wells in the Beetaloo Sub-basin</i> (DENR, 2018) (Guideline), Sweetpea will install control monitoring bores (CMB) and impact monitoring bores (IMB) for all wells drilled for HFS and undertake routine monitoring as detailed in Table 9. Due to land access constraints outside of Sweetpea's control it has not been possible to install a CMB at the Maverick T463 A1-1H well location earlier than July 2022, and therefore it is not possible to acquire six months of local baseline data prior to the proposed commencement of drilling of Maverick T463 A1-1H in September 2022. However, the circumstances that have prevented Sweetpea from obtaining a longer series of baseline data are exceptional, as detailed below. Moreover, there are substantial regional baseline data, that combined with multiple samples from the Maverick T463 A1-1H CMB from July to September 2022, provide a sufficient pre-drill baseline. Finally, Sweetpea will acquire at least the required six months of baseline monitoring data prior to the commencement of HFS activities, as mandated by the CoP.</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Note section updated to be 3.4.4 to cover both drilling and monitoring</i></p>	<p>3.4.4 Groundwater bore drilling and monitoring activity description</p> <p>Under this EMP, Sweetpea have allowed for up to 16 groundwater monitoring bore pads to be installed, with up to 28-42 groundwater bores (4-6 bores per well site) installed, to meet requirements of section B.4.17 of the Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT (2019) (Figure 11).</p> <p>The location of the groundwater bores will be positioned greater than 1 km from any other water bore in the permit (both government and pastoral lease holder bores) and will be within the AAPA approved clearance buffer zones. The groundwater bores would initially serve for groundwater monitoring to meet the mandatory requirements of section B.4.17 of the Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT (2019).</p> <p>An application for a Bore Work Permit will be made pursuant to section 57 of the Water Act 1992. The groundwater bores will be constructed on two by 50 x 50 m groundwater monitoring bore pads within the overall exploration well site in accordance DEPWS requirements including the Code of Practice, the Preliminary Guideline: Groundwater Monitoring Bores for Exploration Petroleum Wells in the Beetaloo Sub-basin and the Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia 4th Edition, 2020 (https://www.adia.com.au/documents/item/290).</p> <p>The Code of Practice requires that each discrete groundwater aquifer at the proposed exploration well location to be monitored. Based on information on the regional aquifers and other water bores in the permit area, it is expected that to comply with this requirement groundwater monitoring bores will be required at each exploration well sites to monitor the aquifers typically found in the Cambrian Limestone Aquifer (CLA), the Gum Ridge and Anthony Lagoon Formations, with a depth of ~100 m to ~400 m BGL depth. Additional aquifers may also be within the area which may require additional groundwater bores to be installed.</p> <p>The groundwater monitoring bores designated the "control" bores at each exploration well site location are to be located 'upstream' of the regional groundwater flow which is generally in a south to north / north-west direction in the Beetaloo Basin with the additional "impact" monitoring bores located "downstream" of the groundwater flow (refer Figure 12).</p> <p>The construction of the groundwater bores will require approximately 0.05 ML of water per bore installation, with the initial plan of four bores per exploration well site estimated to require 0.2 ML of water, or up to 0.3 ML of water if third aquifer is targeted. A water extraction licence was obtained by Sweetpea in accordance with the Water Act 1992. The water extraction licence (Licence – GRF10346) covers water bore installation, civil construction and DST exploration activities as required. Potable water would either be carted to site from a commercially available water supply source or from the onsite groundwater bores (depending on if meets potable drinking water quality guidelines).</p>
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<p>3.3 Exploration Lease Pads The construction of seven exploration lease pads on Tanumbirini PPL is covered in the Sweetpea C&WB EMP approved in January 2022.</p> <p>Just off the well pad, water tank pads will hold water in tanks used for drilling and/or HFS activities and/or to store flowback fluids. Figure 7 shows a conceptual well pad and tank pad layout, noting the layout may vary to accommodate local factors and type of drilling rig and tanks used. The cleared area specific to the individual well pad is 280 m x 260 m (72,800 m²). This encompasses the well pad (nominal 180 m x 180 m), which will be compacted, and an external perimeter area of 20 m width to cater for soil stockpiling and a firebreak. An additional 20 m buffer of managed vegetation will form an asset protection zone.</p> <p>The water tank pads will be constructed under the C&WB EMP and will be similar to those for well pads without the requirement of a flare pit, cellar and sump. The cleared area for each individual tank pad will optimise the layout of the pad to maximise the water storage capacity within the approved clearing footprint (~36,800 m²). The water tank pad will include the tank pad area, an external area of 20 m for soil stockpiling and a fire break around the perimeter and a 20 m managed vegetation zone. The proposed disturbance does not exceed the 11 ha approved under the C&WB EMP.</p> <p>Proposed tanks have a 10-15 ML capacity (depending on final configuration), are enclosed (floating top), and double lined. Tank size may vary and Sweetpea may use open top tanks for storage or evaporation as per requirements of the Code. All tanks will be equipped with the safety features required by the Code as detailed in Appendix F and Appendix G.</p> <p>Typical tank features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vents as required (if enclosed) • Leak detection system • Radar tank level • Satellite connection and real time monitoring and leak detection alerts • Data recording of tank level data in a secure online system of record for retrieval at any time • Geomembrane underneath liners for added protection • Liners for all above ground storage tanks will meet or exceed all requirements for permeability, puncture and tear standards. <p>Other details for the conceptual exploration lease pad layout include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access track that allows for a one-way in-out traffic flow that cater for up to a double trailer. • Lease Pad drainage and erosion control including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raised bunds around the site perimeter to contain fluids on the compacted site and prevent free flowing water on to the site. - Slightly grade towards the edges of the pad away from the rig hardstand area with a 1% fall and may contain internal drainage channels or diversion berms to direct free surface fluids towards the sediment basin. - Sediment basin that captures stormwater runoff. The stored water after rainfall event would be visually assessed (no visible oil, grease or other hydrocarbons) and physical parameters (pH, EC) taken to ensure the discharged water will not impact downgradient sensitive receiving environments. Appendix B provides the trigger action response plan (TARP) to be implemented to demonstrate water quality indicators are met. 					<p>Each aquifer intersected will be isolated from overlying aquifers with a cemented casing string. Drilling will be undertaken with air and foam. The proposed monitoring bore design for the Anthony Lagoon and Gum Ridge Formations are presented in Figure 13 and Figure 14. The final number of bores will be determined by the water bore drilling results, however, based on information on regional aquifers, and other water bores in the permit area of the Beetaloo Basin, it is anticipated that each exploration well site will require four to six monitoring bores per well site, to a maximum of 42 monitoring bores for the current seven lease pad exploration program. The installation of a bore into the Bukulara Formation would be identical design as presented for the Gum Ridge Formation (Figure 14).</p> <p>3.4.5 Exploration Well Sites</p> <p>Sweetpea plan to construct seven exploration well sites including a well pad and associated tank pad to support the exploration activities. The exploration well sites have been sized to accommodate the placement of a drilling rig and provide an area for above ground water holding ponds or tanks when required. In total, the design of the exploration well site area allows for approximately 11 ha to be cleared for each location, including the provision of firebreaks to reduce the potential risk to infrastructure, as well as accommodate the groundwater monitoring bore pads (refer Section 3.4.4).</p> <p>Each of the well site will include the following elements for future activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cellar for wellhead equipment • Flare pit • Residual drilling fluid and cuttings storage pond (mud sump) • Above ground water tanks • Surface water drainage holding pond • Workshop and office units • Smoko shack • Toilet block and sewage treatment plant skid • Mobile sleeper units (up to 8 key personnel to stay on site during well activities for 24 hr coverage) • Parking for light vehicles, trucks and trailers • Fuel and chemical storage areas. <p>Just off the well pad, tank pads will hold water tanks used for drilling and/or HFS activities and/or to store flowback fluids. Figure 15 shows a conceptual well pad and tank pad layout, noting the layout may vary to accommodate local factors and type of drilling rig and tanks used. The cleared area specific to the individual well pad is 280 m x 260 m (72,800 m²). This encompasses the well pad (nominal 180 m x 180 m), which will be compacted, and an external perimeter area of 20 m width to cater for soil stockpiling and a firebreak. An additional 20 m buffer of managed vegetation may be established as an APZ. Vegetation and fuel loads within the asset protection zone and on bunds, will be managed based on operational / seasonal requirements (manned vs unmanned; wet season vs dry season) and at the discretion of the Field / Site Manager, as per the Bushfire Management Plan.</p> <p>The tank pads constructed will be like the well pads without the requirement of a flare pit, cellar and sump. The cleared area for each individual tank pad will optimise the layout of the pad to maximise the fluids storage capacity within the approved clearing footprint (~36,800 m²). The tank pad will include the tank pad area, an external area of 20 m for soil stockpiling and a fire break around the perimeter and a 20 m managed vegetation zone.</p> <p>Native vegetation over the proposed well site will be cleared and stockpiled at a designated adjacent area. The topsoil will be scraped from the cleared area and stockpiled in low profile mounds (< 2 m high) away from natural drainage, levelled off and compacted to specifications required by the drilling contractor. Stockpiled topsoil and vegetation will be reused during rehabilitation once well operations are completed. The well pad and tank pad areas, that make up the exploration well site, will be surfaced with sheeting material sourced from gravel pits identified in Section 3.4.30.</p>				

