

Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan

EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT

APPENDIX H to APPENDIX L

21-Jul-2022
Petroleum Exploration Program
Doc No. SWP4-3

Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment Management Plan

EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-basin, NT

APPENDIX H to APPENDIX L

Proponent: Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd, wholly owned subsidiary of Tamboran Resources Pty Ltd

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21-Jul-2022

Job No.: 60667354

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Document Well Drilling, Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation and Well Testing Environment
 Management Plan
 Appendix H to Appendix L

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Prepared by Alana Court, Gibson Porkime, David Close, Jaime Lopez, Dan Behrendt

Reviewed by Faron Thibodeaux

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Rev	Revision Date	Details	Authorised	
			Name/Position	Signature
1	05-May-2022	SWP4-1 EMP	Gibson Porkime Northern Territory Operations Manager	
			David Close Vice President, Operations & External Affairs	
2	11-Jul-2022	SWP4-2 EMP	Gibson Porkime Northern Territory Operations Manager	
			David Close Vice President, Operations & External Affairs	
3	21-Jul-2022	SWP4-3 EMP	Gibson Porkime Northern Territory Operations Manager	
			David Close Vice President, Operations & External Affairs	

Table of Contents

Appendix H	
Weed Management Plan	H
Appendix I	
Bushfire Management Plans	I
Appendix J	
Rehabilitation Plan	J
Appendix K	
Emergency Response Plan	K
Appendix L	
Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol	L

Appendix H

Weed Management Plan

Appendix H Weed Management Plan



Well Drilling, HFS and Testing Environment
Management Plan
Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd
11-Jul-2022

Unique Identifier: SWP4-3

Weed Management Plan

EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-Basin, NT



Weed Management Plan

EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-Basin, NT

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Cover Photo: Existing Access Track on Beetaloo Station, November 2019

Quality Information

Document Weed Management Plan

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Prepared by William Riddell, David van den Hoek

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7	04-Apr-2022	Appendix H for DST EMP (SWP4-1)	Alana Court Associate Director - Environment	
8	11-Jul-2022	Appendix H for DST EMP (SWP4-2 and SWP4-3)	Alana Court Associate Director - Environment	

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Objectives	1
1.3	Project Context	1
2.0	Legislation	3
2.1.1	Northern Territory Petroleum (Environment) Regulations	3
2.1.2	<i>Weeds Management Act 2001</i> (NT)	3
2.1.3	Regional Weeds Strategies	4
2.1.4	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act	4
2.1.5	Weeds of National significance	4
3.0	Dedicated Weed Officer	5
4.0	Existing Environment	6
4.1	Bioregion	6
4.2	Previous Surveys	6
4.3	Weeds potentially in Project Area	8
5.0	Weed Management	11
5.1	Mitigation Methods (prevention)	11
5.2	Monitoring	11
5.3	Weed Control	11
5.3.1	Hyptis (<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>)	11
5.3.2	Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	12
5.3.3	Rubber Bush (<i>Calotropis procera</i>)	13
6.0	Reporting	15
6.1	Notification to Government	15
6.2	Recording	15
6.3	Reporting	15
7.0	References	17
Appendix H1		
	Weed Data Collection Methodology	

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Weed control is a significant land management issue in the Northern Territory. This Weed Management Plan (WMP) forms a core component of Sweetpea's overarching environmental management strategy and supports their exploration activities in Exploration Permit 136 (EP136).

The movement of rigs, vehicles, machinery and other materials to, from and within the exploration permit area may result in weeds being moved around the pastoral lease, into the lease from surrounding areas or interstate, depending on where the vehicles and materials are sourced from or returned to.

The focus of this WMP is therefore to ensure that infestations are eradicated, or at the very least that existing weed infestations are controlled such that no further weed species colonise the permit area as a result of Sweetpea's activities.

This document is based upon the *Weed Management Planning Guide - Onshore Shale Gas Development Projects* produced by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR, 2019).

1.2 Objectives

This Weed Management Plan (WMP) has been developed to ensure that the risk of weed introduction and spread, resulting from activities associated with Sweetpea and their contractor's exploration activities, are mitigated to protect the economic, community, industry and environmental interests of the Northern territory.

The plan provides an overview of:

- The project context (Section 1.3)
- Legal requirements in relation to weed management (Section 3.0)
- The appointment of a Dedicated Weed Officer (Section 3.0)
- Identified risks and proposed mitigation measures and management objectives (Section 5.1 and Section 5.3)
- The weed species that are considered likely or known to occur within the Permit Area (Section 4.3)
- Control options for species likely to occur within the Permit Area (Section 5.3)
- The monitoring, notification, recording and reporting requirements for the WMP (Section 6.0).

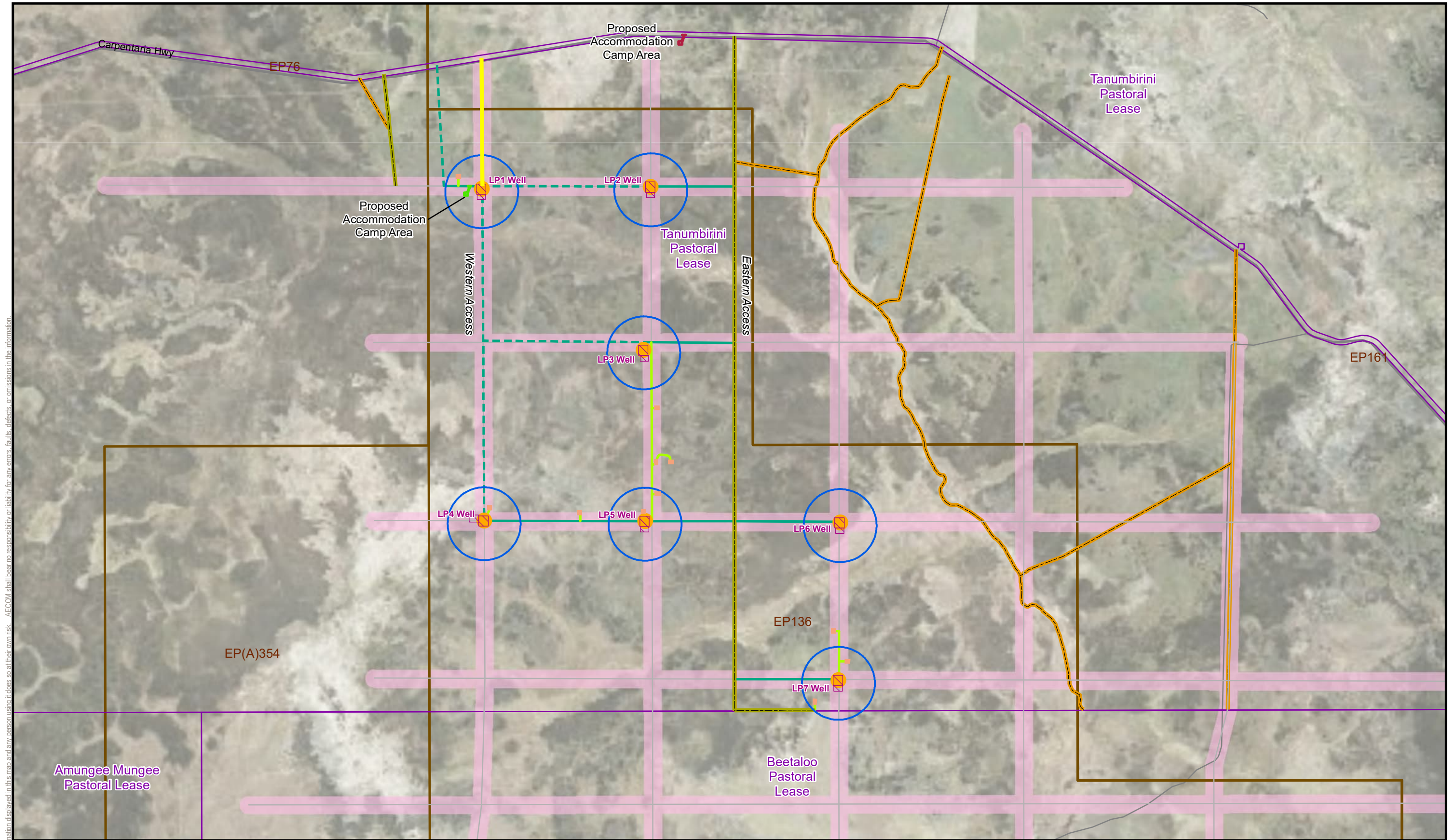
This plan is supported by Appendices that provide guidance on how to identify weed species in the field and collect the necessary data to support the monitoring and reporting requirements of this WMP.

1.3 Project Context

This plan covers civil construction, water bore drilling, rehabilitation and routine maintenance/monitoring activities undertaken by Sweetpea and their contractors within permit EP136 on Tanumbirini and Beetaloo Station. The primary activities subject to this WMP are:

- Access track construction, use and maintenance
- Camp construction and operation
- Civil construction activities
- Routine access, maintenance and monitoring of all exploration areas subject to this plan.

The location of the exploration activities is presented in Figure 1.



AECOM does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map and any person using it does so at their own risk. AECOM shall bear no responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, defects, or omissions in the information.



Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 53

2 1 0 2 km

1:100,000 (when printed at A3)



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- Well Site
- Existing Access
- Gravel Pit Access
- Option 2 - repurposed Seismic Line 10 from Carpentaria Hwy
- Western Access Option Access
- Eastern Access Option Access
- Seismic Lines - progressively rehabilitated

- Pastoral Track
- Highway
- Roads
- 250 m buffer to Seismic Line
- Gravel Pit Footprints
- Well Lease Area
- 1 km Bore Buffer
- EP136 Proposed Accommodation Camp Option

- Highway Proposed Accommodation Camp Option
- Native Title Register
- Petroleum Exploration Permit



EP136

Data sources:
Imagery: Digital Globe
Permit, Cadastre, Places, Bores - NT Gov 2019.
Pastora Infrastructure - AECOM 2020

**Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd,
Drilling, HFS and Testing EMP**

**Location of Lease Pads, Gravel Pits,
Camp Pads, Seismic Lines and
Access Tracks**

PROJECT ID	60611666
CREATED BY	prachi.kulkarni1
LAST MODIFIED	08-Jul-2022
VERSION	1

Figure 1

A3 size

2.0 Legislation

2.1.1 Northern Territory Petroleum (Environment) Regulations

Petroleum Act 2016, Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016 and Code of Practice for Petroleum Activities within the Northern Territory

The Petroleum Act 2016 provides legal framework within which persons are encouraged to undertake effective exploration for petroleum and to develop petroleum production so that the optimum value of the resource is returned to the Territory. It regulates the exploration for, and production of petroleum, including environmental protection measures which should be employed during exploration and production activities, including protection of parks and reserves and rehabilitation.

In addition, the Act is supported by the *Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016*.

The *Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016* requires that regulated activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, and by which the environmental impacts and environmental risks of the activities are identified and reduced to an acceptable level.

The *Code of Practice for Petroleum Activities in the Northern Territory* is a mandatory code of practice for the petroleum industry to ensure that petroleum activities in the Northern Territory are managed according to minimum acceptable standards to ensure that risks to the environment can be managed to a level that is as low as reasonably practical (ALARP) and acceptable.

Under these regulations Sweetpea are required to submit an EMP prior to any petroleum exploration or production activity. EMPs must include:

- potential environmental risks or impacts (in this instance relating to the introduction and spread of weeds)
- appropriate environmental outcomes, environmental performance standards and measurement criteria
- appropriate implementation strategy and monitoring, recording and reporting arrangements and
- demonstrate that there has been an appropriate level of engagement with directly affected stakeholders in developing the plan.

This WMP is designed to support and implement the requirements of Sweetpea's Project Specific Environmental Management Plans.

2.1.2 Weeds Management Act 2001 (NT)

The management of weeds in the Northern Territory is predominantly covered by the *Weeds Management Act 2001*. The Act allows for the declaration of weeds into classifications for the purposes of preventing a plant entering into, or managing the plant in, the Territory or a part of the Territory. The Act provides for statutory weed management plans, which prescribe management actions for high priority weeds. The Act also gives powers to authorised officers, including the power to order certain activities in relation to declared weeds (DENR, 2018).

Under the *Weeds Management Act 2001* a declared weed is a plant species which has been identified for control, eradication, or prevention of entry into all or part of the Northern Territory. A weed may be declared as:

- Class A - To be eradicated
- Class B - Growth and spread to be controlled
- Class C - Not to be introduced to the Territory

All Class A and Class B weeds are also considered Class C weeds.

There are currently statutory management plans for 10 high priority weed species in the Northern Territory.

The WMP must address weeds in accordance with their declaration status and the statutory requirements of any relevant weed management plans.

2.1.3 Regional Weeds Strategies

Regional Weeds Strategies (RWS) have been developed for specific areas of the NT, with the Tennant Creek RWS (2021-2026) and Katherine RWS (2021-2026) overlapping Sweetpea's exploration tenure. The aim of these regional strategies are to assist in prioritising weed management by:

- identifying the region's priority weeds and associated pathways of spread to inform management priorities
- identifying landscapes that may need prioritised protection from weed impacts like river corridors or sacred Aboriginal sites
- containing information on alert weeds that are not yet found in the region, but could become major issues if they establish

2.1.4 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act

The objectives of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* are, among other things:

- provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance; and
- promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources; and
- promote the conservation of biodiversity; and
- promote a co-operative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land holders and indigenous peoples; and
- assist in the co-operative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities.

The EPBC Act provides for the identification and listing of key threatening processes. A threatening process is defined as a key threatening process if it threatens or may threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a native species or ecological community. Key threatening processes include invasive species, such as weeds, which have a major impact on Australia's environment, threatening our unique biodiversity and reducing overall species abundance and diversity (DEE, 2018).

2.1.5 Weeds of National significance

Thirty-two Weeds of National Significance (WONS) have been agreed by Australian Governments to be given priority for eradication based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impact. A list of 20 weeds were endorsed in 1999 and a further 12 were added in 2012 (DE, 2019b).

Landowners and land managers are responsible for managing WONS, while State and Territory governments are responsible for their legislation and regulation. A strategic plan has been developed for all WONS that defines responsibilities and outlines strategies and actions to control weed species (DE, 2019b).

3.0 Dedicated Weed Officer

As per recommendation 8.3 of the Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing Stimulation there must be a dedicated Weed Officer for each gas field.

The Weed Officer must have relevant skills and experience and availability to successfully manage weed related issues for the project, including:

- Knowledge of the biology/ecology of local weeds.
- Knowledge of relevant weed management frameworks including Northern Territory legislation and plans, the EPBC Act.
- Understanding of existing weed management arrangements being undertaken by landholders.

The Weed Officer is responsible and accountable for delivery of all weed related requirements of the project in accordance with the WMP and the overarching Environmental Management Plan, including:

- Planning and execution of weed monitoring requirements, including baseline weed assessments and ongoing monitoring both during periods of gas related activities as well as during the target identification period of February to May.
- Facilitate training all workers (including contractors) in weed management requirements, with support from the Northern Territory Government Onshore Petroleum Weed Management Officer.
- Oversight of implementation of weed control mechanisms including but not limited to wash-downs and proactive weed control programs.
- Ensuring all reporting requirements are met.
- Act as the designated point of contact for and rapidly responding to any weed related complaints and incidents in accordance with the pre-determined strategies in this WMP and additional strategies as required developed in consultation with the Northern Territory Government Onshore Petroleum Weed Management Officer and affected landholders.
- Review and update of WMP's to remain effective in communication with relevant landholders and Northern Territory Government Onshore Petroleum Weed Management Officer in consideration of monitoring results and emerging weed issues for both gas and pastoral operations.

Sweetpea has appointed AECOM Australia Pty Ltd to ensure the activities meet with the planning and execution of this weed management plan. Primary contact is provided below:

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4.0 Existing Environment

4.1 Bioregion

The exploration area is located within the Sturt Plateau Bioregion.

The Sturt Plateau Bioregion comprises undulating plains on sandstone, with predominantly neutral sandy red and yellow earth soils. Dominant vegetation is eucalypt woodland (dominated by variable-barked bloodwood *Eucalyptus dichromophloia*) with spinifex understorey, as well as extensive areas of Lancewood (*Acacia shirleyi*) - Bullwaddy (*Macropteranthes kekwickii*) vegetation association and associated fauna, including the Spectacled Hare-Wallaby (*Lagorchestes conspicillatus*).

4.2 Previous Surveys

AECOM has previously undertaken weed surveys in the Beetaloo Sub-basin approximately 80 – 100 km east and north-east of Sweetpea's exploration area. Surveys carried out in August 2018, indicated that weed abundance was low overall. *Hyptis suaveolens* (Hyptis), was identified along the access tracks. *Parkinsonia aculeata* (Parkinsonia) and *Calotropis procera* (Rubber Bush) have been previously identified. All of these weeds are listed as Class B under the NT *Weeds Management Act 2001*. Parkinsonia is also listed as a Weed of National Significance (WONS).

More recent weed surveys have been undertaken in November 2019 and May 2020 (refer Figure 2). These two surveys encompassed the exploration area. No weeds were encountered during the November 2019 field survey which covered the northern exploration area. The May 2020 survey focused on the exploration area and no weeds were recorded within the program footprint area. A patch of Hyptis was recorded within a creek line intersecting the eastern end of seismic line 7 in the seismic exploration area.

Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*) is known to be in the Beetaloo region and is used by some Pastoralists for wet season pasture. The pastoral properties using Gamba would be required to control the growth and spread to neighbouring areas (NTG, 2000). Gamba Grass has not been identified within the exploration area. Sweetpea are committed to preventing the spread of Gamba Grass into the project area from known Gamba locations. Should Gamba Grass be identified within the Sweetpea activity area it would need to be identified, recorded and treated in accordance with the Threat Abatement Advice released by the Commonwealth Government.

4.3 Weeds potentially in Project Area

Database searches identified 15 weed species known or likely to occur within the proposed exploration area that are declared weeds under the NT *Weeds Management Act 2001*. Five of these weeds are Weeds of National Significance (WoNS). A further four have been identified as either Category 1 (priority for eradication) or Category 2 (priority for control) under the Tennant Creek RWS. Declared weed species likely to occur within the project area are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Weed species likely to occur within the proposed exploration area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	Class B
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Gamba Grass	Class A/B (zoned) and WoNS
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Class B
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Rubber Bush	Class B (zoned) / Cat 2 control
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River Grass	Class B
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Fierce Thornapple	Class A
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Hyptis	Class B
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia	WoNS / Class B / Cat 2 control
<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	Mesquites	WoNS / Class A / Cat 1 eradication
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel Weed	Class B
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	Class B
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Pine	WoNS / Class A and B / Cat 2 control
<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Grader Grass	Class B
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i> ssp. <i>indica</i>)	Prickly Acacia	WoNS / Class A
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr	Class B

Grey Highlight – Weeds identified as having highest risk of occurring within the exploration area.

*Status: Cmwlt: WONS = Weed of National Significance; NT Weeds Management Act 2001: Class A = weed is to be eradicated, Class B = weed is to have its growth and spread controlled, Class C = weed is not to be introduced to the NT.

The weeds that were identified as having the highest potential to be encountered by the exploration activities include *Parkinsonia aculeata* (Parkinsonia), *Hyptis suaveolens* (Hyptis) and *Calotropis procera* (Rubber Bush). These are known to occur throughout the region and have been recorded within EP136 property boundary. A patch of Hyptis was recorded on the eastern end of line 7 during the May 2020 survey. Weeds database records also show that Hyptis likely occur along the Carpentaria Highway, in close proximity to the Proposed Accommodation Camp Area (see Figure 2).

It is noted that Parkinsonia is considered a Weed of National Significance (WoNS), which are weed species that are the focus of national management programs for restricting their spread and/or eradicating them from parts of Australia. Parkinsonia and Rubber Bush have also been identified as category 2 priority weeds for strategic control, under the Tennant Creek RWS. Map figures are provided below showing the location of category 1 - eradication (Figure 3) and category 2 - control (Figure 4) weeds identified in the Tennant Creek RWS. No priority weeds have been identified in the north west corner of EP 136 located within the Katherine RWS.

Parkinsonia, Hyptis and Rubber Bush will be the focus for weed control identified in this weed management plan. Should as result of ongoing surveys and activities in the exploration area identify any of the above or additional weeds, weed control measure would be updated for these weeds.

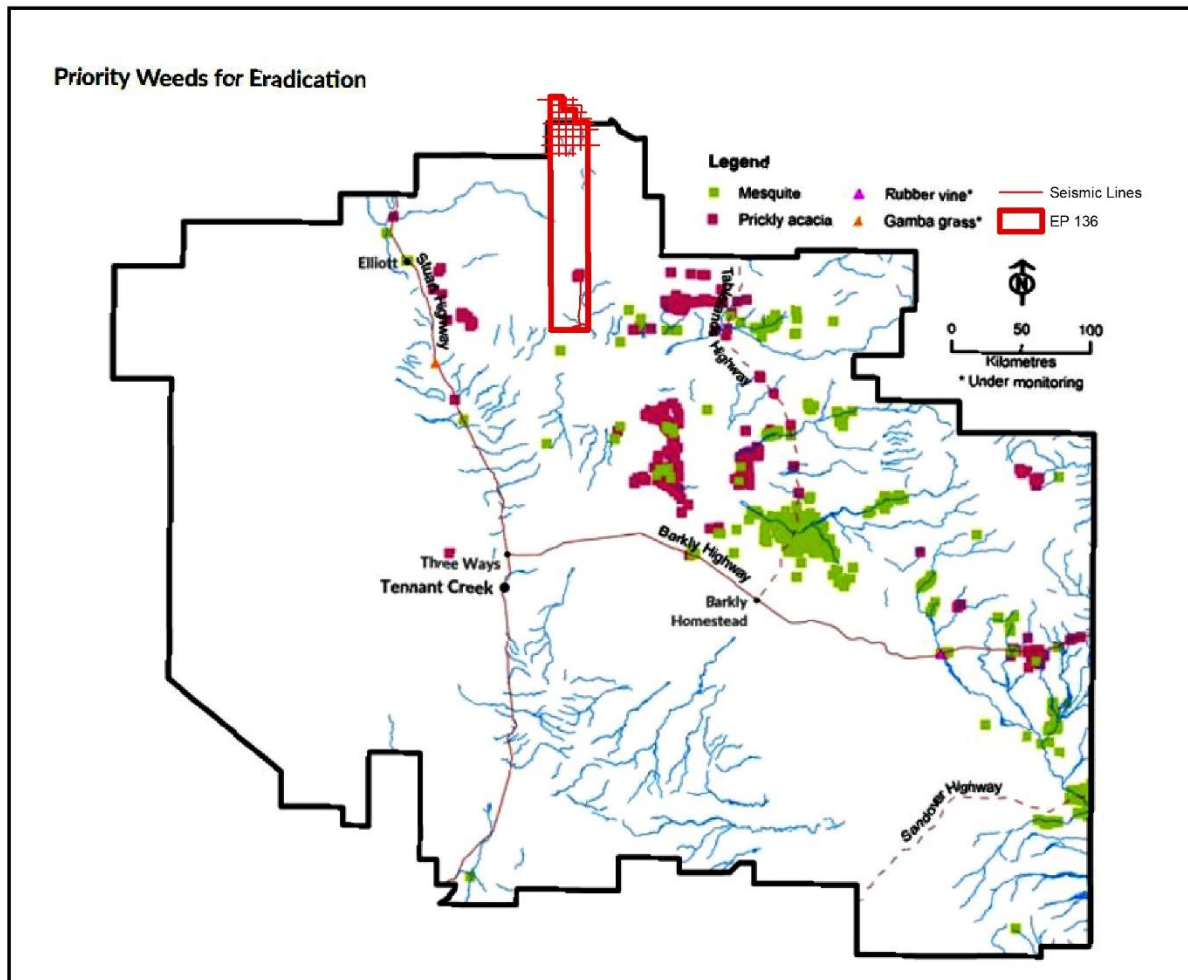


Figure 3 Tennant Creek Priority Weeds for Eradication - Category 1

Source - Tennant Creek Regional Weeds Strategy 2021-2026

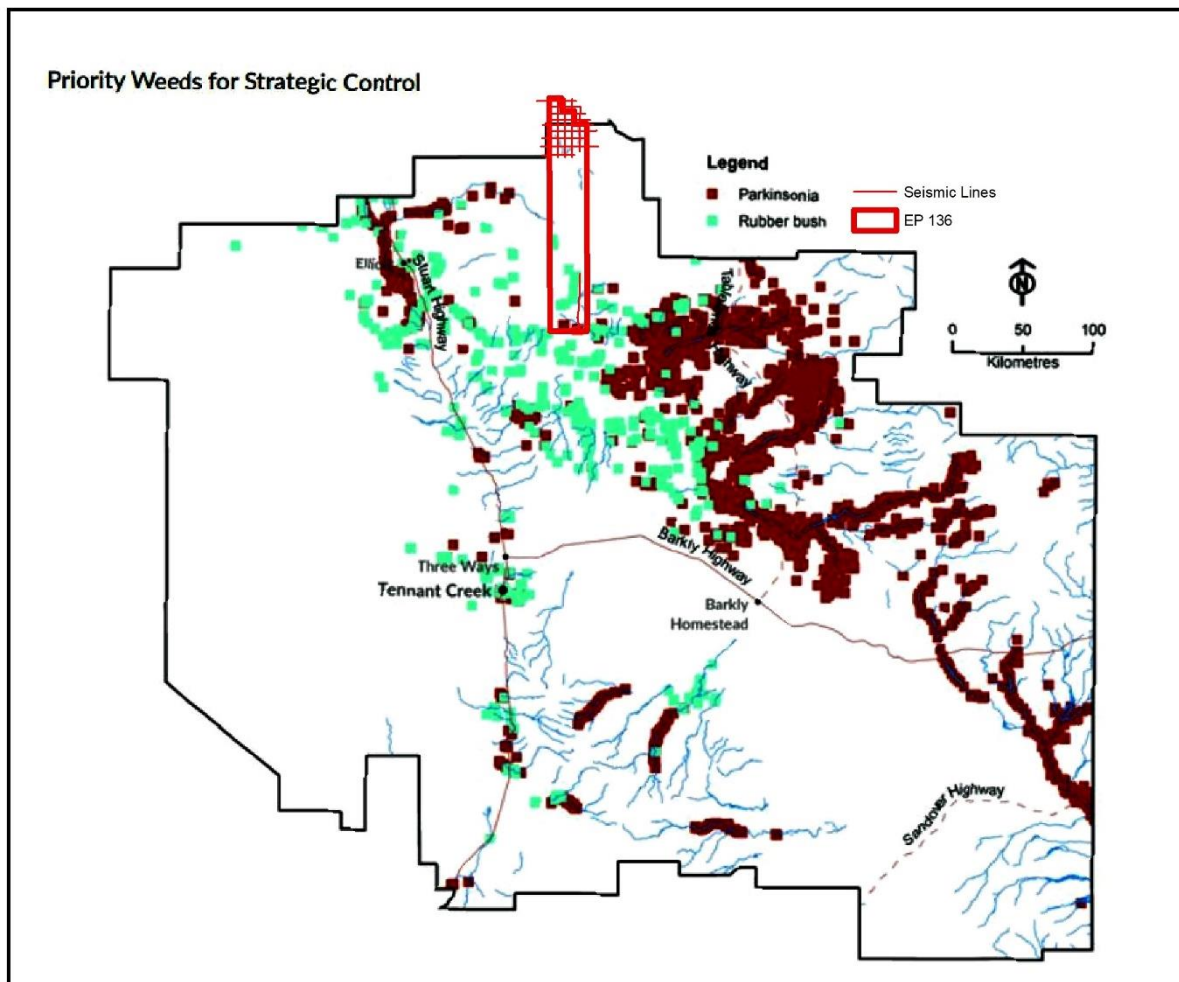


Figure 4 Tennant Creek Priority Weeds for Strategic Control - Category 2

Source - Tennant Creek Regional Weeds Strategy 2021-2026

5.0 Weed Management

5.1 Mitigation Methods (prevention)

The following mitigation methods will be implemented for the exploration program to prevent the introduction and spread of weeds in the project area:

- All equipment will have certified equipment wash-down completed prior to entry to the field. Wash-down would occur at Contractors depot or a commercial wash facility prior to mobilisation in a manner that prevents pollution of the surrounding environment.
- Machinery to be preferentially sourced locally, with machinery sourced from surrounding areas or Queensland being the 2nd and 3rd preferred option respectively.
- Weeds will be actively controlled in cleared/ hardstand areas.
- All materials will be inspected to ensure they are free of weeds prior to being transported to another site.
- All staff, including field staff, contractors and machinery operators, will be educated on hygiene protocols and weed identification as part of their site induction.

5.2 Monitoring

Sweetpea will implement an ongoing weed monitoring program to determine the extent of weed infestations occurring within the project area, and to inform the approach to weed control as it is required.

A baseline survey was completed in November 2019 and a follow up survey was undertaken in May 2020 following the wet season to confirm extent of weeds within the project area prior to plant and equipment being transported onto site. The initial baseline survey in November 2019 did not identify weeds. The May 2020 survey covered the exploration area and no weeds were recorded within the program area.

Weed monitoring will involve annual weed survey to be undertaken prior to each round of weed treatment. The survey will gather information in relation to weed species density, distribution and reproductive status. Results from the survey will be used to assess the effectiveness of the on-ground weed treatment and identify where improvements can be made for the following round of treatment.

As part of the 2021 Annual Weed Management Action Plan, Sweetpea will undertake weed survey and mapping of the areas that will be impacted by the exploration activities and where required undertake weed control. April – May is the preferred timing for any weed monitoring to occur on the permit area.

5.3 Weed Control

The success of weed control depends on the timing of treatment. Treatment should aim to control target weeds during their active growth stage and before viable seed formation. The ideal timing of weed control is as follows:

- Round 1: Pre exploration, late wet season - April. To control all germinations from the wet season and prevent weeds from becoming established and spreading
- Round 2: Post exploration, dry season – June. To control all germinations and any weeds that may have been missed in earlier control, and weeds that may have been introduced during the project.

5.3.1 Hyptis (*Hyptis suaveolens*)

Hyptis is a widespread weed in the Northern Territory, including the Gulf district. It readily colonises disturbed areas such as roadsides and overgrazed areas and will grow on most soil types (DENR, 2019).

The best time to treat Hyptis is from December to March.

Chemical control

Table 2 outlines the chemical control methods that have been recommended by the Weeds Branch of the Northern Territory Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR, 2019).

Table 2 Chemical treatment options for Hyptis

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Notes
2, 4-D amine 625 g/L Various trade names	320ml / 100L	Seedling or adult (individuals or infestation): Foliar spray - apply when actively growing
Glyphosate 360 g/L Various trade names and formulations	15ml / 1L	Seedling or adult (individuals or infestation): Foliar spray - apply when actively growing

Non-chemical control

Table 3 outlines the various non-chemical control methods recommended by the NT Weeds Branch for Hyptis.

Table 3 Non-chemical control methods for Hyptis

Method	Notes
Hand pulling and grubbing	Weeds, including their roots, are physically pulled out of the ground by hand or using hand tools. This is an effective method of control for individual weeds and recent outbreaks that are yet to release seeds, but it is labour intensive.
Slashing	A brush-cutter, slasher or mower can be used to cut weeds off above the ground level. This is effective in suppressing flower and seed development.

5.3.2 Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)

Parkinsonia is found in established thickets throughout semi-arid Australia. It has become well-established in the Barkly Tableland and Gulf regions and occurs in various densities across most of the NT (DENR, 2019).

The best time to treat Parkinsonia is from March to May.

Chemical control

Table 4 outlines the various chemical control methods that have been recommended by the NT Weeds Branch (DENR, 2019).

Table 4 Chemical treatment options for Parkinsonia

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Notes
Aminopyralid 8g/L + Triclopyr 300g/L + Picloram 100g/L Grazon® Extra	350ml / 100L 3L / ha	Seedling (individuals and infestation): Foliar spray - avoid spraying if plants are stressed or bearing pods, uptake spraying oil required Foliar spray - plants up to 2m or two years old, Uptake Spraying Oil required
Triclopyr 240g/L + Picloram 120g/L Access®	1L / 60L (diesel) 1L / 60L (diesel)	Seedling (individuals and infestation): Basal bark < 5cm stem diameter Cut stump > 5cm stem diameter
Tebuthiuron 200 g/kg	1.5g / m ²	Seedling (individuals and infestation):

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Notes
		Granulated herbicide - ground applied Do not use within 30m of desirable trees or apply to continuous area > 0.5 ha Do not use if fire is eminent Apply when there is soil moisture or prior to rain

Non-chemical control

Table 5 outlines the various non-chemical control methods recommended by the NT Weeds Branch for Parkinsonia.

Table 5 Non-chemical control options for Parkinsonia

Method	Notes
Hand pulling and grubbing	Weeds, including their roots, are physically pulled out of the ground by hand or using hand tools. This is an effective method of control for individual weeds and recent outbreaks that haven't released seeds yet, but it requires a lot of labour.
Blade ploughing	A blade plough is used to push over some woody shrubs and sever their roots underground.
Bulldozing	Bulldozers, chopper rollers or graders are used to clear large weed infestations. This leaves large areas of soil exposed so follow up control or revegetation should be considered.
Stick raking	A large blade with teeth attached to a bulldozer is used to clear large weed infestations. This leaves large areas of soil exposed so follow up control or revegetation should be considered.
Chaining	A large heavy chain is dragged across the ground by heavy machinery to push over and pull out large weeds. This method is useful for removing roots and providing access for burning. It works best at the end of the wet season when the ground is soft and roots are easier to pull from the soil, but has been successful in prickly acacia control where dense stands are dry or in drought.
Fire	Fire as a management technique is most effective when it is used together with other methods. It is useful for mass seedling control if there is a sufficient fuel load.
Revegetation	Re-planting native vegetation or desirable pasture or crop species creates competition for the weeds that are present and is especially useful when weeds have been removed as an established desirable plant will compete with the new weed seedlings as they emerge.

5.3.3 Rubber Bush (*Calotropis procera*)

Rubber bush poses a significant risk to grazing land in the NT. It has the potential to colonise large parts of the Barkly Tablelands, where it competes with native pastures (DENR, 2109).