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<p>Where water quality meets the site indicators, water may be beneficially used on-site (for dust suppression) or discharged offsite. Laboratory testing would only be required where a known contaminating event had occurred in the preceding three months that may influence stormwater quality, visual inspection indicate potential contamination or where there is a sensitive receiving water body within 200 m of the discharge point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing –stock proof fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the well pad and water tank pad and cattle grids will be installed at the entrance/exit points. A “hump” or “rise” will be installed at these entrance points to the pads to act as a barrier to water flow onto or off the pad in lieu of the perimeter bund (Appendix B). Mud sump – currently designed as a simple excavated rectangular pond with two compartments and compacted above ground bund of 0.3 m around the perimeter with the liner running up and over the bund. The size of the mud sump will give sufficient volume for drilling mud storage with freeboard of 1.3 m (see Section 3.10.5 for details of 1.3m freeboard estimate). The sump shape and layout may be modified to suit specific drilling rig requirements. Mud sump capacities will range from 2,000 m³ to 2,750 m³ to accommodate the range in horizontal well lengths covered in this EMP. Mud sump liner – the liners for the mud sump will meet the requirements of section C.4.1.2 of the <i>Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT (2019)</i>. Cellar design and specifications will be tailored to the selected drilling rig for each campaign of work but as a typical design it will consist of a steel plate walled cellar with a cement base and dimensions of 1.8 m deep x 3 m x 2.1 m. The ~6 mm steel plate walls of the cellar will be prefabricated with an access ladder on one corner of the cellar for use once installed. The cellar will have a nominal 20” conductor casing installed by a water drilling rig. Drilling (emergency) flare pit – the excavated earth is to be built up around the three sides of the flare pit away from the side where the flare line enters the pit (rig side) such that an earthen wall of ~2 m in height exists to contain the flare. Fire breaks / fire zone management – comprises a 10 m perimeter cleared around the lease pad, perimeter bund, fencing, a 10 m firebreak that encompasses a 4 m fire trail, and a 20 m perimeter functioning as a managed vegetation zone. This area comprises an asset protection zone around infrastructure (Appendix I). 					<p>Proposed tanks have a 10-15 ML capacity (depending on final configuration), are enclosed (floating top), and double lined. Tank size may vary and Sweetpea may use open top tanks for storage or evaporation as per requirements of the Code. All tanks will be equipped with the safety features required by the Code as detailed in Appendix F and Appendix G.</p> <p>Typical tank features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vents as required (if enclosed) Leak detection system Radar tank level Satellite connection and real time monitoring and leak detection alerts Data recording of tank level data in a secure online system of record for retrieval at any time Geomembrane underneath liners for added protection Liners for all above ground storage tanks will meet or exceed all requirements for permeability, puncture and tear standards. <p>Other details for the conceptual exploration well site layout include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access track that allows for a one-way in-out traffic flow that cater for up to a double trailer. Well pad drainage and erosion control including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raised bunds around the site perimeter to contain fluids on the compacted site and prevent free flowing water on to the site. Slightly grade towards the edges of the pad away from the rig hardstand area with a 1% fall and may contain internal drainage channels or diversion berms to direct free surface fluids towards the sediment basin. Sediment basin that captures stormwater runoff. The stored water after rainfall event would be visually assessed (no visible oil, grease or other hydrocarbons) and physical parameters (pH, EC) taken to ensure the discharged water will not impact downgradient sensitive receiving environments. Appendix B provides the trigger action response plan (TARP) to be implemented to demonstrate water quality indicators are met. Where water quality meets the site indicators, water may be beneficially used on-site (for dust suppression) or discharged offsite. Laboratory testing would only be required where a known contaminating event had occurred in the preceding three months that may influence stormwater quality, visual inspection indicate potential contamination or where there is a sensitive receiving water body within 200 m of the discharge point. Fencing –stock proof fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the well site and cattle grids will be installed at the entrance/exit points. A “hump” or “rise” will be installed at these entrance points to the pads to act as a barrier to water flow onto or off the pad in lieu of the perimeter bund (Appendix B). Mud sump – currently designed as a simple excavated rectangular pond with two compartments and compacted above ground bund of 0.3 m around the perimeter with the liner running up and over the bund. The size of the mud sump will give sufficient volume for drilling mud storage with a wet season freeboard of 1.3 m and dry season freeboard of 0.3 m (see Section 3.10.5 for details of 1.3 m freeboard estimate). Additional controls must be implemented where the sump capacity falls below the 1:1000 ARI 7-day total rainfall design criteria of 580 mm within the sump. The sump shape and layout may be modified to suit specific drilling rig requirements. Mud sump capacities will range from 2,000 m³ to 2,750 m³ to accommodate the range in horizontal well lengths covered in this EMP. Mud sump liner – the liners for the mud sump will meet the requirements of section C.4.1.2 of the <i>Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT (2019)</i>. Cellar design and specifications will be tailored to the selected drilling rig for each campaign of work but as a typical design it will consist of a steel plate walled cellar with a cement base and dimensions of 1.8 m deep x 3 m x 2.1 m. The ~6 mm steel plate walls of the cellar will be prefabricated with an access ladder on one corner of the cellar for use once installed. The cellar will have a nominal 20” conductor casing installed by a water drilling rig. Drilling (emergency) flare pit – the excavated earth is to be built up around the three sides of the flare pit away from the side where the flare line enters the pit (rig side) such that an earthen wall of ~2 m in height exists to contain the flare. 				