The best time to treat Rubber Bush is from October to March

Chemical control

Table 6 outlines the various chemical control methods for Rubber Bush that have been recommended by the NT Weeds Branch (DENR, 2019).

Table 6 Chemical treatment options for Rubber Bush

Chemical and Concentration	Rate	Notes
Triclopyr 300g/L + Picloram 100g/L Conqueror® + Aminopyralid 8g/L Grazon™ Extra	750ml / 100L (water) 500 - 750ml / 100L (water)	Seedling (individuals or infestation): Foliar spray. Check label for recommended adjuvant product. More effective on plants < 2m as thorough coverage on all leaves is required.
Triclopyr 240g/L + Picloram 120g/L Access™	1L / 60L (diesel) 1L / 60L (diesel) 1L / 60L (diesel)	Adult (individual and infestation): Basal bark < 5cm stem diameter. Spray all stems. Spray to point of runoff. Thin line up to 5cm stem diameter Cut stump > 5cm stem diameter
Tebuthiuron (200g/kg) Graslan - Pending registration. Please check with Weed Management Branch for status confirmation.	1.5 – 2g / m ²	Seedling or adult: Application to black clay soils in conjunction with seasonal rainfall. Spread granules according to density of the infestation.
Fluroxypyr (333 g/L) Starane™ Advanced	3L / 100L (diesel)	Adult: Cut stump method for plants up to 10cm diameter and 3m high.

6.0 Reporting

6.1 Notification to Government

The Northern Territory Government Onshore Petroleum Weed Management Officer at the Weed Management Branch of DEPWS should be notified within 48 hours of the discovery of a new weed species in the Project Area.

Initial notification may be verbal, with follow-up written notification provided within seven working days. The notification should include a preliminary species identification and location information. The Northern Territory Government Onshore Petroleum Weed Management Officer will advise what further action is required.

It is noted that some species spread rapidly so immediate action may be required to control spread. For example, as stated above Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) is a Class A (to be eradicated) and Class C (not to be introduced) weed in the Northern Territory as well as being classified as a Weed of National Significance. Early detection is crucial in not allowing this species to spread in the Northern Territory (DPIR, 2016).

In addition, it is noted that under the *Weeds Management Act* that:

'The owner and occupier of land must... within 14 days after becoming aware of a declared weed that has not previously been, or known to have been, present on the land, notify an officer of the presence of the declared weed'.

All weed outbreak incidents will be reported in Sweetpea's incident reporting system and corrective action initiated.

6.2 Recording

Records of weed inspections will be maintained by Sweetpea and their contractors.

Data on weed distribution will be maintained within Sweetpea's program GIS database and provided to the Weeds Officer at DEPWS as part of the annual report on performance against the Weed Management Plan, or as requested.

Data will be collected as per the requirements of the Northern Territory Weed Data Collection Manual - Section One Technical Data Description (Weed Management Branch, 2015).

Data will be recorded using the guidelines provided in Appendix H1 using the data sheets provided.

The Northern Territory Weed ID Deck (Northern Territory Government, 2017) will be referenced to assist with identification of species that have been identified as likely or known to occur in the Permit Area.

Field data will be submitted directly to the Weed Management Branch in a shapefile format or as an Excel spreadsheet, including incidental identification of weeds and following completion of field surveys.

6.3 Reporting

All weed outbreak incidents will be reported in Sweetpea's incident reporting system and corrective action initiated.

A report on the performance against this Weed Management Plan will be submitted to DENR on an annual basis.

At a minimum, this should include:

- a. Details of activities implemented to address weed spread and introduction risks (e.g. vehicle wash down/ blow down locations, examples of track construction from working from weed free areas into weed infested areas to reduce spread).
- b. Details of survey and monitoring events, including dates, personnel, maps and track data.

- c. Submission of all weed data collected.
- d. Overview of weed control events and success rates (weed control should be captured in detail through the data collection process and submitted as a component of (a)).

7.0 References

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd. 2020. *Land Condition Assessment, Beetaloo & Tanumbirini EP136 – Beetaloo Sub-Basin, NT* prepared for Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd.

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Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) (NT). Weeds Management Act: Compliance Policy. <https://denr.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/668387/weeds-management-policy-act.pdf>. Weeds Management Branch, Palmerston, NT.

Department of Primary Industry and Resources. 2016. *Parthenium found in the NT*. <<https://dpiir.nt.gov.au/news/2016/december/parthenium-found-in-the-nt>> accessed 10 September 2019.

Northern Territory Government. 2000. Information Sheet Gamba Grass. <http://www.drytropics.org.au/weeds_gamba_control.htm> accessed 10 September 2020.

Northern Territory of Australia. 2017. *Northern Territory Weed ID Deck*.

Weed Management Branch, Northern Territory Government. 2015. *Northern Territory Weed Data Collection Manual - Section One Technical Data Description*. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Palmerston, NT.

Regional Weeds Strategy - Katherine 2021-2026 <https://depws.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/269286/Katherine-Regional-Weeds-Strategy-2021-2026.pdf> accessed 25 November 2021.

Regional Weeds Strategy - Tennant Creek 2021-2026 <https://depws.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/258099/tennant-creek-regional-weeds-strategy.pdf> accessed 25 November 2021.

Appendix H1

Weed Data Collection
Methodology

Appendix H1 Weed Data Collection Methodology

Field data collection for weed infestations

The following is a guide to efficiently evaluating and recording a weed site in the field.

Each record must identify the person or organisation taking the record, as well as the details explained below.

How to record weed area as a point record

1. Record the species.

When a weed is sighted, move to the area and confirm identification of the weed. If you cannot positively identify the weed record it as "Unknown weed" and take a sample or photograph, do not try to guess. If more than one weed species is present, then repeat the process with separate records for each species.

2. Assess the size of the weed patch.

Look across the area of weeds to the furthest weed plant and decide the diameter. Decide if the area is best fits in a circle of either 20, 50 or 100 metres. If it is a single plant or small patch you would choose 20 metres. The size 100 metres extends about as far as you can see on the ground, if the weeds extend out of sight you will need to make another point further on. You may place overlapping circle areas to reflect different densities.

3. Assess the density of weeds within the circle.

Decide how much of the area is covered by weeds. Assign a score from 2 to 5 based on the percentage table below. It will be useful (if possible) to move into the centre of the weed circle. Consider the whole circle size chosen in step 2 deciding on the density score. Area covered should be determined by a 'projected canopy' method.

Density categories

1 = Absent, no weeds of this species in this area.

2 = < 1%, Very few, not many weeds e.g.: single plant, perhaps with seedlings.

3 = 1 -10%, More than one or two isolated plants but not a lot e.g.: a few small plants.

4 = 11-50%, A lot, up to half the area covered e.g.: a tree, dense patches of weeds.

5 = > 50%, Dominant cover is weed, more than half covered e.g.: thickets, monocultures.

4. Record the location.

Take the GPS location (ideally) from the centre of the circle. If weed seeds may be spread or it is difficult to access the centre it is acceptable to take the reading from the location as close to the centre as practical.

5. Record the treatment.

Record the method you apply a treatment to the weeds, or record 'No Treatment'.

Choose from the list of treatment methods

i.e.: No treatment, Unknown, Treated, Foliar spray etc.

How to record weed area as a line (polyline) record

1. Record the species.

When a weed is sighted, move to the area and confirm identification of the weed. If you cannot positively identify the weed record it as "Unknown weed" and take a sample or photograph, do not try to guess. If more than one weed species is present then repeat the process with separate records for each species.

2. Assess the 'best fit' width in metres of the linear weed area.

Look along the area of weeds to the furthest weed plant and decide a width that best sums up the width of the infestation from values of 5, 20, 50 or 100 metres. If the width is too variable you may need to make more than one line or consider recording as points or as a polygon.

3. Assess the density of weeds within the line.

For the area of the line, being from start to finish at the designated width, decide the area covered by weeds. Assign a score from 2 to 5 based on the percentage table below. Consider the whole line area when deciding on the density score. Area covered should be determined by a 'projected canopy' method.

Density categories

1 = Absent, no weeds of this species in this area.

2 = < 1%, Very few, not many weeds e.g.: single plant, perhaps with seedlings.

3 = 1 -10%, More than one or two isolated plants but not a lot e.g.: a few small plants.

4 = 11-50%, A lot, up to half the area covered e.g.: a tree, dense patches of weeds.

5 = > 50%, Dominant cover is weed, more than half covered e.g.: thickets, monocultures.

4. Record the location.

Start the GPS track, or line sketch from one end of the linear weed area. Walk or sketch a line as best fit through the middle of the linear weed area and finish at the end point.

5. Record the treatment.

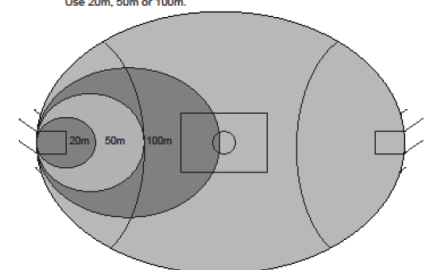
Record the method you apply a treatment to the weeds, or record 'No Treatment'.

Choose from the list of treatment methods

i.e.: No treatment, Unknown, Treated, Foliar spray etc.

RECORDER:				PROJECT:				LOCALITY:						
ORG_NAME:				GPS NAME/MODEL:				RECORDING METHOD :						
SITE_ID	DATE_REC	LAT_G94	LONG_G94	WEED_NAME	SIZE_DIA_M	DENS_CAT	SEEDLINGS	JUVENILES	ADULTS	SEED_PRES	PAST_TREAT	TREATMENT	HERBICIDE	COMMENTS

Notes:

Treatment method Control method applied today as per below. If none, record 'No treatment' - Foliar spray - Residual application - Basal bark - Cut stump - Stem injection - Aerial spray - Slashed or cut - Hand pull Herbicide The active ingredient(s) of the herbicide applied today (if any) GPS waypoint Waypoint ID as entered in the GPS Weed name Common name or scientific name for the weed recorded S (y/n) Seedlings: Are seedlings visible? J (y/n) Juveniles: Are juvenile plants visible? A (y/n) Adults: Are there adult plants, or seeds, or evidence of past seeding present? Seed (y/n) Seeds: Are seeds visible today? Or plants with seeds or pods? Treat (y/n) Treatment: Did you apply treatment to this site? Comment Record any notes for yourself here.	Size dia m Size/diameter of the area you are recording information about (in metres). Use 20m, 50m or 100m.  Example of size/diameter compared to a football oval. (Sizes 20m, 50m, 100m)	Dens cat Density of weeds in the assessed area using categories described below <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 = No weeds (absent)</td> <td>2 = Single plant or very few (<1%)</td> <td>3 = A few plants (1-10%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 = Many weeds, up to half (11 – 50%)</td> <td>5 = Mostly weeds, more than 50%</td> <td>6 = Density not assessed</td> </tr> </table> Density category (Dens cat) examples  Absent (None) None Less than 1% Little bit 1 – 10% Bit more, not big mob 11-50% Big mob More than 50% Biggest mobs	1 = No weeds (absent)	2 = Single plant or very few (<1%)	3 = A few plants (1-10%)	4 = Many weeds, up to half (11 – 50%)	5 = Mostly weeds, more than 50%	6 = Density not assessed
1 = No weeds (absent)	2 = Single plant or very few (<1%)	3 = A few plants (1-10%)						
4 = Many weeds, up to half (11 – 50%)	5 = Mostly weeds, more than 50%	6 = Density not assessed						

(extracted from Northern Territory Weed Data Collection Manual - Section One Technical Data Description.

Appendix I

Bushfire Management Plans

Appendix I Bushfire Management Plans



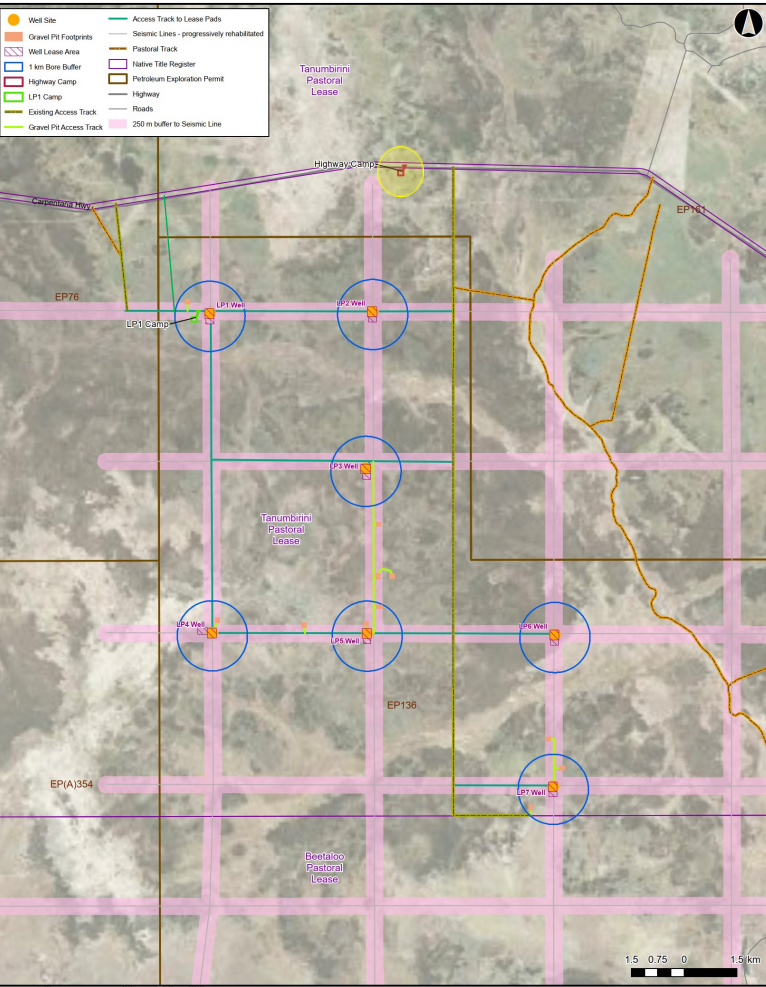
Exploration Permit 136

Accommodation Camp—Highway Camp

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Highway Camp Option	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence Of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



Fire Management Risks
- Ignitions (humans and lightning) on or off site resulting in harm to workers and loss of equipment. - Fire scar mapping indicates the exploration area burns approximately every 3 to 5 years. - Bullwaddy and Lancewood vegetation communities occur in areas across the permit and are fire sensitive. Hot fires have the ability to reduce habitat quality for both flora and fauna species which utilise these vegetation communities. - Spread of high fuel load grassy weeds could increase fire intensity, e.g. gamba, grader and buffel grass, adjacent infrastructure areas and access tracks.



This Site Specific Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to manage the risk from bushfire within the planned civil construction area. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans for Sweetpeas operations in the Beetaloo Basin—Appendix K

APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

Bushfire Officer	Contact Details		Name	
Properties	Contact Details		Name	
Amungee Mungee Station	(08) 89 711293 Katherine +61 427 825159 Direct (08) 89 759 599 Homestead	UHF 18 VHF 123600	Adrian Brown	
Tanumbirini Station	08) 89 759 929 Office	UHF 2 or 26	Mick Tasker	
Beetaloo Station	(08) 89 644 613 Office (08) 89 644 711	UHF 16 VHF 123850	Scotty & Jane Armstrong	
Offsite Stakeholders	Contact Details		Name	
National Response Centre	1800 076 251		24/7 contract 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://secrent.nt.gov.au/alerts			
Fire incident map	https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/			

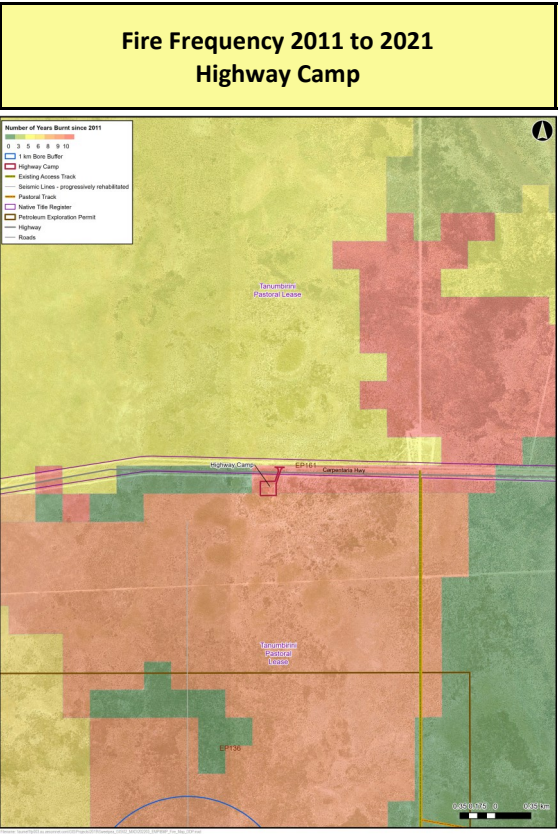
Sweetpea’s Exploration Program Fire Management Zones—Bushfire Management Actions	
Well Pads and Tank Pads	- Remove all vegetation within the lease pad area and implement erosion and sediment control plan. - Treat emerging vegetation with herbicide. - On fire ban days or times of higher fire danger, hot 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	- 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	Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	- 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.
Civil Construction Program	- 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	- Fire management planning meeting with neighbouring properties prior to commencing civil construction activities, and reviewed annually. - Neighbour to advise proponent of planned burns.

Annual Works Calendar					
Month	Bushfire Risk	Action	Month	Bushfire Risk	Action
Jan	Low	No fire management activity	July	Medium	- Manage vegetation onsite including weeds - Manage fire break and fire access trail - Monitor NAFI - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires
Feb	Low	No fire management activity	Aug	High	- Monitor NAFI and visual scan horizon for smoke - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires - Review the preparedness planning requirements
Mar	Low	- Weed survey - Planning meeting with neighbour - Annual fire mapping to monitor changes to fire frequency in the relevant area.	Sept	High	- Monitor NAFI and visual scan horizon for smoke - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires - Review the preparedness planning requirements
Apr	Low	No fire management activity	Oct	High	- Monitor NAFI and visual scan horizon for smoke - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires - Review the preparedness planning requirements
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June	Medium	- Manage vegetation onsite including weeds - Manage fire break and fire access trail - Monitor NAFI - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires	Dec	Medium	- Manage vegetation onsite including weeds - Manage fire break and fire access trail - Monitor NAFI - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires

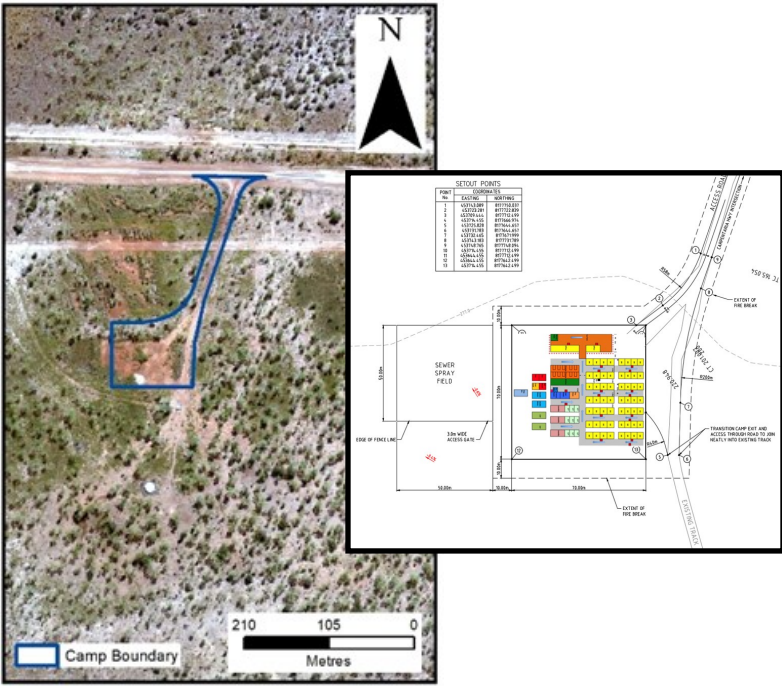
Bushfire Preparedness
Preparedness Planning
Mandatory for all Severe, Extreme and Catastrophic FDI days The following must be reviewed daily. If fire alerts are active or presenting with a know risk (fire in the area), personnel must execute their contingency plans which need to encompass the following: ☐ Procedure on identifying and notifying of a bushfire. ☐ Critical equipment to be removed / isolated/ shut down. ☐ Safe evacuation routes from site and muster points. ☐ Communication methods: ✓ Team channels and / or phone numbers ✓ Area channels and/or phone numbers ☐ Closest ‘Safe Havens’ .

Monitoring
☐ Provide timely advice on changes in level of fire risk as available. ☐ Monitor team and area common channels for bushfire early warning. ☐ Update changes in work location.

Bushfire First Responder Checklist
The following sequence must be followed by the first person responding to a fire: 1. Danger – Remove yourself and others from danger is safe to do so. 2. Alarm – Raise the alarm either on common radio channel or other agreed process.



- 3. Gather Information –**
- ☐ **Location** – Direction from known reference points, (e.g. roads and Sweetpea’s infrastructure such as lease pad location).
 - ☐ **Impacts (actual and potential)** – Life, property and the environment.
 - ☐ **Fire Characteristics** – Grass or woodlands, flame height, fire front and direction of travel.
 - ☐ **Weather** – Wind strength and direction.
 - ☐ **Response in Progress** – What response is underway and by who (Sweetpea Contractors, Pastoralist or Emergency Services).
 - ☐ **Response required** – Sweetpea Contractors and / or Pastoralist and / or Emergency Services.
 - ☐ **Access** – Safe access and egress routes.
- 4. Notify Sweetpea** – Fire Officer/Supervisor
- 5. Notify Pastoralists** – Refer to Property Contacts.
- 6. Notify Emergency Services** – Call “000” or “112” (for mobiles) if Sweetpea and Pastoralist unable to manage situation
- 7. Respond** – If safe to do so in consultation with Pastoralists.
- 8. Command and Control** – command and control structure to be determined in consultation with Pastoralist and/or Emergency Services
- 9. Support** – Provide ongoing support to the response as





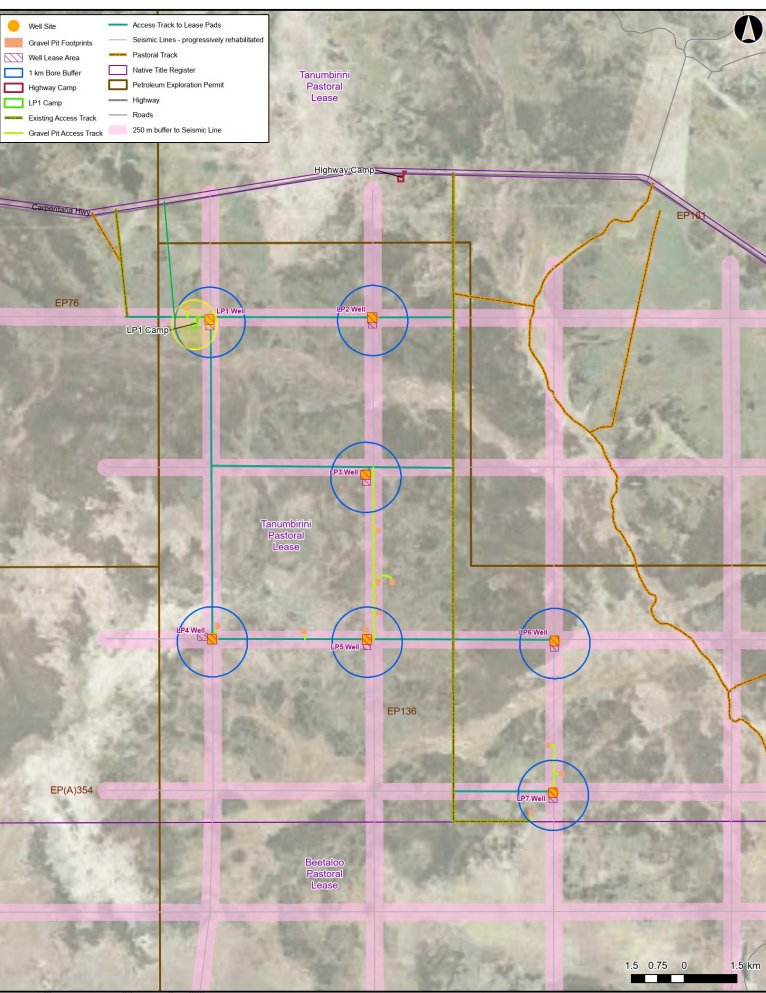
Exploration Permit 136

Accommodation Camp—Lease Pad 1

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 1 LP1 Camp Option	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



Fire Management Risks
- Ignitions (humans and lightning) on or off site resulting in harm to workers and loss of equipment. - Fire scar mapping indicates the exploration area burns approximately every 3 to 5 years. - Bullwaddy and Lancewood vegetation communities occur in areas across the permit and are fire sensitive. Hot fires have the ability to reduce habitat quality for both flora and fauna species which utilise these vegetation communities. - Spread of high fuel load grassy weeds could increase fire intensity, e.g. gamba, grader and buffel grass, adjacent infrastructure areas and access tracks.



This Site Specific Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to manage the risk from bushfire within the planned civil construction area. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans for Sweetpeas operations in the Beetaloo Basin—Appendix K

APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

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NAFI North	https://www.firenorth.org.au/nafi3/	
Secure NT (Fire Bans)	https://secrent.nt.gov.au/alerts	
Fire incident map	https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/	

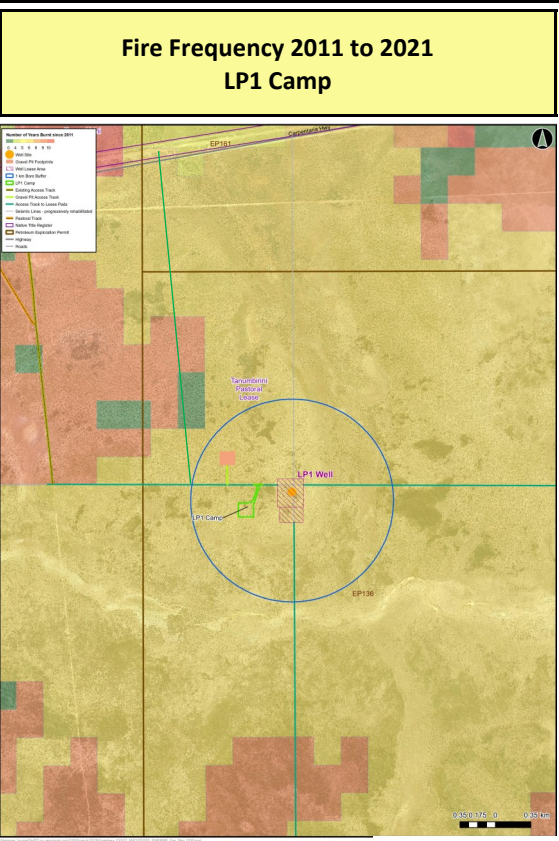
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Civil Construction Program	- Adequate fire protection equipment to be provided to prevent fires, the spread of fire, injury to personnel, and to ensure local bushfire and other fire regulations are observed. - Fire extinguishers to be fitted to all vehicles and key locations at camp.
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Annual Works Calendar					
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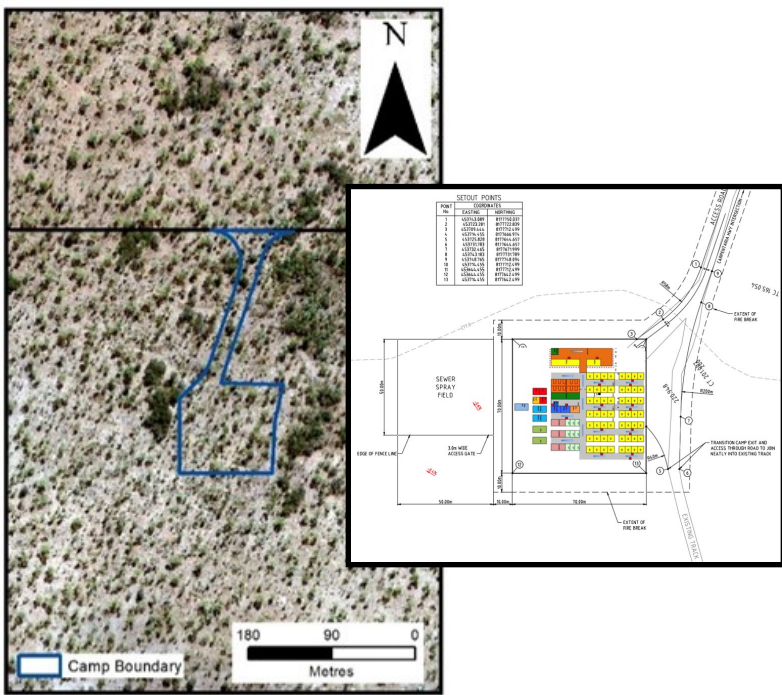
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Preparedness Planning
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Monitoring
☐ Provide timely advice on changes in level of fire risk as available. ☐ Monitor team and area common channels for bushfire early warning. ☐ Update changes in work location.

Bushfire First Responder Checklist
The following sequence must be followed by the first person responding to a fire: 1. Danger – Remove yourself and others from danger is safe to do so. 2. Alarm – Raise the alarm either on common radio channel or other agreed process.



- 3. Gather Information –**
- ☐ **Location** – Direction from known reference points, (e.g. roads and Sweetpea’s infrastructure such as lease pad location).
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 - ☐ **Access** – Safe access and egress routes.
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- 5. Notify Pastoralists** – Refer to Property Contacts.
- 6. Notify Emergency Services** – Call “000” or “112” (for mobiles) if Sweetpea and Pastoralist unable to manage situation
- 7. Respond** – If safe to do so in consultation with Pastoralists.
- 8. Command and Control** – command and control structure to be determined in consultation with Pastoralist and/or Emergency Services
- 9. Support** – Provide ongoing support to the response as





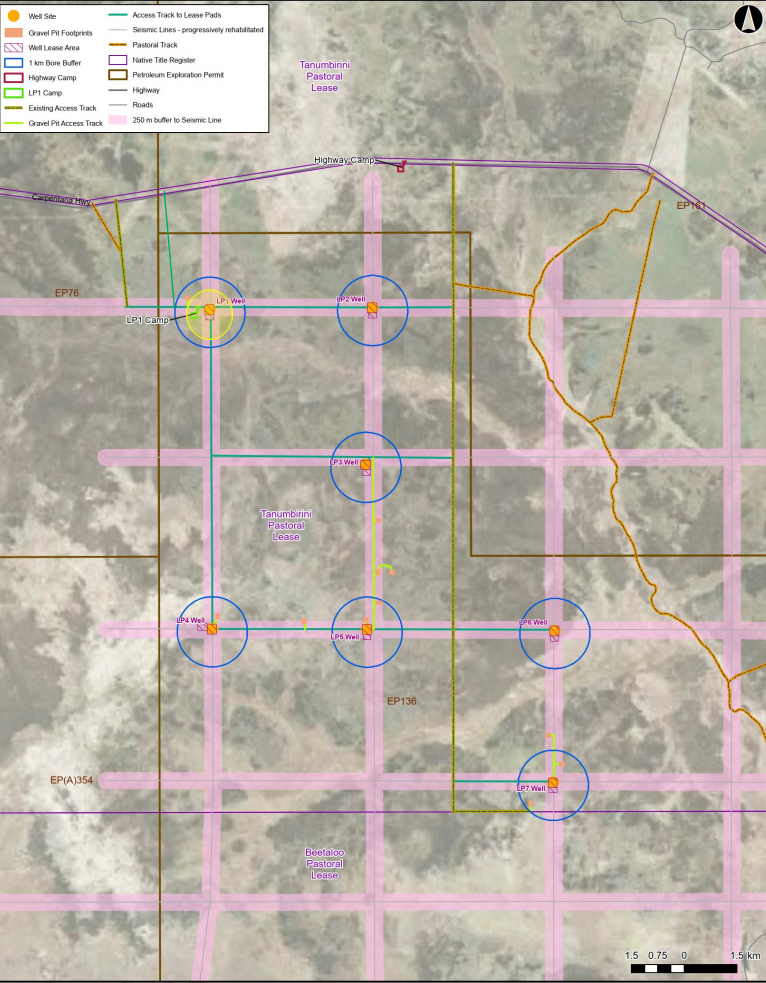
Exploration Permit 136

Lease Pad 1

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 1	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



Fire Management Risks
- Ignitions (humans and lightening) on or off site resulting in harm to workers and loss of equipment. - Fire scar mapping indicates the exploration area burns approximately every 3 to 5 years. - Bullwaddy and Lancewood vegetation communities occur in areas across the permit and are fire sensitive. Hot fires have the ability to reduce habitat quality for both flora and fauna species which utilise these vegetation communities. - Spread of high fuel load grassy weeds could increase fire intensity, e.g. gamba, grader and buffel grass, adjacent infrastructure areas and access tracks.



This Site Specific Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to manage the risk from bushfire within the planned civil construction area. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans for Sweetpeas operations in the Beetaloo Basin—Appendix K

APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

Bushfire Officer	Contact Details		Name
Properties	Contact Details		Name
Amungee Mungee Station	(08) 89 711293 Katherine +61 427 825159 Direct (08) 89 759 599 Homestead	UHF 18 VHF 123600	Adrian Brown
Tanumbirini Station	08) 89 759 929 Office	UHF 2 or 26	Mick Tasker
Beetaloo Station	(08) 89 644 613 Office (08) 89 644 711	UHF 16 VHF 123850	Scotty & Jane Armstrong
Offsite Stakeholders	Contact Details		Name
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Emergency	000 or 112 mobile		
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NAFI North	https://www.firenorth.org.au/nafi3/		
Secure NT (Fire Bans)	https://secrent.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	- 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	- 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	Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying		
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	- 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.		
Civil Construction Program	- 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	- Fire management planning meeting with neighbouring properties prior to commencing civil construction activities, and reviewed annually. - Neighbour to advise proponent of planned burns.		

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Bushfire Preparedness

Preparedness Planning

Mandatory for all Severe, Extreme and Catastrophic FDI days

The following must be reviewed daily. If fire alerts are active or presenting with a know risk (fire in the area), personnel must execute their contingency plans which need to encompass the following:

☐ Procedure on identifying and notifying of a bushfire.