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire breaks / fire zone management – comprises a 10 m perimeter cleared around the well pad during operations, perimeter bund, fencing, a 10 m firebreak that encompasses a temporary 4 m fire trail, and a 20 m perimeter functioning as a managed vegetation zone. This area comprises an asset protection zone around infrastructure (Appendix I). <p>Note: Manned sites with active operations (e.g. camps, drilling and stimulation) will require a higher degree of protection compared to unmanned sites. It is at the Field / Site Manager's discretion to ensure APZs are maintained when required, whilst also maximising vegetation re-instatement to increase site stability and decrease the risk of erosion and offsite sediment releases (a key ESCP control). When sites are unmanned and infrastructure is removed, the combined well pad and tank pad surface areas are sufficient buffer to meet APZ criteria, eliminating the need for an additional perimeter APZ.</p>				
3.5.10 Drilling Fluids ... Drilling fluids will be stored in fit-for-purpose mud tanks and/or drill sumps, and formation cuttings transferred to the cuttings pit. Drilling fluid management, including monitoring of drilling fluids and cuttings is covered in more detail in Appendix F WWMP.					3.5.10 Drilling Fluids ... Drilling fluids will be stored in fit-for-purpose mud tanks and/or drill sumps (e.g. stored in engineered lined Coletanche (or similar sumps or wastewater tanks), and formation cuttings transferred to the cuttings pit. Waste drilling fluids may also be transferred and stored to sumps/ tanks on other approved sites to ensure sufficient capacity is always in place to accommodate the freeboard requirements. The maximum water level (1.3 m wet season and 0.3 m dry season freeboard) will be clearly marked on the side of the sump. Additional controls must be implemented where the sump capacity falls below the 1:1000 ARI 7-day total rainfall design criteria of 580 mm within the sump. Drilling fluid management, including monitoring of drilling fluids and cuttings is covered in more detail in Appendix F WWMP.				
3.10.4 Drilling Fluid Storage Drilling fluids, muds and cuttings will be managed in accordance with the following key safeguards: ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the open tank and pits will be marked with the appropriate freeboard applicable for the season to ensure capacity is available, including 1.3 m freeboard during the wet season as detailed in Section 3.10.5 the open pit and tanks will be fitted with fauna ladders, and the lease pad fenced off from stock and other larger fauna species. 					3.10.4 Drilling Fluid Storage Drilling fluids, muds and cuttings will be managed in accordance with the following key safeguards: ... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the open working evaporation tanks and pits mud sumps will have enough freeboard to manage and entire 1:1,000 ARI wet season event and will be marked with the appropriate freeboard applicable for the season to ensure capacity is available, including 0.3 m freeboard during the dry season and 1.3 m freeboard during the wet season as detailed in Section 3.10.5. Transfers of wastewater to the sump must not cause the freeboard to be exceeded. All operational inflows to cease prior to exceeding the freeboard requirements. Disposal of fluid and waste to sumps/tanks must not occur where the fluid level in the sump is above the relevant freeboard. Additional controls must be implemented where the sump capacity falls below the 1:1000 ARI 7-day total rainfall design criteria of 580 mm within the sump. the open pit and tanks will be fitted with fauna ladders, and the well site fenced off from stock and other larger fauna species. 				
3.10.4.1 Flowback and Produced Water Flowback and produced water storage will incorporate the following key safeguards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of flowback fluid and produced water will meet the secondary containment requirement as per Section A.3.8 (g) and have sufficient capacity to hold 100% of the largest tank volume stored, plus 10%. Above ground closed top storage tanks will be designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standards (including AS1554.1 and AS3990) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to withstand bushfire attack (20 m firebreak, plus APZ) and meet local wind loading considerations. Fitted with leak detection and high-level alarms, calibrated to the relevant freeboard requirement of 1.3 m open topped tanks and 0.5 m for enclosed tanks. Prevents entry of rainwater. Fitted with vents to prevent the build-up of explosive gasses. 					3.10.4.1 Flowback and Produced Water Flowback and produced water storage will incorporate the following key safeguards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of flowback fluid and produced water will meet the secondary containment requirement as per Section A.3.8 (g) and have sufficient capacity to hold 100% of the largest tank volume stored, plus 10%. Above ground closed top storage tanks will be designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standards (including AS1554.1 and AS3990) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to withstand bushfire attack (20 m firebreak, plus APZ) and meet local wind loading considerations. Fitted with leak detection and high-level alarms, calibrated to the relevant freeboard requirement of 0.3 m dry season and 1.3 m wet season for open topped tanks. Prevents entry of rainwater. Fitted with vents to prevent the build-up of explosive gasses. Above ground open topped treatment tanks will be designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standards (including AS1554.1 and AS3990), as per closed top storage tanks, plus: 				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Above ground open topped treatment tanks will be designed and constructed in accordance with Australian Standards (including AS1554.1 and AS3990), as per closed top storage tanks, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked with appropriate freeboard (1.3 m in wet season). Fitted with fauna ladders and minimises access points as far as reasonably practicable for fauna. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked with appropriate freeboard (i.e. 0.3 m in dry season; 1.3 m in wet season). Fitted with fauna ladders and minimises access points as far as reasonably practicable for fauna. 				
3.10.5 Wastewater Storage Consideration Section C.7.1 of the Code requires that open storage areas have sufficient capacity to provide enough freeboard to accommodate the total rainfall anticipated (based on 1 in 1,000 average recurrence interval (ARI) rainfall rate using Australian Rainfall & Runoff methodologies) for the critical period when there is the greatest risk of overtopping any structures holding wastewater. To determine the appropriate freeboard allowance, methodology was applied that is used in the determination of peak rainfall events for water storages when assessing failure modes. ... The 1 in 1,000-year, three (3) month wet season results in a rainfall estimate of 1,289 mm, however confidence bounds show that this could be between 1,054 mm to 1,675 mm. The graph also suggests the trend for the larger events is toward the lower values. ... Based on the outcome of the assessment, Sweetpea have adopted a freeboard of 1,300 mm (1.3 m) for the 1:1,000 buffer allowance for any open topped wastewater storage. Sweetpea will ensure that the minimum freeboard requirements will be maintained in accordance with the NT Codes of Practice Section C.5.5 (b). If open top tanks are utilised on a location and the BOM forecast a “significant rainfall event”, then the forecast rainfall will be deducted from the current freeboard to define the new freeboard. If the new freeboard post significant rainfall event is equal to or higher than the 1.3 m freeboard required, then Sweetpea will transfer enough produced and flowback water from the tank in question into an above ground enclosed top tank to ensure the event will not allow the tank to exceed the freeboard requirements of 1.3 m. This transfer will be completed at least 8 hours before the “significant rainfall event” is forecasted to start.					3.10.5 Wastewater Storage Considerations Section C.7.1 of the Code requires that open storage areas have sufficient capacity to provide enough wet season freeboard to accommodate the total rainfall anticipated (based on 1 in 1,000 average recurrence interval (ARI) rainfall rate using Australian Rainfall & Runoff methodologies) for the critical period when there is the greatest risk of overtopping any structures holding wastewater. To determine the appropriate wet season freeboard allowance, methodology was applied that is used in the determination of peak rainfall events for water storages when assessing failure modes. ... The 1 in 1,000-year, three (3) month wet season results in a rainfall median of 1,289 mm and 3-month dry season median of 300 mm ...The graph also suggests the trend for the larger events is toward the lower values ... Based on the outcome of the assessment, a 300 mm dry season freeboard and 1,300 mm (1.3 m) wet season freeboard will be applied to all open sumps and tanks. (Noting that additional controls must be implemented where the sump capacity falls below the 1:1000 ARI 7-day total rainfall design criteria of 580 mm within the sump.) Sweetpea will ensure that the minimum freeboard requirements will be maintained in accordance with the NT Codes of Practice Section C.5.5 (b). If open top tanks are utilised on a location and the BOM forecast a “significant rainfall event”, then the forecast rainfall will be deducted from the current freeboard to define the new freeboard. If the new freeboard post significant rainfall event is equal to or higher than the 1.3 m wet season freeboard required, then Sweetpea will transfer enough produced and flowback water from the tank in question into an above ground enclosed top tank to ensure the event will not allow the tank to exceed the wet season freeboard requirements of 1.3 m. This transfer will be completed at least 8 hours before the “significant rainfall event” is forecasted to start.				
3.10.10 Fauna and Bird Access The use of open top tanks for use in evaporation of wastewater could if consumed be a risk to fauna due to the salinity and chemistry of flowback water. The risk is minimal as the salinity levels itself acts as a deterrent from fauna consuming or interacting with wastewater. Earthen freshwater pits and drilling pits will be fenced in to minimise the chance of animals having any interaction with the contents of the pits whether freshwater or drilling fluids. ...					3.10.10 Fauna and Bird Access The use of open top tanks for use in evaporation of wastewater could if consumed be a risk to fauna due to the salinity and chemistry of flowback water. The risk is minimal as the salinity levels itself acts as a deterrent from fauna consuming or interacting with wastewater. The well site will be fenced to minimise the chance of animals having any interaction with the contents of the pits whether freshwater or drilling fluids. ...				
3.11 Associated Activities 3.11.1 Accommodation Camp Operations The Sweetpea central accommodation camp will continue to be maintained for use by staff working on all aspects of the program (water bore, civil construction, well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing) within the permit area. The ongoing camp operations are covered under the approved C&WB EMP, including rehabilitation at practical completion of Sweetpea’s exploration activities. Camp services will continue to be contracted as required for the relevant scope of work on an ongoing basis. The camp may not be used on a full-time basis, therefore the camp (or sections of it) may be demobilised between work periods. The setup and operations of the camp will be in accordance with the Requirements for mining camps and construction camps in the Northern Territory provided by the Department of Health Environmental Health Branch. The camp comprises accommodation units, kitchen and dining facilities, ablutions, site office, waste treatment and storage, potable water tanks, diesel storage and a diesel generator. The accommodation camp will be supplied by nearby groundwater extraction bore that is suitable for potable water use. Extraction from this bore for potable supply will be under the existing Water Extraction Licence (Section 3.11.2) and with the bore owner’s permission (if required). The water supply bore for camp operations will be metered to track water usage during the exploration program.					3.11 Associated Activities 3.11.1 Accommodation Camp Operations The Sweetpea central accommodation camp will be maintained for use by staff working on all aspects of the program (water bore, civil construction, well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation and well testing) within the permit area. Camp services will continue to be contracted as required for the relevant scope of work on an ongoing basis. The camp may not be used on a full-time basis, therefore the camp (or sections of it) may be demobilised between work periods. The setup and operations of the camp will be in accordance with the Requirements for mining camps and construction camps in the Northern Territory provided by the Department of Health Environmental Health Branch. Whilst the exact configuration will be determined by the camp contractor, the camp will comprise of accommodation units, kitchen and dining facilities, ablutions, site office, waste treatment and storage, potable water tanks, diesel storage and a diesel generator (Figure 20).				

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Current EMP text

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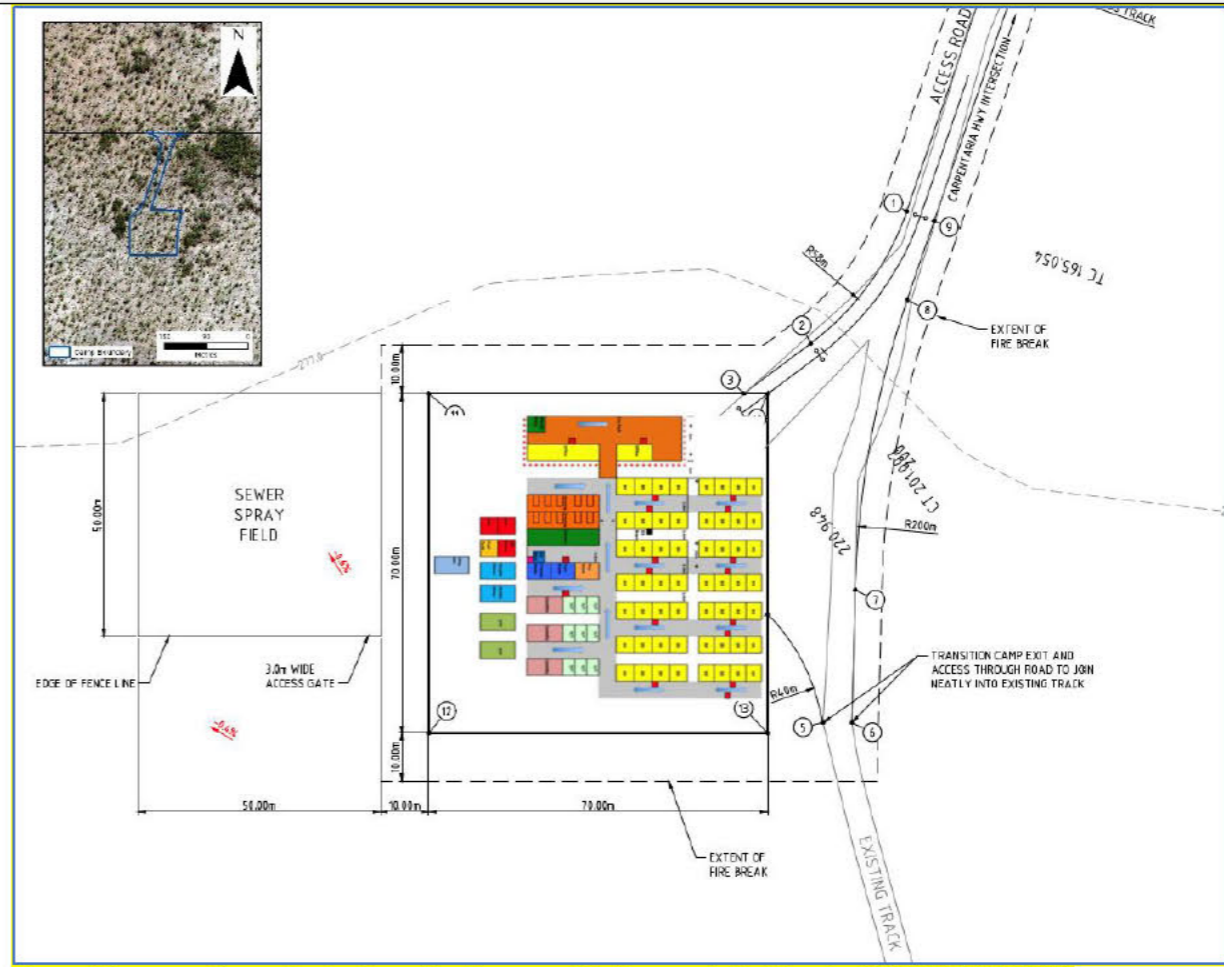


Figure 20 Generalised schematic of proposed field camp (refer Drawing 60611666-0008-02)

The accommodation camp will be supplied by nearby groundwater extraction bore that is suitable for potable water use. Extraction from the bores for potable supply will be under the existing Water Extraction Licence and with the bore owner's permission (if required). The water supply bore for camp operations will be metered to track water usage during the exploration program.

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.

The camp clearance area will be 100 m x 100 m, including the compacted camp pad (nominal 70 m x 70 m) that will be compacted along with an external perimeter area of 20 m width to cater for soil stockpiling and a fire break around the perimeter. An additional asset protection zone 20 m around the perimeter may also be established and managed at the discretion of the Field/Site Manager based on operational/seasonal requirements (e.g. manned vs unmanned; wet season vs dry season).

Less than 0.5 ha of native vegetation clearing will be required and will be stockpiled at a designated adjacent area. Topsoil will be scraped from the cleared area and stockpiled in low profile mounds (<2 m high) away from natural drainage and the location levelled off and compacted to specifications required by the contractor. Stockpiled topsoil and vegetation will be reused for stabilisation and rehabilitation once activities at the camp are completed.

The camp pad will be surfaced with sheeting material sourced from the gravel pits identified in Section 3.4.3. The cleared camp pad location will be watered down and compacted to prevent surface erosion and to provide a firm foundation on which the camp buildings can be located.

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					<p>Other details for the conceptual camp pad layout include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site drainage and erosion control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleared topsoil will be used to construct a raised bund around the site perimeter as required to both contain fluids on the compacted site and prevent free flowing water on to the site. • Stock fencing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stock fencing will be installed around the external perimeter with cattle grids at the entrance/ exit points. - Fire breaks / fire management zones, the accommodation camp layout includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An allowance of a 10 m perimeter area cleared around the compacted useable site area that includes area for soil/vegetation stockpiling, the perimeter bund and fencing. ▪ An additional 10 m firebreak cleared, encompassing a 4 m fire access trail around the site perimeter. ▪ A 20 m perimeter (not shown on schematics) to function as a managed vegetation zone whereby woody understorey vegetation is managed at the discretion of the Field / Site Manager and based on operational / seasonal site requirements (e.g. manned vs unmanned; wet season vs dry season). This achieves the required 40 m buffer for an asset protection zone (APZ) around infrastructure during manned activities. <p>NOTE: Manned sites with active operations (e.g. camps, drilling and stimulation) will require a higher degree of protection compared to unmanned sites. It is at the Field / Site Manager's discretion to ensure APZs are maintained when required, whilst also maximising vegetation re-instatement to increase site stability and decrease the risk of erosion and offsite sediment releases (a key ESCP control). When sites are unmanned and infrastructure is removed, the combined well pad and tank pad surface areas are sufficient buffer to meet APZ criteria, eliminating the need for an additional perimeter APZ.</p> <p>Further detail for the fire breaks/fire management zones are presented in Appendix I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage Treatment System (STS) Reticulation Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An area of approximately 65 m x 50 m that will comprise a chemical wastewater sewage treatment system (2 x OzziKleen SK25 Sewerage Processing Unit (SPU) and 20,000 L Water Tank Skid or similar) in accordance with Part 4 of the NTG Department of Health Code of Practice for Small On-site Sewage and Sullage Treatment Systems and the Disposal or Reuse of Sewage Effluent, 2014. - Prior to the instillation, a suitable area of land will be set aside for reticulation of grey water treated by the STS. Design of the reticulation area will follow requirements outlined in the NT Department of Health Code of Practice for Small On-site Sewage and Sullage Treatment Systems and the Disposal or Reuse of Sewage Effluent, 2014. 				
<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 <i>Water Act 1992</i>. The water extraction licence covers water bore installation, civil construction, and the DST exploration activities from June 2021 through to December 2024 as required. Water supply for Sweetpea's regulated well activity and associated activities will be provided from licensed established bores planned at each of exploration lease pads. 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. A water pipeline is proposed to be installed along the access tracks between the extraction bore and the lease pad 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 an approved flow meter with records reported quarterly to DEPWS in accordance with the requirements of the water extraction licence. Table 15 presents the estimated water usage for Sweetpea's DST program associated with up to seven exploration lease pads.</p>					<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 <i>Water Act 1992</i>. 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. 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>				