☐ Critical equipment to be removed / isolated/ shut down.

☐ Safe evacuation routes from site and muster points.

☐ Communication methods:

✓ Team channels and / or phone numbers

✓ Area channels and/or phone numbers

☐ Closest ‘Safe Havens’ .

Monitoring

☐ Provide timely advice on changes in level of fire risk as available.

☐ Monitor team and area common channels for bushfire early warning.

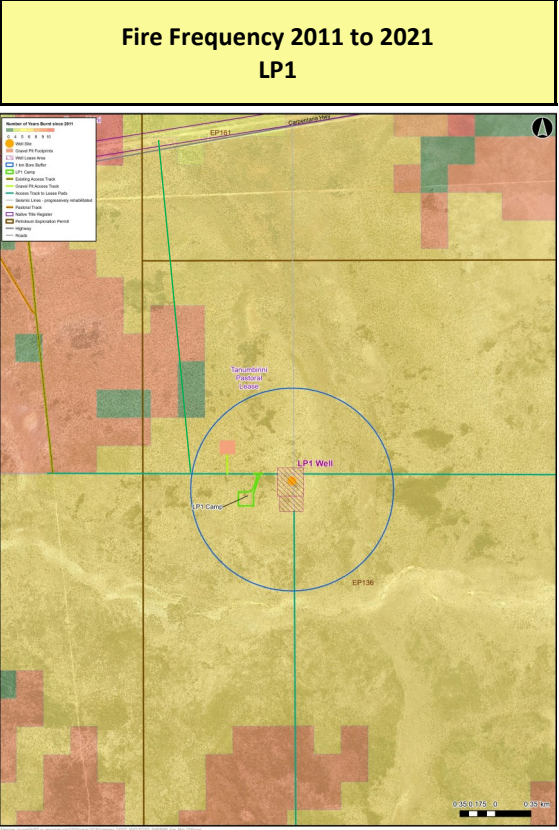
☐ Update changes in work location.

Bushfire First Responder Checklist

The following sequence must be followed by the first person responding to a fire:

1. Danger – Remove yourself and others from danger is safe to do so.

2. Alarm – Raise the alarm either on common radio channel or other agreed process.



3. Gather Information –

☐ Location – Direction from known reference points, (e.g. roads and Sweetpea’s infrastructure such as lease pad location).

☐ Impacts (actual and potential) – Life, property and the environment.

☐ Fire Characteristics – Grass or woodlands, flame height, fire front and direction of travel.

☐ Weather – Wind strength and direction.

☐ Response in Progress – What response is underway and by who (Sweetpea Contractors, Pastoralist or Emergency Services).

☐ Response required – Sweetpea Contractors and / or Pastoralist and / or Emergency Services.

☐ Access – Safe access and egress routes.

4. Notify Sweetpea – Fire Officer/Supervisor

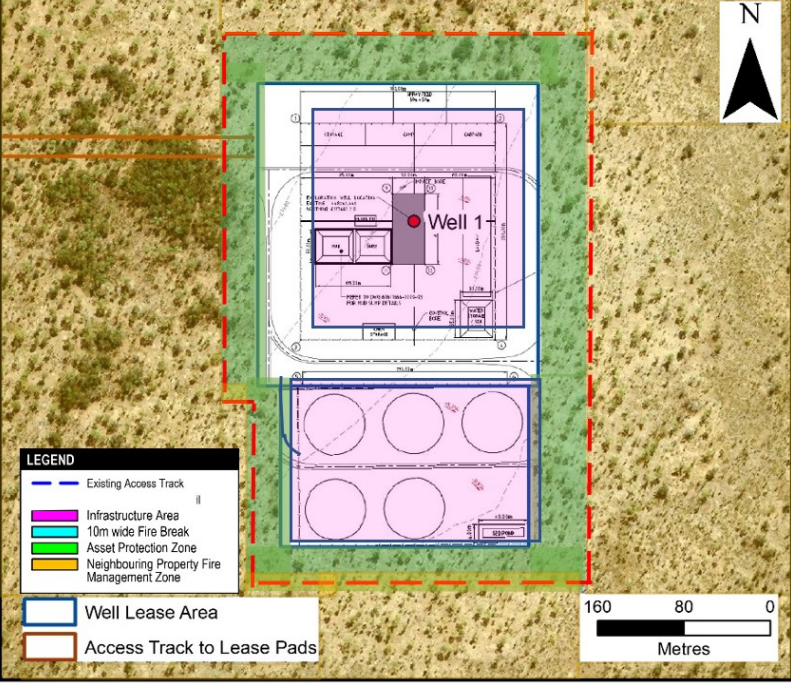
5. Notify Pastoralists – Refer to Property Contacts.

6. Notify Emergency Services – Call “000” or “112” (for mobiles) if Sweetpea and Pastoralist unable to manage situation

7. Respond – If safe to do so in consultation with Pastoralists.

8. Command and Control – command and control structure to be determined in consultation with Pastoralist and/or Emergency Services

9. Support – Provide ongoing support to the response as





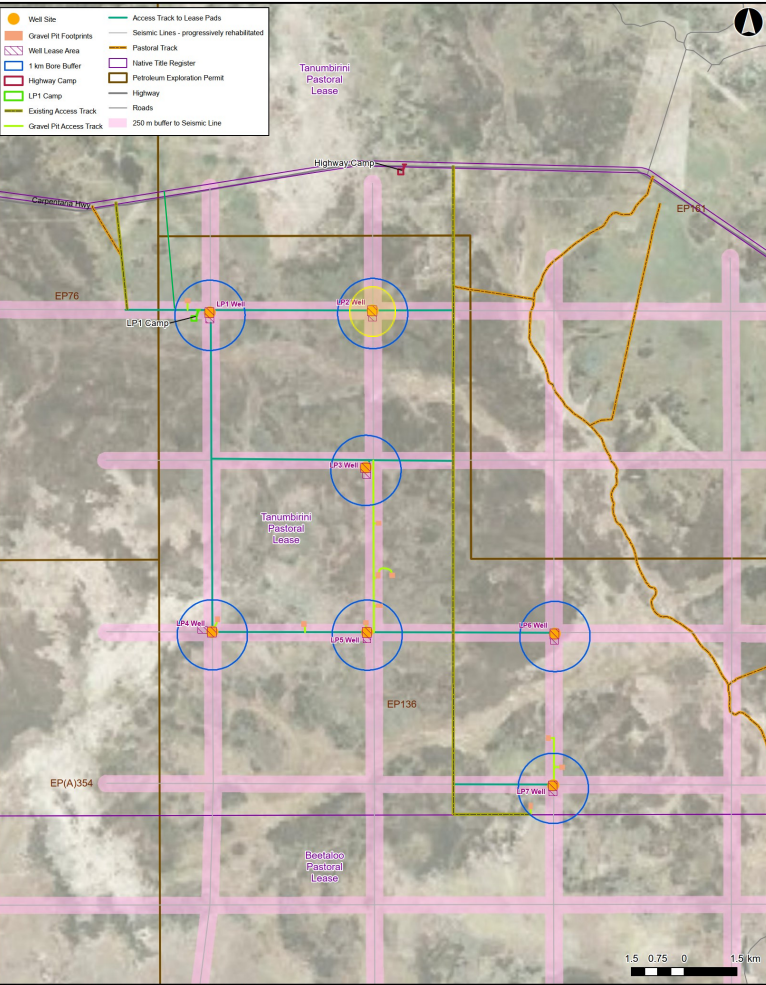
Exploration Permit 136

Lease Pad 2

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 2	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



Fire Management Risks
- Ignitions (humans and lightening) on or off site resulting in harm to workers and loss of equipment. - Fire scar mapping indicates the exploration area burns approximately every 3 to 5 years. - Bullwaddy and Lancewood vegetation communities occur in areas across the permit and are fire sensitive. Hot fires have the ability to reduce habitat quality for both flora and fauna species which utilise these vegetation communities. - Spread of high fuel load grassy weeds could increase fire intensity, e.g. gamba, grader and buffel grass, adjacent infrastructure areas and access tracks.



This Site Specific Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to manage the risk from bushfire within the planned civil construction area. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans for Sweetpeas operations in the Beetaloo Basin—Appendix K

APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

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Offsite Stakeholders	Contact Details		Name
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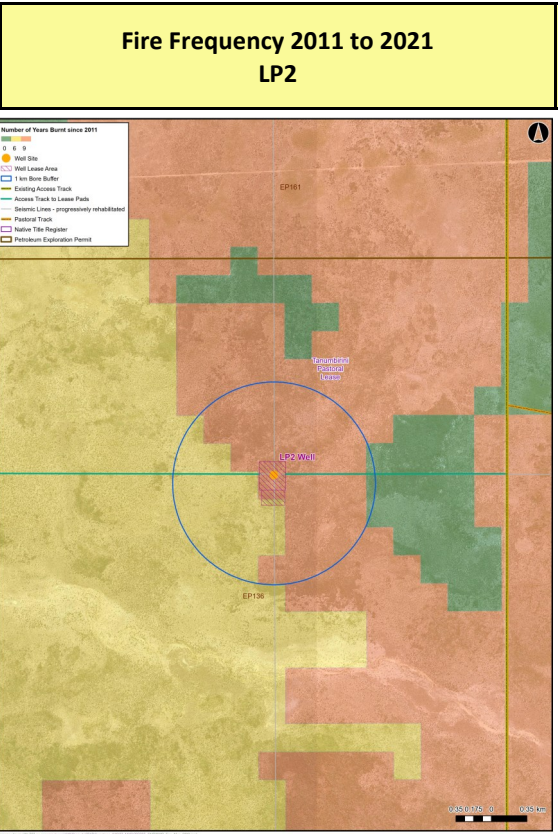
Sweetpea’s Exploration Program Fire Management Zones—Bushfire Management Actions	
Well Pads and Tank Pads	- Remove all vegetation within the lease pad area and implement erosion and sediment control plan. - Treat emerging vegetation with herbicide. - On fire ban days or times of higher fire danger, hot 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	- 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	Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	- 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.
Civil Construction Program	- 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	- Fire management planning meeting with neighbouring properties prior to commencing civil construction activities, and reviewed annually. - Neighbour to advise proponent of planned burns.

Annual Works Calendar					
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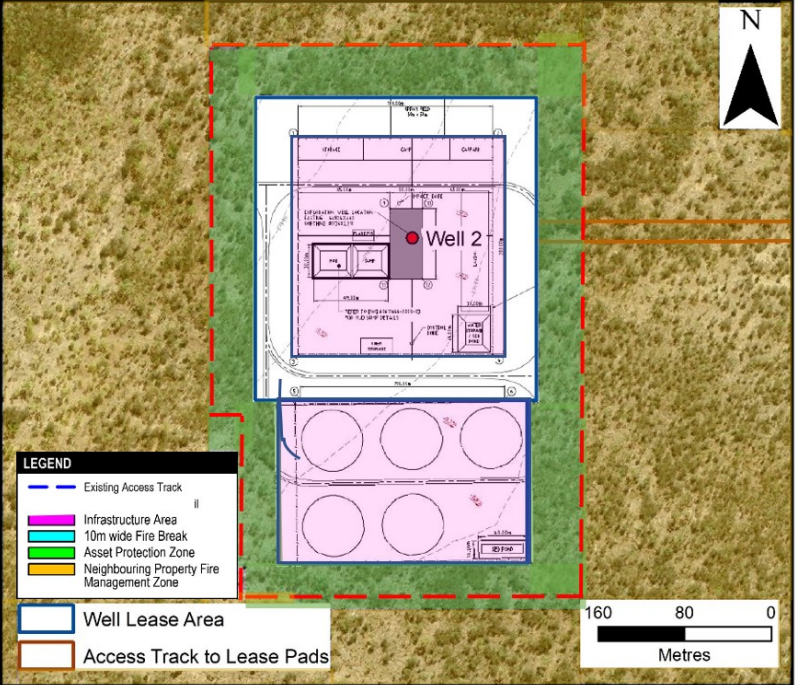
Bushfire Preparedness
Preparedness Planning
Mandatory for all Severe, Extreme and Catastrophic FDI days The following must be reviewed daily. If fire alerts are active or presenting with a know risk (fire in the area), personnel must execute their contingency plans which need to encompass the following: ☐ Procedure on identifying and notifying of a bushfire. ☐ Critical equipment to be removed / isolated/ shut down. ☐ Safe evacuation routes from site and muster points. ☐ Communication methods: ✓ Team channels and / or phone numbers ✓ Area channels and/or phone numbers ☐ Closest ‘Safe Havens’ .

Monitoring
☐ Provide timely advice on changes in level of fire risk as available. ☐ Monitor team and area common channels for bushfire early warning. ☐ Update changes in work location.

Bushfire First Responder Checklist
The following sequence must be followed by the first person responding to a fire: 1. Danger – Remove yourself and others from danger is safe to do so. 2. Alarm – Raise the alarm either on common radio channel or other agreed process.



- 3. Gather Information –**
- ☐ **Location** – Direction from known reference points, (e.g. roads and Sweetpea’s infrastructure such as lease pad location).
 - ☐ **Impacts (actual and potential)** – Life, property and the environment.
 - ☐ **Fire Characteristics** – Grass or woodlands, flame height, fire front and direction of travel.
 - ☐ **Weather** – Wind strength and direction.
 - ☐ **Response in Progress** – What response is underway and by who (Sweetpea Contractors, Pastoralist or Emergency Services).
 - ☐ **Response required** – Sweetpea Contractors and / or Pastoralist and / or Emergency Services.
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- 4. Notify Sweetpea** – Fire Officer/Supervisor
- 5. Notify Pastoralists** – Refer to Property Contacts.
- 6. Notify Emergency Services** – Call “000” or “112” (for mobiles) if Sweetpea and Pastoralist unable to manage situation
- 7. Respond** – If safe to do so in consultation with Pastoralists.
- 8. Command and Control** – command and control structure to be determined in consultation with Pastoralist and/or Emergency Services
- 9. Support** – Provide ongoing support to the response as





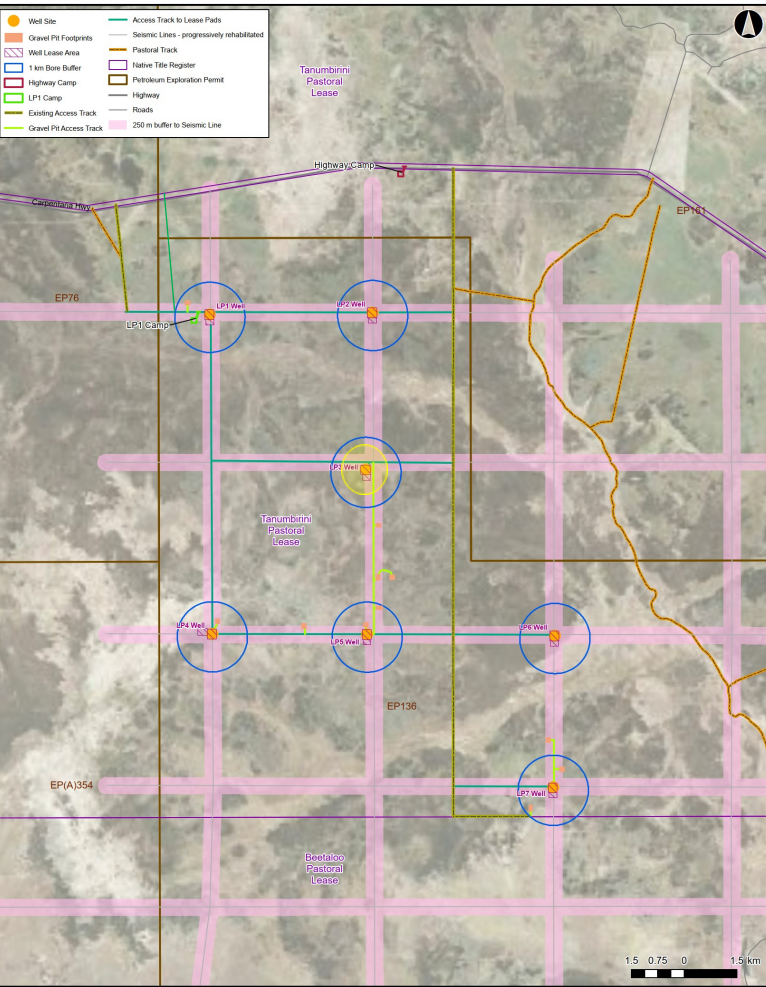
Exploration Permit 136

Lease Pad 3

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 3	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



Fire Management Risks
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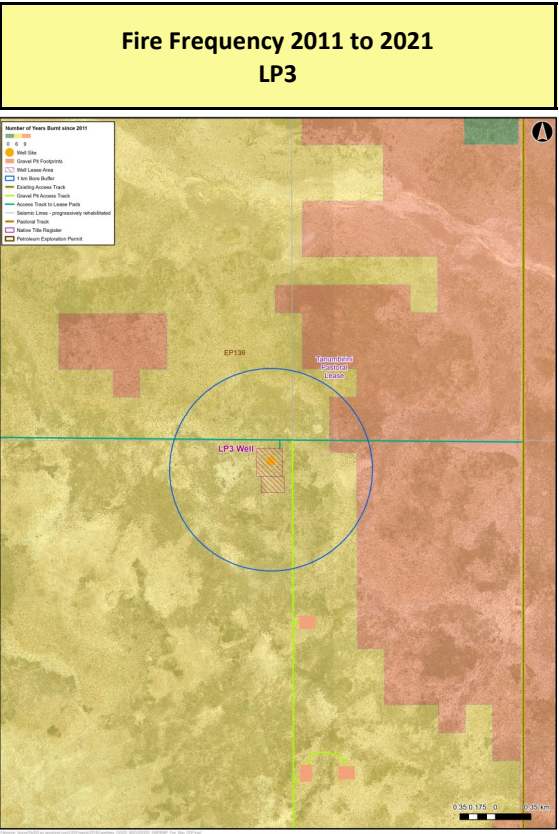
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APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