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Table 15 EP136 Estimated Water Usage for DST Exploration Program

Activity	Period Description	2022 Program		2023 Program		2024 Program	
		No. of Items	Water Use (ML)	No. of Items	Water Use (ML)	No. of Items	Water Use (ML)
Drilling of well		1	3	3	9	3	9
HFS of well		1	154.3	3	195.9	3	201.9
Potable water – Drilling		1	0.5	3	1.5	3	1.5
Potable water – HFS		1	0.12	3	0.36	3	0.36
Potable water – Well Test		1	0.08	3	0.24	3	0.24
Estimated Total Annual Water Use for DST Program		158		207		213	
Total Estimate for DST Water Use		578					

The cumulative impact associated with current and future groundwater take for Sweetpea exploration activities were addressed by Controller of Water Resources in the Water Extraction Licence Decision available here - <http://www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/walaps-portal/report/current/gwel> and addressed in Section 6.2.1.

Amended EMP text

Civil construction program water supply and use: Table 20 presents the total estimated water usage for the civil construction and water bore program associated with seven exploration well sites and groundwater monitoring bores.

Table 7 EP136 Estimated Water Usage for Civil Construction

Activity	Period Description	Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
		No. of Items	Water Use (ML)	No. of Items	Water Use (ML)	No. of Items	Water Use (ML)	No. of Items	Water Use (ML)
Monitoring bore – construct*		2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring bore pad – construct		2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construct main camp		1	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construct well pad		4	60.0	2	30.0	1	15.0	-	-
Construct tank pad		4	60.0	2	30.0	1	15.0	-	-
Construct access track		15	15.0	19	19.0	4	1.0	-	-
Track / pad maintenance		1	6.0	3	18.0	3	18.0	2	12.0
Camp Operations (est. 180 days/year for year 1 and 2 and 240 days/year for year 2 and 3)		1	2.1	1	2.7	1	2.7	1	2.1
Estimated Total Annual Water Use for Civil Construction		152.0		99.7		51.7		14.1	
Total Estimate for Civil Construction Water Use		317.5							

DST program water supply and use: Table 21 presents the estimated water usage for Sweetpea's DST program associated with up to seven exploration well sites.

Table 21 EP136 Estimated Water Usage for DST Exploration Program

Activity	Period Description	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
		No. of Items	Water Use (ML)	No. of Items	Water Use (ML)	No. of Items	Water Use (ML)
Drilling of well		1	3	3	9	3	9
HFS of well		1	154.3	3	195.9	3	201.9
Potable water – Drilling		1	0.5	3	1.5	3	1.5
Potable water – HFS		1	0.12	3	0.36	3	0.36
Potable water – Well Test		1	0.08	3	0.24	3	0.24
Estimated Total Annual Water Use for DST Program		158		207		213	
Total Estimate for DST Water Use		578					

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	<p>The cumulative impact associated with current and future groundwater take for Sweetpea exploration activities were addressed by Controller of Water Resources in the Water Extraction Licence Decision available here - http://www.ntlis.nt.gov.au/walaps-portal/report/current/gwel and addressed in Section 6.2.1.</p>
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3.11.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions
The NTG's recently released *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management for New and Expanding Large Emitters Policy* which identifies the minimum requirements for the management of greenhouse gas emissions from new or expanding industrial and land use development projects. The Policy has been established in recognition of the Northern Territory's target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Sweetpea's Greenhouse Gas Abatement Plan (GGAP) is required to demonstrate how Sweetpea will contribute to the Territory's target of net zero emissions by 2050 for the planned exploration activities within EP136. Sweetpea are required to report under the Large Emitters Policy for scope 1 emissions of 100,000 tCO₂-e in any financial year over the life cycle of a project, not counting emissions generated from land clearing directly associated with the project.

Flaring activities will produce the majority of emissions as part of this program, however flaring is required to evaluate the commercial viability of the resource. It is anticipated that combustion of gases via flaring can reduce emissions by 96% when compared to venting.

Sweetpea's GGAP for the well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation, well testing and associated activities under this EMP is provided in Table 16.

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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. $E_{ij} = (Q_i \times EC_i \times EF_{ij}) \div 1,000$. 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:

- 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).

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 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.

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.

Table 22 Expected and Maximum Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Seismic Program

Source of GHG Emissions	Fuel consumption (kL)	GHG Emissions (tonnes)	Max Fuel consumption (kL)	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	216.78	80.00	216.78

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Vegetation Clearing – Seismic line preparation (67 ha)	-	3,867.80*	-	3,867.80*
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

*Based on FullCAM 2020 model.

Civil construction and water bore program GHG emissions

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions estimate for the civil construction and water bore program is presented in Table 23. Vegetation clearing, fuel consumption and emissions resulting from the civil construction 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 civil construction activities. Emissions associated with the civil construction and water bore program are related to the land clearing aspects of the project. This is based on maximum GHG emissions under a worst-case scenario. It is noted that to determine assumed diesel consumption for the civil construction activities presented in Table 23, a review of existing approved petroleum exploration EMPs have been conducted to calculate the estimated diesel consumption for the civil construction activities (Central Petroleum, 2020).

Table 23 Estimated Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Civil and Water Bore Program

Source of GHG Emissions	Assumption	Fuel Consumption (kL)	GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Civil Construction Activities	Civil construction, including vegetation clearing is carried out by a dozer and grader equipped with 175-kW engine. Fuel consumption averages 80L/hr (¾ load average) over a 12-hour day. Civil construction for each lease pad, including development of camp, gravel pits and access tracks will be carried out over maximum of 420 days (10 weeks or 60 days per lease pad).	960	1,097.2 [^]
Water bore drilling	Water bore drilling using a 550-kW engine. Fuel consumption averages 200 L/hr over a 10-hr day over 15 days per bore. As such, 2 bores equate to maximum 30 days.	60	163.0 [^]
Camp Operations (est. 180 days per year for Year 1 and 4 and 240 days/year for Year 2 and 3)	Camp operations using 200 kVA at ¼ load average. Fuel consumption averages 15 L/hr. Generator running 24 hours per day. Camp operations carried out over a maximum of 840 days (assumed maximum per year of 240 days).	302.4	2,468.8 [^]
Vegetation Clearing - Lease Pads	Calculated based on 77 ha of shrubs and trees to be cleared for lease pad construction, inclusive of water bore pads.	-	5,875.1*
Vegetation Clearing – Highway Camp Option	No clearing estimate required as vegetation cleared under Seismic EMP.	-	0*
Vegetation Clearing – LP1 Camp Option	Calculated based on 1.3 ha of shrubs and trees to be cleared for LP1 Camp option.	-	100.1
Vegetation Clearing – Eastern Access Track Option	Calculated based on 29.3 ha of shrubs and trees to be cleared for lease pad construction.	-	2,256.1*

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	Vegetation Clearing – Western Access Track Option	Calculated based on 47.6 ha of shrubs and trees to be cleared for lease pad construction.	-	3,665.2
	Vegetation Clearing – Gravel Pits	Calculated based on 27.3 ha of shrubs and trees to be cleared for gravel pit establishment.	-	1,540.0*
	Total Civil Construction and Water Bore Program GHG Emissions Range		1,322.4	13,400.2 to 14,909.4
	Estimated Total GHG Emissions per Well Site		188.9	1,914.3 to 2,129.9
	<p>* Clearing emissions were calculated using the Transport Authorities Greenhouse Group (TAGG) GHG Assessment Workbook for Road Projects (2013). The Workbook includes a methodology for estimating the loss of 'carbon sequestration potential' associated with the removal of vegetation to be undertaken as part of land clearing activities. The methodology, provided in Appendix E of the TAGG Workbook, was developed by GHD (2012) and is in line with the methodology used by the Australian Government Department of the Environment to estimate Australia's national GHG emissions for reporting under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Using the vegetation community description in Section 4.2.2 of the EMP, Sweetpea have conservatively assumed all vegetation types are vegetation class D (Open Woodlands - Eucalypt Open Woodland or Low woodlands to tall shrublands dominated by wattle (Acacia) species).</p> <p>^ GHG emissions calculations have adopted the formula specified in the <i>National Greenhouse Accounts Factors</i> (DEE, 2017). i.e. $E_{ii} = (Q_i \times EC_i \times EF_{\text{fossil}}) \div 1,000$. As such, GHG emissions related to diesel fuel consumption is $E_i = (\text{kilolitres diesel} \times 38.6 \times 70.2) \div 1,000$. Note assumed based on worst case scenario of diesel fuel consumption/days of operation.</p> <p>Regulated well activities Sweetpea's Greenhouse Gas Abatement Plan (GGAP) is required to demonstrate how Sweetpea will contribute to the Territory's target of net zero emissions by 2050 for the planned exploration activities within EP136. Sweetpea are required to report under the Large Emitters Policy for scope 1 emissions of 100,000 tCO2-e in any financial year over the life cycle of a project, not counting emissions generated from land clearing directly associated with the project.</p> <p>Flaring activities will produce most emissions as part of this program, however flaring is required to evaluate the commercial viability of the resource. It is anticipated that combustion of gases via flaring can reduce emissions by 96% when compared to venting.</p> <p>Sweetpea's GGAP for the well drilling, hydraulic fracture stimulation, well testing and associated activities under this EMP is provided in Table 24.</p> <p>.....</p>			

3.11.5 Rehabilitation
Rehabilitation at the completion of the regulated well activity and associated activities will be undertaken in accordance with the rehabilitation management plans prepared in support of the C&WB EMP and presented in Appendix J. Rehabilitation will only commence once the determination has been made by Sweetpea to decommission the site, including the plugging and decommissioning of the exploration lease pad.

At the completion of activities and before the commencement of decommissioning activities, Sweetpea will discuss any possible residual beneficial use of the assets with the pastoral lessee. Assets may include the well pads, tank pads, access tracks, accommodation camp pads, gravel pits and water infrastructure. If the pastoral leaseholder does request for infrastructure to remain in place, the proposed infrastructure will have ownership transferred following approval by DEPWS and the Pastoral Land Board.

Where assets cannot be beneficially used, the site will be rehabilitated using assisted natural regeneration back to a safe, stable landform consistent with surrounding land use. Once Sweetpea identifies the completion of activities within an area of the permit, rehabilitation will commence within that 12-month period.

3.11.5 Rehabilitation
.....
Regulated well activity and associated activities
Rehabilitation at the completion of the regulated well activity and associated activities will be undertaken in accordance with the rehabilitation management plans presented in Appendix J. Rehabilitation will only commence once the determination has been made by Sweetpea to decommission the site, including the plugging and decommissioning of the exploration well site.

At the completion of activities and before the commencement of decommissioning activities, Sweetpea will discuss any possible residual beneficial use of the assets with the pastoral lessee. Assets may include the well pads, tank pads, access tracks, accommodation camp pads, gravel pits and water infrastructure. If the pastoral leaseholder does request for infrastructure to remain in place, the proposed infrastructure will have ownership transferred following approval by DLPE and the Pastoral Land Board.

Where assets cannot be beneficially used, the site will be rehabilitated using assisted natural regeneration back to a safe, stable landform consistent with surrounding land use. Once Sweetpea identifies the completion of activities within an area of the permit, rehabilitation will commence within that 12-month period.

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3.11.5.3 Rehabilitation Approach

The proposed rehabilitation approach is assisted natural regeneration in areas that have been cleared, and natural regeneration for the seismic line areas. 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. Appendix J provides the site-specific rehabilitation plan for both the northern survey area and the southern survey area.

Progressive natural regeneration
 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. 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 micro-habitats 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.

Assisted natural regeneration
 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 reseedling 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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). 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.

Rehabilitation monitoring
 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 8).

Table 8 Rehabilitation Monitoring Schedule

Rehabilitation Stage	Timing
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).

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Current EMP text			Amended EMP text						
			<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Survey Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>3.11.5.2 Vegetation clearance considerations</p> <p>The following provides additional considerations when clearing different vegetation communities to increase rehabilitation success.</p> <p>Open woodlands and mixed grasslands</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Lancewood and Bullwaddy</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Seasonally inundated areas</p> <p>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 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 re-establish 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>						

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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.

Table 28 Example of Rehabilitation in Beetaloo Basin (AECOM, 2013)



e.g. of rehabilitation efforts in progress (HESS, 2013).



e.g. of recruitment of vegetation post rehabilitation of open *Eucalyptus* woodland (HESS, 2013).



e.g. of recruitment of Lancewood and Bullwaddy vegetation post rehabilitation (HESS, 2013)



e.g. Re-spreading topsoil and vegetation (Santos, 2019).



e.g. *Acacia shirleyi* rehabilitation post data recording. Re-spreading topsoil and vegetation (HESS, 2013).



e.g. of recruitment along seismic line following rehabilitation (SP06-05) (AECOM, 2013)



e.g. of rehabilitated seismic line in *Acacia shirleyi* vegetation ~7 years after line preparation and rehabilitation activities (SP06-24 Shenandoah) (AECOM, 2013)

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7.0 Potential Impacts and Management

 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.

7.1 Risk Assessment Summary

 A summary of the number of risks and risk levels is tabulated in Table 36.

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	

7.0 Potential Impacts and Management

 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.

7.1 Risk Assessment Summary

 A summary of the number of risks and risk levels **for each regulated activity** is presented in Table 49 to Table 51.

Table 50 Risk assessment summary – Civil Construction and water bore drilling activities

Activity ^a	Number of risks ^a				Total ^a
	Low ^a	Moderate ^a	High ^a	Extreme ^a	
Number of risks for the regulated activity and associated activities prior to mitigation measures ^a	21 ^a	22 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	43 ^a
Number of risks for regulated activity and associated activities program including mitigation measures ^a	43 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	0 ^a	

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).

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:

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Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
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. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fuels and hydrocarbon drilling additives HFS activities storage and transportation of wastes (Risk Reference DST-10). 			
Activities	Management Tasks					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. 		
Project Management	Planning, Consultation and Logistics					Activities	Management Tasks		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 					Project Management	Planning, Consultation and Logistics		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Camp Expansion and Lease Pad and Access Track Maintenance	Vegetation Clearing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake selective clearing (only necessary clearing areas), using lighter machinery such as graders or smaller bulldozers, taking care, not to overwork tracks or pads. Overworking the site can lead to the loss of topsoil, compaction, the formation of windrows and wheel rutting. Refer to <i>Section 4.1.1 ESC Treatment Options for specific situations</i> in Appendix B. Ground surface to be stabilised before the nominated wet season (October to April), and only where an alternative route is unavoidable. Take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise the removal of, or disturbance to, trees, shrubs and ground covers (organic or inorganic) that are to be retained. All land clearing must be in accordance with the Federal, Territory and local government vegetation clearing requirements and <i>IECA Table 4.4.7 Best practice land clearing and rehabilitation requirements</i>. All reasonable and practicable steps to be taken to apply best practice erosion control measures following earthworks and site stabilised prior to anticipated rainfall. Disturbed areas will be stabilised in accordance with the rehabilitation plan. Reference should be made to Appendix J. Rehabilitation Plan for the camp, lease pads, access tracks and gravel pits. ESC treatments are defined for sections less than 2% and greater than 2% in Appendix J. The relevant treatment will be implemented on a case-by-case basis on site. In particular, the final positioning of Gravel Pits 11 and 12 will consider the local slope and avoid the high to very high-risk areas (slopes >2%). Minimise impact to vegetation and soils within the 200 m native vegetation buffers along pastoral property boundaries and 50 m buffer for land adjoining NTG road reserves. 					Seismic line preparation, civil construction and maintenance	Vegetation disturbance/clearing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake selective clearing (only necessary clearing areas), using lighter machinery such as graders or smaller bulldozers, taking care, not to overwork tracks or pads. Overworking the site can lead to the loss of topsoil, compaction, the formation of windrows and wheel rutting. Refer to <i>Section 4.1.1 ESC Treatment Options for specific situations</i> in Appendix B. Ground surface to be stabilised before the nominated wet season (October to April), and only where an alternative route is unavoidable. Take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise the removal of, or disturbance to, trees, shrubs and ground covers (organic or inorganic) that are to be retained. All land clearing must be in accordance with the Federal, Territory and local government vegetation clearing requirements and <i>IECA Table 4.4.7 Best practice land clearing and rehabilitation requirements</i>. All reasonable and practicable steps to be taken to apply best practice erosion control measures following earthworks and site stabilised prior to anticipated rainfall. Disturbed areas will be stabilised in accordance with the rehabilitation plan. Reference should be made to Error! Reference source not found.Appendix B. Rehabilitation Plan for the camp, well sites, access tracks and gravel pits. ESC treatments are defined for sections less than 2% and greater than 2% in Appendix B. The relevant treatment will be implemented on a case-by-case basis on site. In particular, the final positioning of Gravel Pits 11 and 12 will take into account the local slope and avoid the high to very high-risk areas (slopes >2%). Minimise impact to vegetation and soils within the 200 m native vegetation buffers along pastoral property boundaries and 50 m buffer for land adjoining NTG road reserves. 		
	Access Track Maintenance and Highway Intersection						Seismic line preparation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
	Stockpile – soil/topsoil/vegetation						Field camp establishment		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
	Erosion and Sediment Control						Access Track Maintenance and Highway Intersection		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
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. 						Stockpile – soil/topsoil/vegetation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
	Erosion and Sediment Control						Erosion and Sediment Control		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 					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. 		
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. 								
Wet Weather Contingency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 								