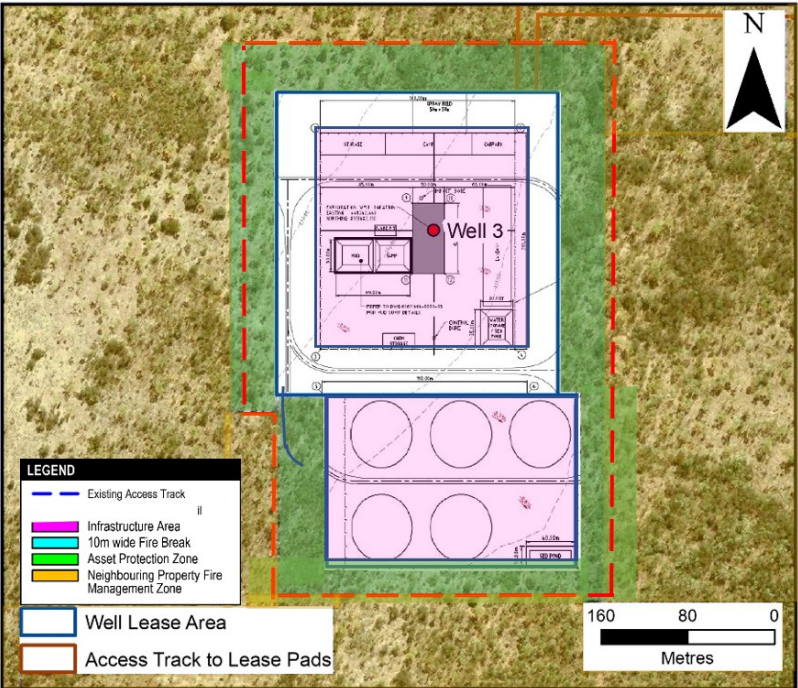
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Fire incident map	https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/		
Sweetpea’s Exploration Program Fire Management Zones—Bushfire Management Actions			
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Fire management break	- A 10 m wide cleared perimeter 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	Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying		
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	- 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.		
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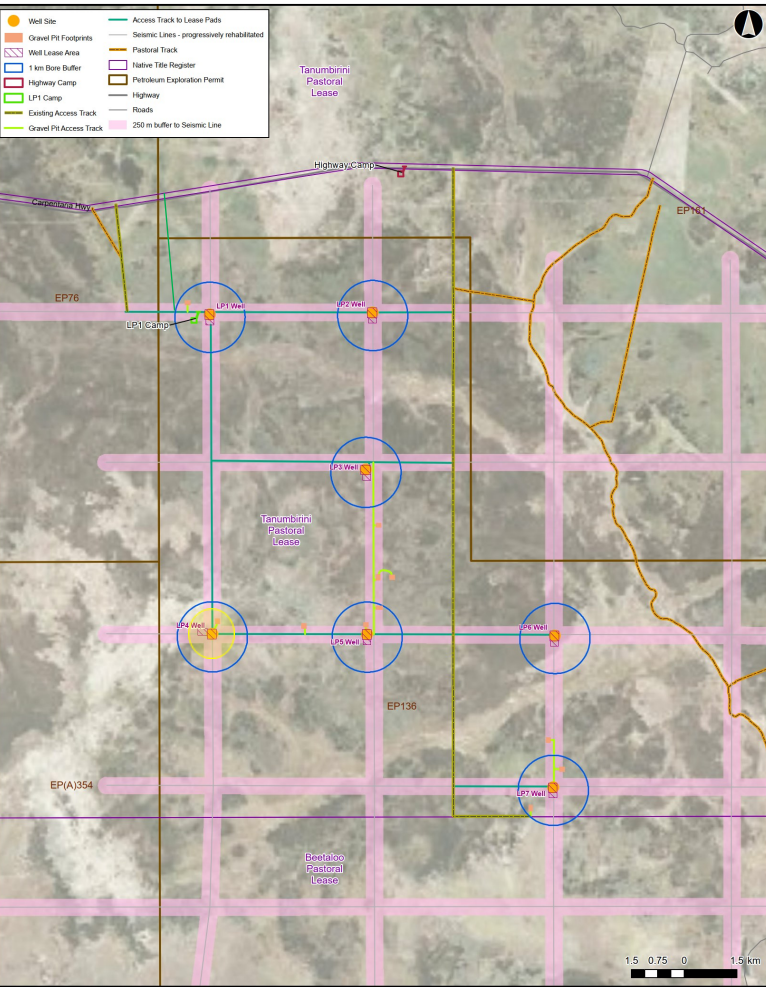
Exploration Permit 136

Lease Pad 4

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 4	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



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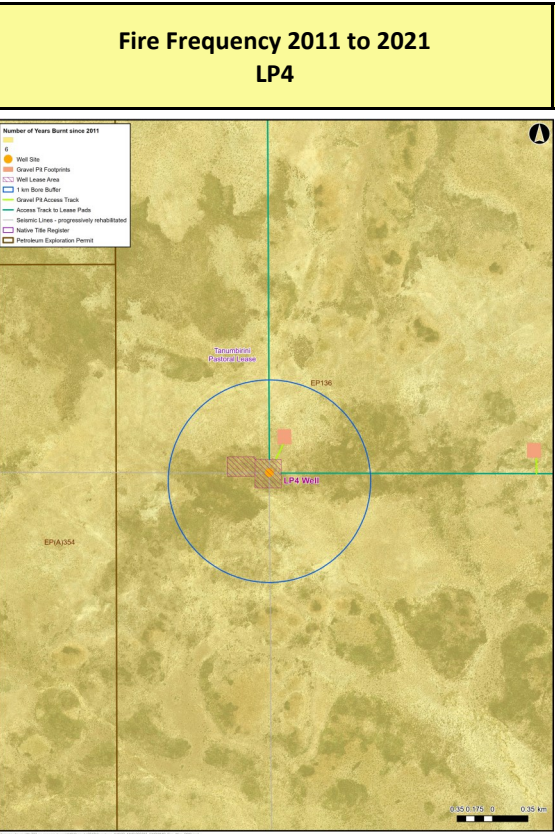
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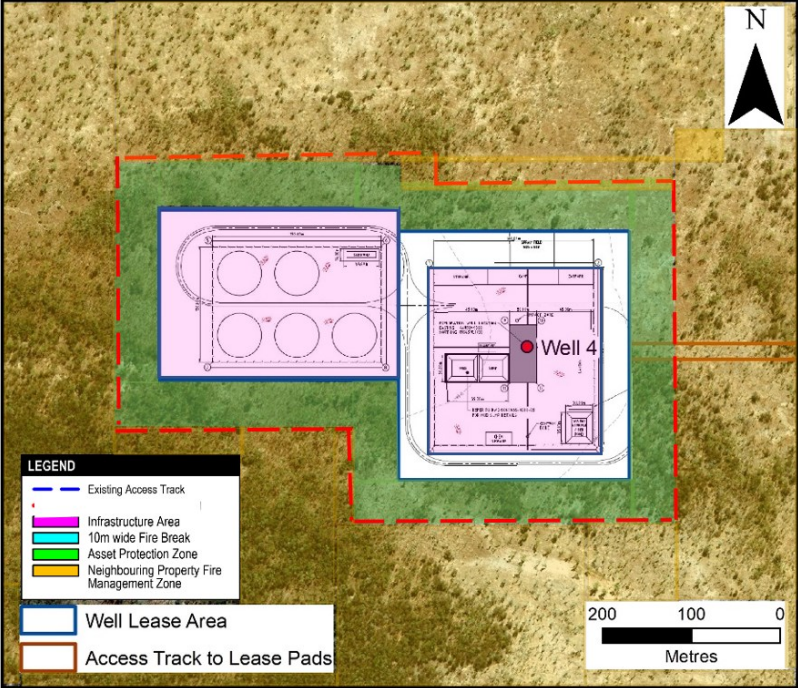
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Bushfire First Responder Checklist
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- 3. Gather Information –**
- ☐ **Location** – Direction from known reference points, (e.g. roads and Sweetpea’s infrastructure such as lease pad location).
 - ☐ **Impacts (actual and potential)** – Life, property and the environment.
 - ☐ **Fire Characteristics** – Grass or woodlands, flame height, fire front and direction of travel.
 - ☐ **Weather** – Wind strength and direction.
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 - ☐ **Response required** – Sweetpea Contractors and / or Pastoralist and / or Emergency Services.
 - ☐ **Access** – Safe access and egress routes.
- 4. Notify Sweetpea** – Fire Officer/Supervisor
- 5. Notify Pastoralists** – Refer to Property Contacts.
- 6. Notify Emergency Services** – Call “000” or “112” (for mobiles) if Sweetpea and Pastoralist unable to manage situation
- 7. Respond** – If safe to do so in consultation with Pastoralists.
- 8. Command and Control** – command and control structure to be determined in consultation with Pastoralist and/or Emergency Services
- 9. Support** – Provide ongoing support to the response as





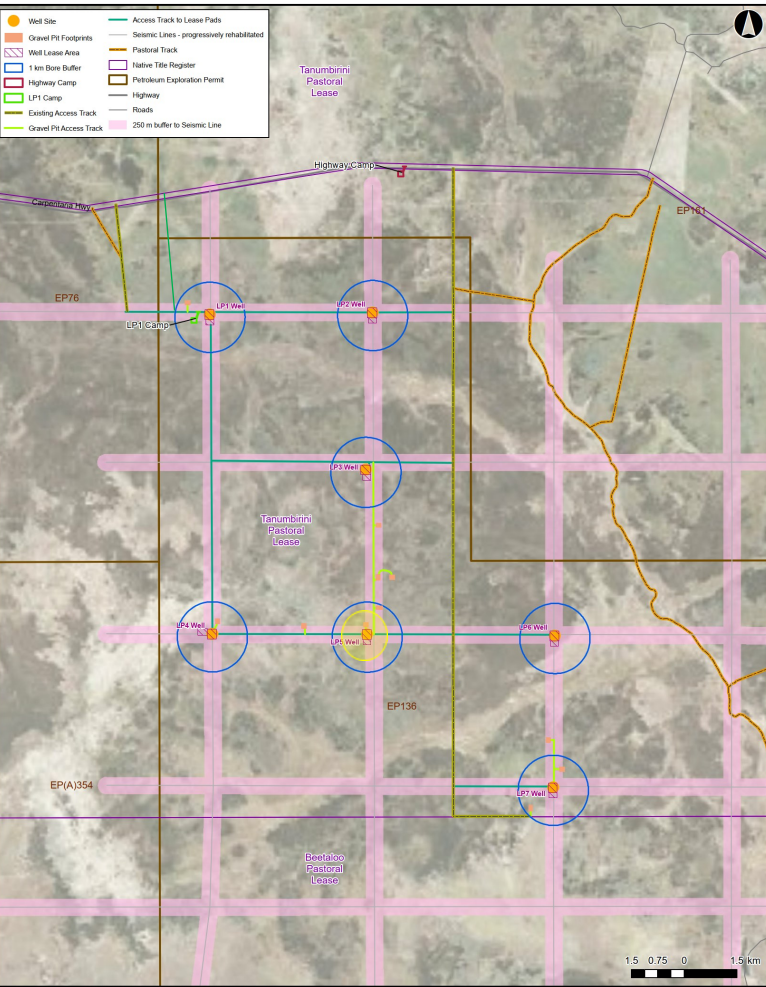
Exploration Permit 136

Lease Pad 5

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 5	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



Fire Management Risks
- Ignitions (humans and lightening) on or off site resulting in harm to workers and loss of equipment. - Fire scar mapping indicates the exploration area burns approximately every 3 to 5 years. - Bullwaddy and Lancewood vegetation communities occur in areas across the permit and are fire sensitive. Hot fires have the ability to reduce habitat quality for both flora and fauna species which utilise these vegetation communities. - Spread of high fuel load grassy weeds could increase fire intensity, e.g. gamba, grader and buffel grass, adjacent infrastructure areas and access tracks.



This Site Specific Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to manage the risk from bushfire within the planned civil construction area. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans for Sweetpea's operations in the Beetaloo Basin—Appendix K

APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

Bushfire Officer	Contact Details		Name
Properties	Contact Details		Name
Amungee Mungee Station	(08) 89 711293 Katherine +61 427 825159 Direct (08) 89 759 599 Homestead	UHF 18 VHF 123600	Adrian Brown
Tanumbirini Station	08) 89 759 929 Office	UHF 2 or 26	Mick Tasker
Beetaloo Station	(08) 89 644 613 Office (08) 89 644 711	UHF 16 VHF 123850	Scotty & Jane Armstrong
Offsite Stakeholders	Contact Details		Name
National Response Centre	1800 076 251		24/7 contract 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://secrent.nt.gov.au/alerts		
Fire incident map	https://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/		

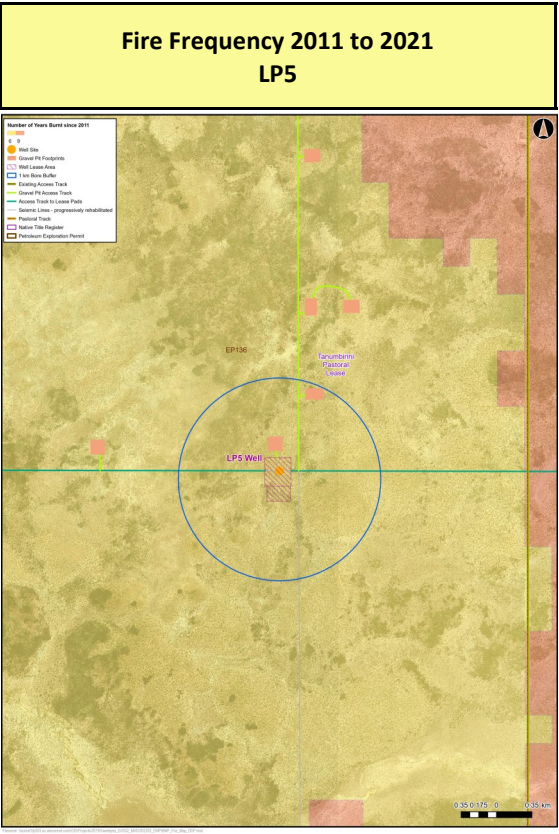
Sweetpea’s Exploration Program Fire Management Zones—Bushfire Management Actions	
Well Pads and Tank Pads	- Remove all vegetation within the lease pad area and implement erosion and sediment control plan. - Treat emerging vegetation with herbicide. - On fire ban days or times of higher fire danger, hot 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	- 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	Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	- 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.
Civil Construction Program	- 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	- Fire management planning meeting with neighbouring properties prior to commencing civil construction activities, and reviewed annually. - Neighbour to advise proponent of planned burns.

Annual Works Calendar					
Month	Bushfire Risk	Action	Month	Bushfire Risk	Action
Jan	Low	No fire management activity	July	Medium	- Manage vegetation onsite including weeds - Manage fire break and fire access trail - Monitor NAFI - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires
Feb	Low	No fire management activity	Aug	High	- Monitor NAFI and visual scan horizon for smoke - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires - Review the preparedness planning requirements
Mar	Low	- Weed survey - Planning meeting with neighbour - Annual fire mapping to monitor changes to fire frequency in the relevant area.	Sept	High	- Monitor NAFI and visual scan horizon for smoke - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires - Review the preparedness planning requirements
Apr	Low	No fire management activity	Oct	High	- Monitor NAFI and visual scan horizon for smoke - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires - Review the preparedness planning requirements
May	Medium	- Manage vegetation onsite including weeds - Manage fire break and fire access trail - Monitor NAFI - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires	Nov	High	- Monitor NAFI and visual scan horizon for smoke - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires - Review the preparedness planning requirements
June	Medium	- Manage vegetation onsite including weeds - Manage fire break and fire access trail - Monitor NAFI - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires	Dec	Medium	- Manage vegetation onsite including weeds - Manage fire break and fire access trail - Monitor NAFI - Liaise with neighbour regarding bushfires

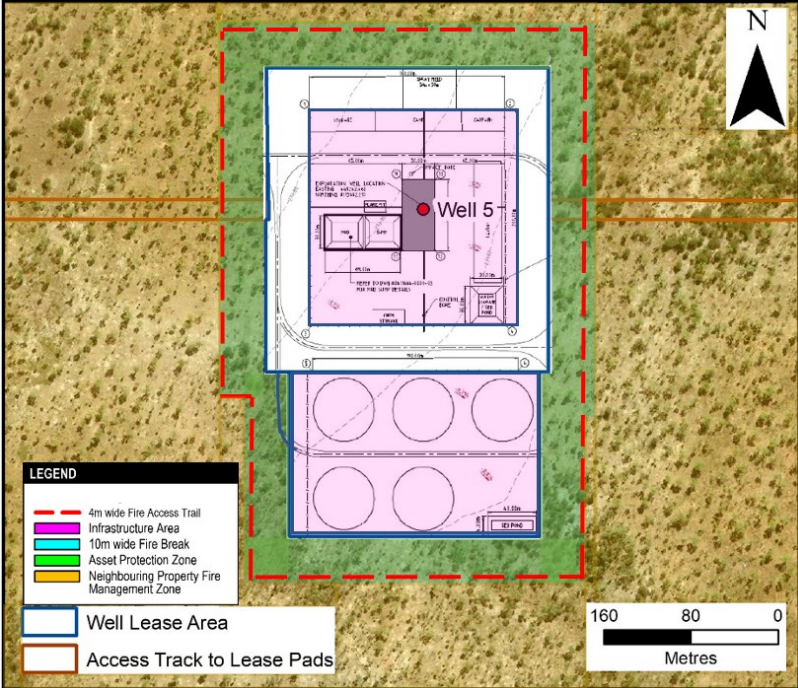
Bushfire Preparedness
Preparedness Planning
Mandatory for all Severe, Extreme and Catastrophic FDI days The following must be reviewed daily. If fire alerts are active or presenting with a know risk (fire in the area), personnel must execute their contingency plans which need to encompass the following: ☐ Procedure on identifying and notifying of a bushfire. ☐ Critical equipment to be removed / isolated/ shut down. ☐ Safe evacuation routes from site and muster points. ☐ Communication methods: ✓ Team channels and / or phone numbers ✓ Area channels and/or phone numbers ☐ Closest ‘Safe Havens’ .