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Current EMP text				Amended EMP text			
Site Rehabilitation	•			Site Management	• • 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.		
Implementation				Surface water and stormwater	• 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.		
Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria	Records		Wet Weather Contingency	•		
<i>No changes to performance standards</i>				Site Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the completion of activities and before the commencement of decommissioning activities, Sweetpea will discuss any possible residual beneficial use of the assets with the landowner. Assets may include the well pads, tank pads, access tracks, accommodation camps, gravel pits and water infrastructure. If the pastoral leaseholder does request for infrastructure to remain in place, the proposed infrastructure will have ownership transferred following approval by DLPE and the Pastoral Land Board. Where assets cannot be beneficially used, the site will be rehabilitated using assisted natural regeneration back to a safe, stable landform consistent with surrounding land use. Once Sweetpea identifies the completion of activities within an area of the permit, rehabilitation will commence within that 12-month period. Rehabilitation of disturbed areas will occur as soon as practicable following completion of works in accordance Appendix J to reduce exposed soils and minimise runoff from first flush events. Monitoring following rehabilitation (refer Section 8.7). 		
Monitoring	•			Seismic line rehabilitation	•		
Maintenance	•			Implementation			
Overall Residual Risk	Consequence – Moderate (2)	Likelihood – Unlikely (2)	Residual Risk – Low	Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria	Records	
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)	<i>No changes</i>			
ALARP Statement	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. 		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).

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).

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text				Amended EMP text			
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. 			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			Activities	Management Tasks		
Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Civil Maintenance Program, Camp Operations and DST Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Seismic survey, civil construction and maintenance Program, Camp operations and DST operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Implementation				Implementation			
Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria	Records		Environmental performance standards	Measurement criteria	Records	
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Notification Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Notification Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Overall Residual Risk	Consequence – Moderate (2)	Likelihood – Rare (1)	Residual Risk – Low	Overall Residual Risk	Consequence – Moderate (2)	Likelihood – Rare (1)	Residual Risk – Low
Scientific Uncertainty	.....		Low (1)	Scientific Uncertainty	.....		Low (1)
ALARP Statement	.....			ALARP Statement	.....	
Acceptable	Eliminate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrective action initiated immediately where weed outbreaks are reported. 		Acceptable	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Substitute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
	Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
	Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Administrative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
	Personal Protective Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			Personal Protective Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	

7.5 Bushfire Management Sub-plan		7.5 Bushfire Management Sub-plan	
Values, Risks and Outcomes		Values, Risks and Outcomes	
Environmental Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Environmental Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
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).

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
Environmental Outcomes	•				Environmental Outcomes	•			
Activities	Management Tasks				Activities	Management Tasks			
Project Management and design	•				Project Management and design	•			
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. 				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					Implementation				
Environmental performance standards		Measurement criteria		Records					
SWP7.5-1 No uncontrolled fires occurring as a result of DST activities.		•		•					
Emergency response					•				
Overall Residual Risk		Northern Survey Area Consequence – Major (3)		Likelihood – Unlikely (2)		Residual Risk – Low			
		Southern Survey Area Consequence – Massive (4)		Likelihood – Unlikely (2)		Residual Risk – Moderate			
Scientific Uncertainty					..... Low (1)				
ALARP Statement					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.				
Emergency response					•				
Overall Residual Risk		Consequence – Major (3)		Likelihood – Unlikely (2)		Residual Risk – Low			
Scientific Uncertainty		.....				Low (1)			
ALARP Statement					The inherent risk of bushfire as result of the exploration activities was ranked as 'moderate' in the northern area of EP136. 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. 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				
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		•							
Engineering		• A 4 m fire access trail around camp site and water bore pad.							

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text		Amended EMP text																	
<p>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> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Eliminate</td> <td> <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. Regular inspections of vehicle's engine bay and remove any build-up of vegetated matter (if applicable). </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substitute</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engineering</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personal Protective Equipment</td> <td> <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. </td> </tr> </table>		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. 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"> 	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. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td> <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-fighting equipment will be kept on hand. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personal Protective Equipment</td> <td> <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. </td> </tr> </table>			<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-fighting equipment will be kept on hand. 	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 seismic survey, civil construction and civil maintenance activities.
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. 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"> 																		
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. 																		
	<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-fighting equipment will be kept on hand. 																		
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 seismic survey, civil construction and civil maintenance activities. 																		
Acceptable	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.

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).

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
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Current EMP text		Amended EMP text	
	<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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. Daily and ongoing consultation with station managers and station personnel. 	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. Daily and ongoing consultation with station managers and station personnel.
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).

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).

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
ALARP Statement Eliminate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote location. Use existing roads and tracks where practicable and ensure suit intended purpose and volume of traffic required for the DST activities. 					ALARP Statement Eliminate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote location. 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					7.9 Biodiversity Management Sub-plan				
Values, Risks and Outcomes					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). 					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, 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. 					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. 				
ALARP Statement 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.					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. 				
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. 					ALARP Statement 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 .				
					Eliminate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise vegetation clearance by using existing access tracks and disturbed areas as much as possible. 				

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026	
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text					
					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. 				
					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. 				
7.10 Social Environment and Access Management Sub-plan					7.10 Social Environment and Access Management Sub-plan					
Values, Risks and Outcomes					Values, Risks and Outcomes					
Environmental Risks (Appendix A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restriction of access to pastoral operations and Traditional Owners during the works (Risk Reference 37). Poor relations with pastoral leaseholders and other stakeholders (Risk Reference 38). Negatively impact on existing road infrastructure and increased traffic (Risk Reference 39). Unwanted facilitation of public access (trespass) to lease areas through the creation, improvement or use of access tracks (Risk Reference 40). Pastoral groundwater bores suffer reduced groundwater yields (Risk Reference 5). Visual Amenities impacted by scar left after exploration activities completed (Risk Reference 41). 				Environmental Risks (Appendix A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restriction of access to pastoral operations and Traditional Owners during the works (Risk Reference SP-41, C&WB-40, DST-37). Poor relations with pastoral leaseholders and other stakeholders (Risk Reference SP-42, C&WB-41, DST-38). Negatively impact on existing road infrastructure and increased traffic (Risk Reference SP-43, C&WB-42, DST-39). Unwanted facilitation of public access (trespass) to lease areas through the creation, improvement or use of access tracks (Risk Reference SP-44, C&WB-43, DST-40). Pastoral groundwater bores suffer reduced groundwater yields (Risk Reference SP-11, C&WB-13, DST-5). Visual Amenities impacted by scar left after exploration activities completed (Risk Reference DST-41). 				
7.11 Cultural Heritage and Sacred Site Management Sub-plan					7.11 Cultural Heritage and Sacred Site Management Sub-plan					
Values, Risks and Outcomes					Values, Risks and Outcomes					
Environmental Risks (Appendix A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to or loss of culturally significant artefacts, areas or species (Risk Reference 35). Inappropriate access to sacred sites or culturally significant places (Risk Reference 36). 				Environmental Risks (Appendix A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to or loss of culturally significant artefacts, areas or species (Risk Reference SP-37, C&WB-38, DST-35). Inappropriate access to sacred sites or culturally significant places (Risk Reference SP-38, C&WB-39, DST-36). 				
Activities	Management Tasks				Activities	Management Tasks				
Civil Maintenance, Program, Camp Operations and DST Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site inductions are to ensure that all personnel are aware of cultural awareness obligations, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regulations applying to the area, including specific conditions on the exploration permits and agreements with the NLC awareness of the conditions outlined in the AAPA Certificate ensure all site personnel and contractors are aware of any potential Restricted Work Areas (RWAs) and conditions outlined in the AAPA Certificates brief personnel on the rules and regulations and disciplinary measures for breaches of the RWAs considerations and special procedures to be used for protection of archaeological and cultural sites in the defined work areas ensure that site personnel and contractors report all new discoveries of archaeological or cultural artefacts, as per Sweetpea's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Find Protocol (Appendix L) cease work and effect practical protection measures until the area can be assessed by a Heritage specialist. Avoid disturbance of the Restricted Work Areas (RWAs), unless granted permission to do so (as detailed in the conditions of the AAPA certificate). Implement the Cultural Heritage Find Protocol (Appendix L). Sweetpea will engage cultural managers, facilitated by the NLC, on location for the duration of clearing and land disturbance activities, including works on creek crossings. 				Seismic line preparation, Civil maintenance, program, Camp operations and DST Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site inductions are to ensure that all personnel are aware of cultural awareness obligations, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regulations applying to the area, including specific conditions on the exploration permits and agreements with the NLC awareness of the conditions outlined in the AAPA Certificate ensure all site personnel and contractors are aware of any potential Restricted Work Areas (RWAs) and conditions outlined in the AAPA Certificates brief personnel on the rules and regulations and disciplinary measures for breaches of the RWAs considerations and special procedures to be used for protection of archaeological and cultural sites in the defined work areas ensure that site personnel and contractors report all new discoveries of archaeological or cultural artefacts, as per Sweetpea's Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Find Protocol (Appendix L) cease work and effect practical protection measures until the area can be assessed by a Heritage specialist. Avoid disturbance of the Restricted Work Areas (RWAs), unless granted permission to do so (as detailed in the conditions of the AAPA certificate). Implement the Cultural Heritage Find Protocol (Appendix L). Sweetpea will engage cultural managers, facilitated by the NLC, on location for the duration of clearing and land disturbance activities, including works on creek crossings. 				
Scientific Uncertainty	The baseline cultural heritage assessment (AECOM, 2020) as detailed in Appendix O and adhering to the conditions of the AAPA certificate will guide the implementation of the activities and minimise impact on Cultural Heritage. Sweetpea's current Authority Certificate				Scientific Uncertainty	The baseline cultural heritage assessment (AECOM, 2020) as summarised in Appendix O and adhering to the conditions of the AAPA certificates will guide the implementation of the activities and minimise impact on Cultural Heritage. Sweetpea's current Authority Certificate				
			Low (1)					Low (1)		

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
	allows all of the drilling, hydraulic fracturing, testing and associated activities proposed under this EMP. However, AC2020/072 allows for 'transit only' across RWA2 at Newcastle Creek on the existing 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).				allows for seismic, water bore drilling and drilling, hydraulic fracturing, testing and associated activities proposed under this EMP. AAPA certificate C2020/072 allows for 'transit only' across RWA2 at Newcastle 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.				

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 #	3	Date	12 May 2026
Current EMP text					Amended EMP text				
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%)

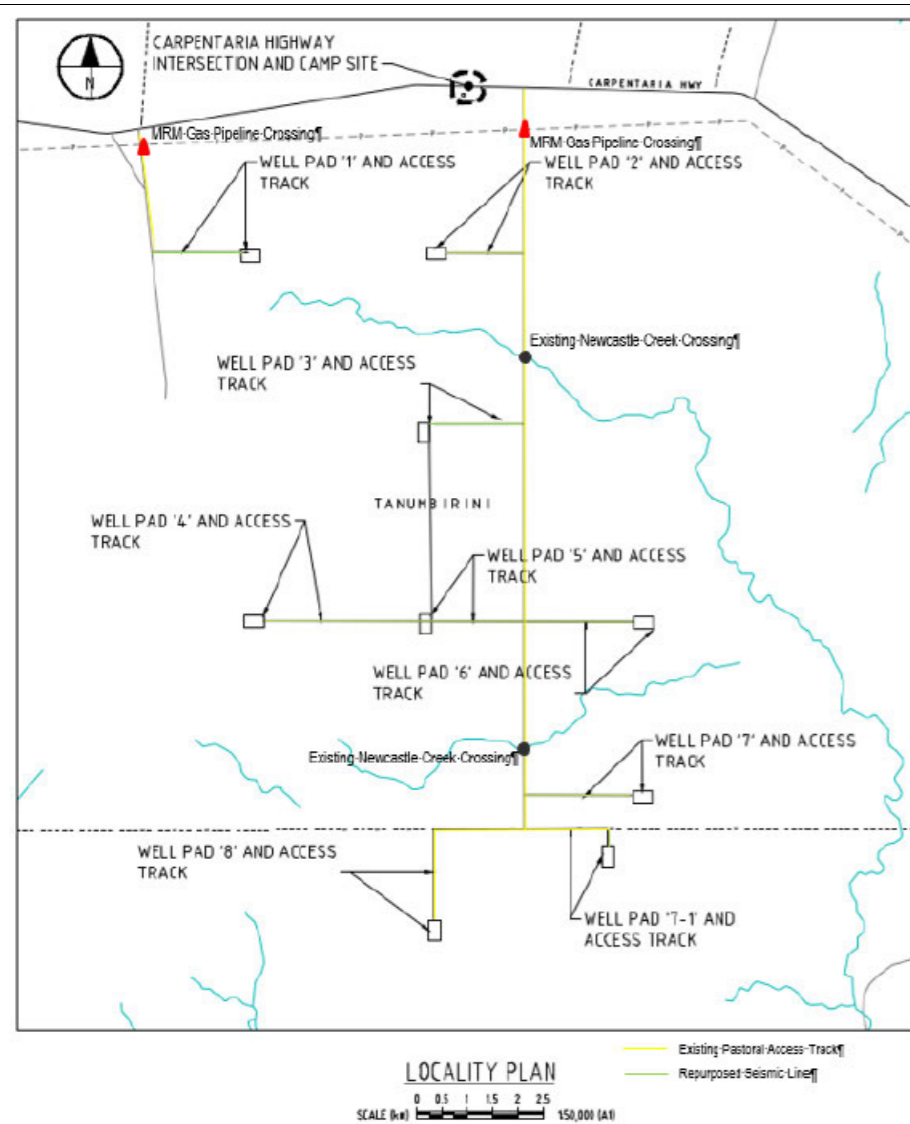


Figure 1 Proposed Access Track Layout

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 0).

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>p. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to "Well 6" and repeat steps (a) to (e).</p> <p>q. Mobilise rig and other necessary equipment and material to "Well 7" and repeat steps (a) to (e).</p> <p>r. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 5".</p> <p>s. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 5".</p> <p>t. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 6".</p> <p>u. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 6".</p> <p>v. Mobilise hydraulic fracture stimulation and testing spread and other necessary equipment progressively to "Well 7".</p> <p>w. Undertake multi-stage hydraulic fracture stimulation operations and commence testing operations at "Well 7".</p> <p>x. Demobilise and/or stack drilling rig and hydraulic fracture stimulation spread and equipment for wet season.</p> <p>y. 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 C&WB EMP.</p>
<p>3.2 Erosion hazard assessment for exploration area</p> <p><i>No major change</i></p>	<p>3.2 Erosion hazard assessment for exploration area</p> <p><i>No major change</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: Sweetpea's Exploration Program Fire Management Zones – Bushfire Management Actions		
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. 			
			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. 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.
			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.
		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. 	

Appendix J Rehabilitation Plan

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

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)