Monitoring
☐ Provide timely advice on changes in level of fire risk as available. ☐ Monitor team and area common channels for bushfire early warning. ☐ Update changes in work location.

Bushfire First Responder Checklist
The following sequence must be followed by the first person responding to a fire: 1. Danger – Remove yourself and others from danger is safe to do so. 2. Alarm – Raise the alarm either on common radio channel or other agreed process.



- 3. Gather Information –**
- ☐ **Location** – Direction from known reference points, (e.g. roads and Sweetpea’s infrastructure such as lease pad location).
 - ☐ **Impacts (actual and potential)** – Life, property and the environment.
 - ☐ **Fire Characteristics** – Grass or woodlands, flame height, fire front and direction of travel.
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 - ☐ **Response required** – Sweetpea Contractors and / or Pastoralist and / or Emergency Services.
 - ☐ **Access** – Safe access and egress routes.
- 4. Notify Sweetpea** – Fire Officer/Supervisor
- 5. Notify Pastoralists** – Refer to Property Contacts.
- 6. Notify Emergency Services** – Call “000” or “112” (for mobiles) if Sweetpea and Pastoralist unable to manage situation
- 7. Respond** – If safe to do so in consultation with Pastoralists.
- 8. Command and Control** – command and control structure to be determined in consultation with Pastoralist and/or Emergency Services
- 9. Support** – Provide ongoing support to the response as





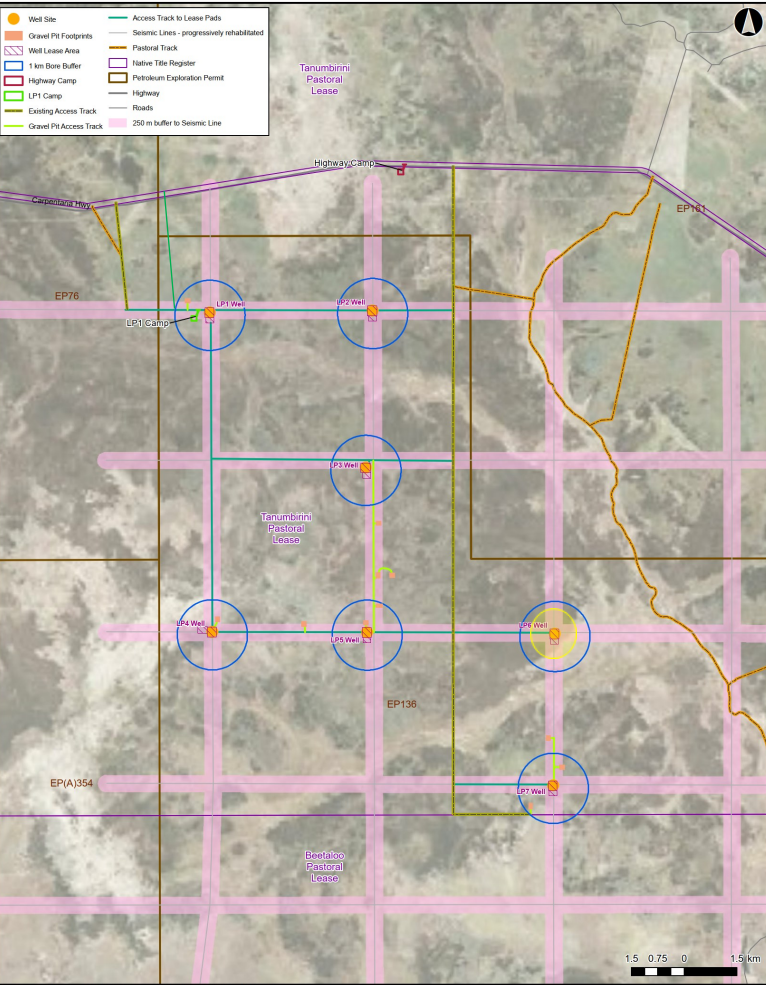
Exploration Permit 136

Lease Pad 6

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 6	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
Site fire management objectives	Mitigate the potential impact of unplanned fires on Sweetpea’s people, assets and operations and neighbouring land uses.



Fire Management Risks
- Ignitions (humans and lightening) on or off site resulting in harm to workers and loss of equipment. - Fire scar mapping indicates the exploration area burns approximately every 3 to 5 years. - Bullwaddy and Lancewood vegetation communities occur in areas across the permit and are fire sensitive. Hot fires have the ability to reduce habitat quality for both flora and fauna species which utilise these vegetation communities. - Spread of high fuel load grassy weeds could increase fire intensity, e.g. gamba, grader and buffel grass, adjacent infrastructure areas and access tracks.



This Site Specific Bushfire Management Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to manage the risk from bushfire within the planned civil construction area. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans for Sweetpeas operations in the Beetaloo Basin—Appendix K

APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

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Properties	Contact Details		Name
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Offsite Stakeholders	Contact Details		Name
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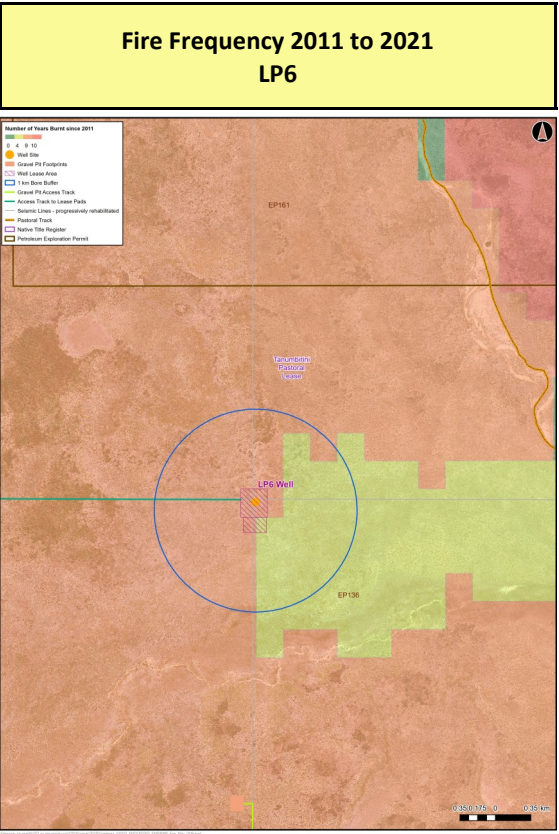
Sweetpea’s Exploration Program Fire Management Zones—Bushfire Management Actions	
Well Pads and Tank Pads	- Remove all vegetation within the lease pad area and implement erosion and sediment control plan. - Treat emerging vegetation with herbicide. - On fire ban days or times of higher fire danger, hot 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	- 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	Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	- 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.
Civil Construction Program	- 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	- Fire management planning meeting with neighbouring properties prior to commencing civil construction activities, and reviewed annually. - Neighbour to advise proponent of planned burns.

Annual Works Calendar					
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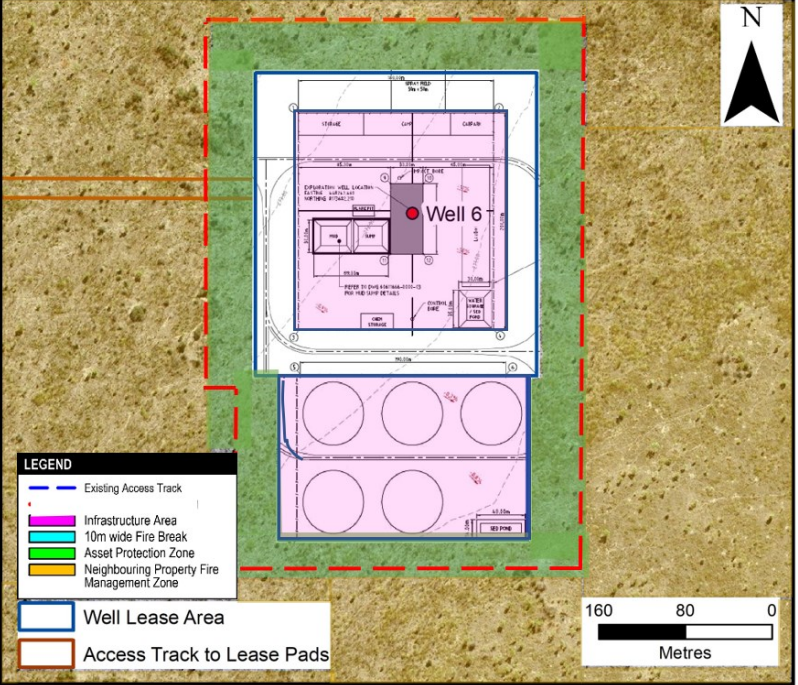
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Preparedness Planning
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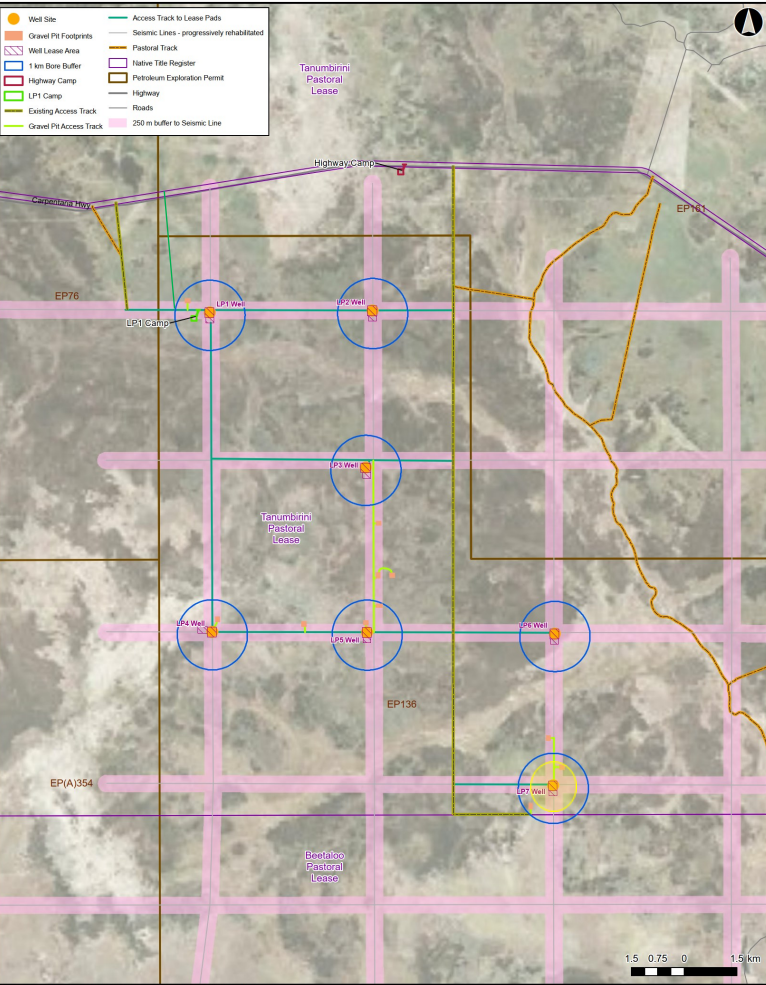
Exploration Permit 136

Lease Pad 7

Bushfire Management Plan 2022/25

Tanumbirini Station

Location of EP136 — Lease Pad 7	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Site fire management aim	To reduce the occurrence of, and minimise the impact of bushfires, thereby reducing the threat to life, property, cultural values and the environment.
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APPENDIX I Bushfire Management Plan | Version SWP4-3 rev2 | July 2022

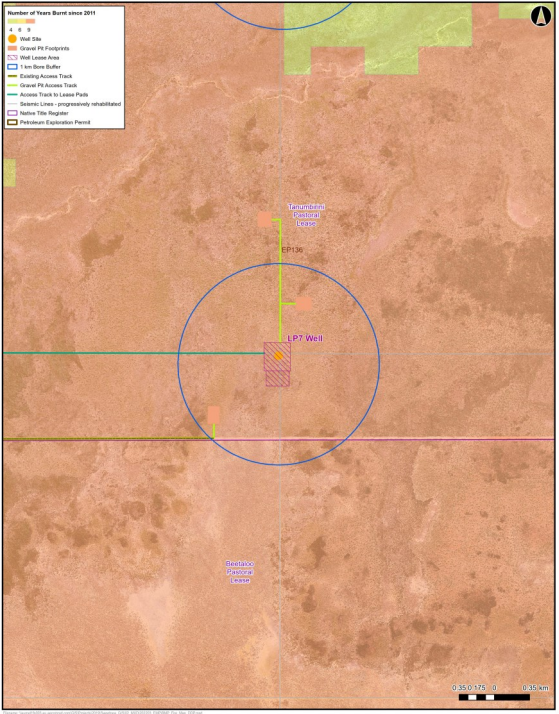
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Fire access trails	Create and maintain 4 m wide access trail by grading or spraying		
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Annual Works Calendar					
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Bushfire Preparedness
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Monitoring
☐ Provide timely advice on changes in level of fire risk as available. ☐ Monitor team and area common channels for bushfire early warning. ☐ Update changes in work location.

Fire Frequency 2011 to 2021

LP7



3. Gather Information –

- ☐ **Location** – Direction from known reference points, (e.g. roads and Sweetpea’s infrastructure such as lease pad location).
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- ☐ **Fire Characteristics** – Grass or woodlands, flame height, fire front and direction of travel.
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- ☐ **Response required** – Sweetpea Contractors and / or Pastoralist and / or Emergency Services.
- ☐ **Access** – Safe access and egress routes.

4. Notify Sweetpea – Fire Officer/Supervisor

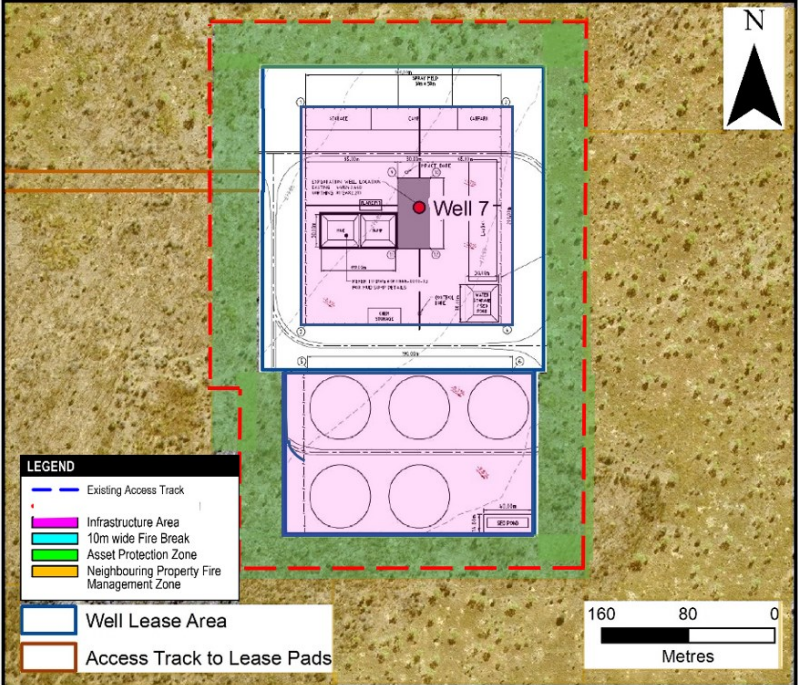
5. Notify Pastoralists – Refer to Property Contacts.

6. Notify Emergency Services – Call “000” or “112” (for mobiles) if Sweetpea and Pastoralist unable to manage situation

7. Respond – If safe to do so in consultation with Pastoralists.

8. Command and Control – command and control structure to be determined in consultation with Pastoralist and/or Emergency Services

9. Support – Provide ongoing support to the response as



Appendix J

Rehabilitation Plan

Appendix J Rehabilitation Plans

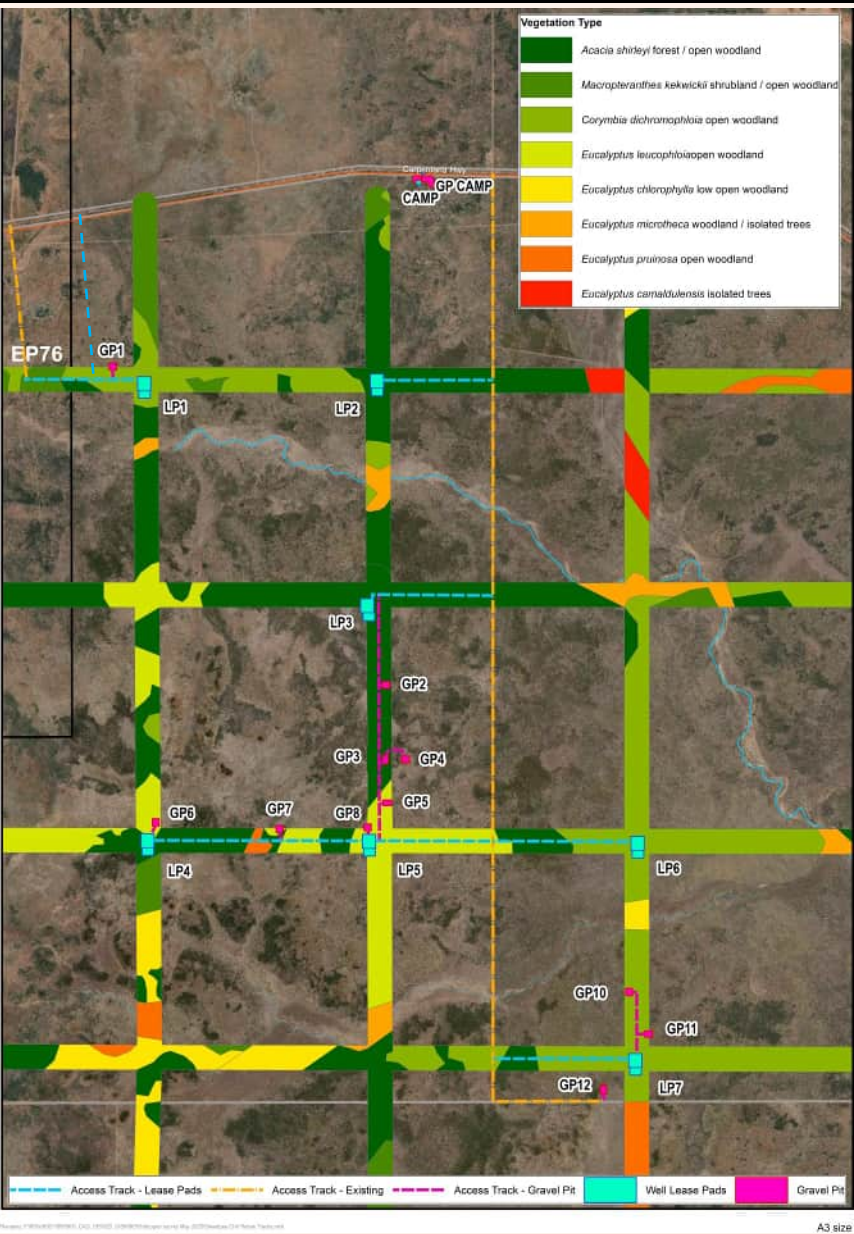
Exploration Lease Pads — EP136

Rehabilitation Plan 2022/2025

Located: Tanumbirini & Beetaloo Station

Location of EP136— Civil Construction Area, Tanumbirini & Beetaloo Station	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing

Post Activity Rehabilitation Aim and Objectives	
Site management aim	The aim is to rehabilitate any part of the land affected by the Regulated Petroleum Activity to a safe condition consistent with industry standards and in consultation with Landholder.
Rehabilitation objectives	The rehabilitation objective is to provide a stable land form, which supports a resilient self-sustaining vegetation community that can withstand impacts including fire and cattle grazing and is safe to humans and wildlife, whilst utilising appropriate site infrastructure for ongoing pastoral activities (i.e. access tracks, water bores, fencing and laydown areas).



APPENDIX J Rehabilitation Plan | Version 4 | 11 July 2022

This Site Specific Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to remediate and rehabilitate following completion of the planned exploration activities. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching *Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans* for Sweetpea's operations in the Beetaloo Basin.

Rehabilitation Officer	Contact Details	Name

Site Environmental Summary				
Vegetation community	Survey sites	Descriptions	Canopy cover (%)	Ground cover (%)
<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> open woodland	LP1, LP3alt, LP5new, LP7, LP7-1, LP8	<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> +- <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> mid-high open woodland with +- <i>Terminalia canescens</i> mid-storey over <i>Triodia bitextura</i> hummock grassland or <i>Chrysopogon sp.</i> and <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> tussock grassland	5-20	5-30
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open forest	LP2, LP4, LP6, LP8	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open woodland with <i>Macropteranthus kekwickii</i> mid-storey over <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> (mixed) tussock grassland	50-80	5

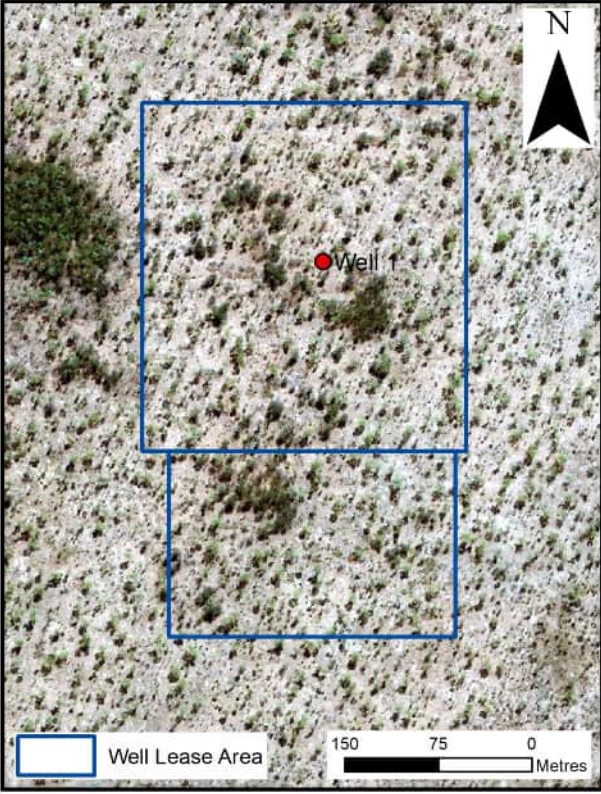
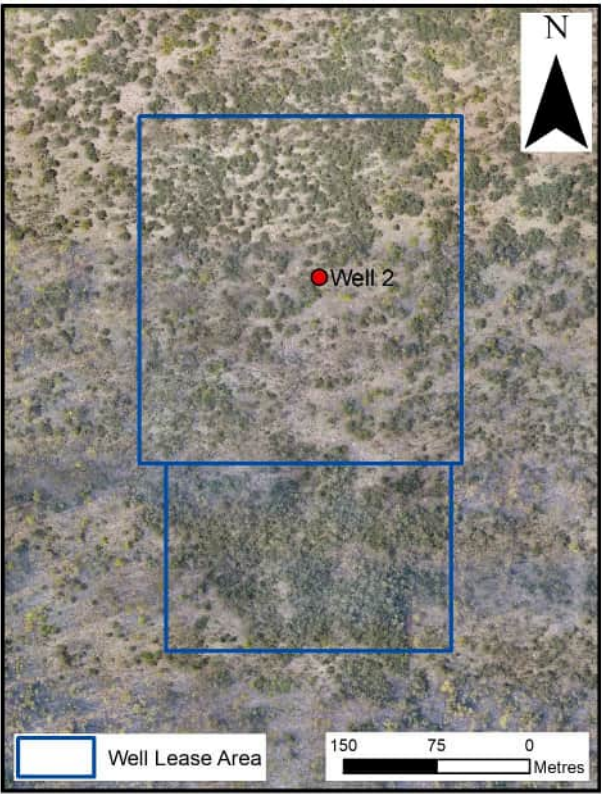
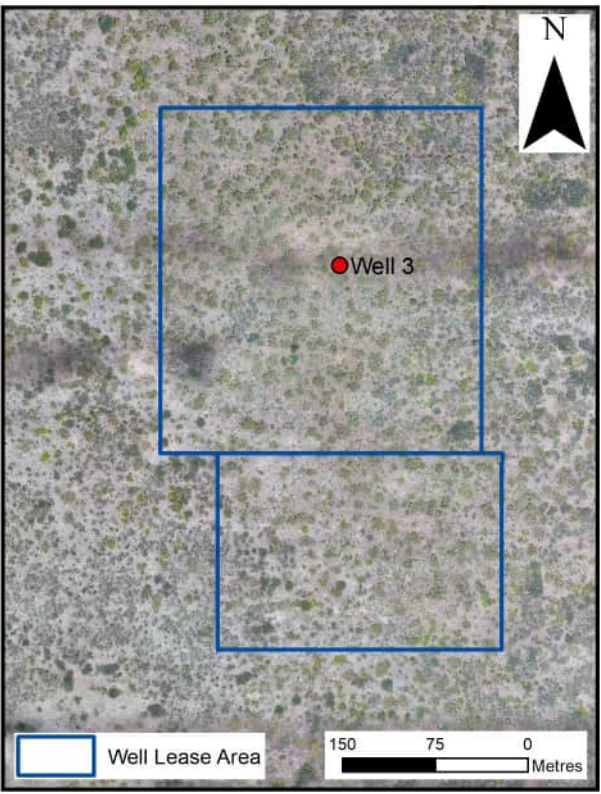
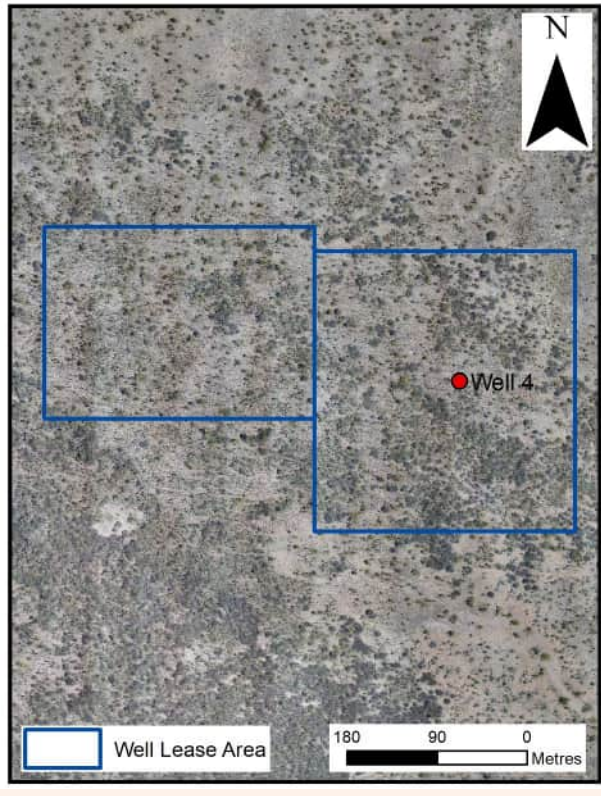
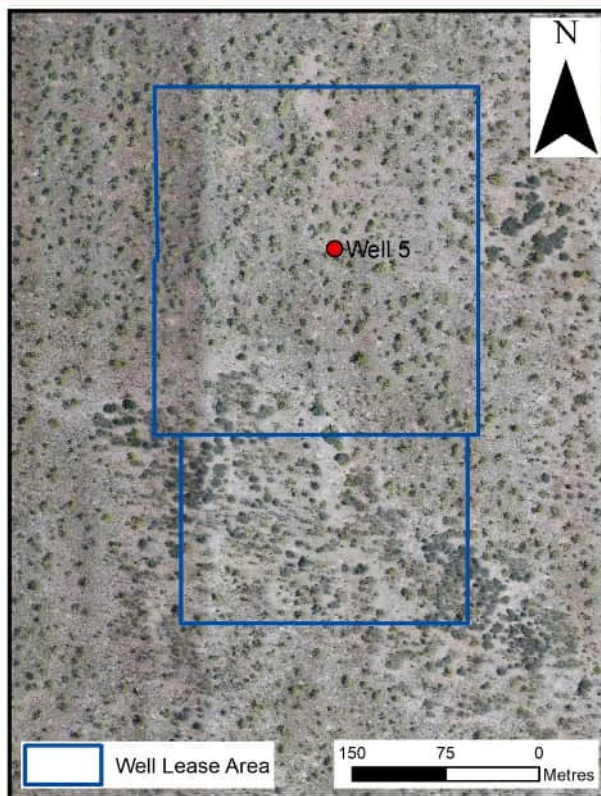
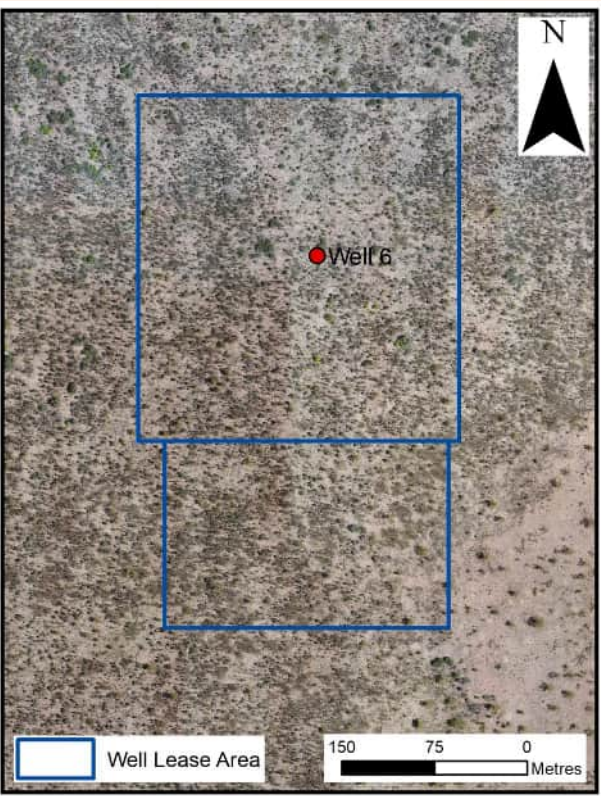


Rehabilitation Strategy		
Parameters	Methods	Objective
Vegetation	- Implement progressive rehabilitation within 12 months upon completion of petroleum activities. - Implement rehabilitation of lease pads upon cessation of use. - Disturbed areas to be allowed to naturally regenerate or revegetate on completion of Regulated Activity. - All compacted areas to be ripped and scarified to promote regeneration of vegetation, this may require assistance through spread of native seed stock. Where possible, native seed stock would be supplied by local Indigenous suppliers.	- Establish vegetation to be consistent to adjacent vegetation (species richness, cover and structure), unless agreement with landowner and Regulator for alternative use. - The type of ground cover applied to completed earthworks to be compatible with the anticipated long-term land use, environmental risk, and site rehabilitation measures.
Ground cover	- Previously removed vegetation and topsoil will be uniformly re-spread over disturbed area to assist with rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed-bearing topsoil, as well as reducing erosion. - If required, additional native seed mix from the area could be respread to speed up rehabilitation process.	
Landform stability	All windrows are to be removed as soon as practicable.	

Rehabilitation Risks	
Key Risks	Controls
Drought — impacting the establishment of rehabilitated vegetation	- Time rehabilitation actions to coincide with the beginning of the wet season, to ensure access to the site and maximise the establishment period of vegetation over the wet season - Re-spread topsoil across the site to utilise the local seed bank - Ongoing monitoring to identify if further seed inputs are required - Collection of seed from the local area to ensure seed stock is suited to the climatic conditions of the site.
Fire —impacting revegetation	- Establish a mix of perennial and annual grass species - Establish a mix of re-sprouter (eg. <i>Eucalypt spp.</i> and <i>Corymbia spp.</i>) and re-seeder species (eg. <i>Acacia spp.</i>) - Ongoing monitoring to determine fire impacts on revegetation. - Ongoing monitoring to determine if further seed inputs are required
Grazing —impacting revegetation	- Establish a mix of perennial and annual grass species - Re-spread timber with top soil - Ongoing monitoring to determine grazing impacts on revegetation. - Ongoing monitoring to determine if further seed inputs are required - Ongoing monitoring to determine if fencing is required
Exposed Ground — leading to an increase in weed establishment and/or erosion	- Remove windrows and topsoils - Respread of topsoil and vegetated matter across the site - Annual weed surveys of rehabilitated area once rehabilitation is established - Control of any weed incursions

Final Success Criteria	
Canopy Cover (%)	- A minimum of 10-20% canopy cover for open woodland community. - It is noted that Eucalypt woodlands will recover faster than the Lancewood/Bullwaddy community, however should have signs of regrowth following rehabilitation and within 12-18 months after rainfall.
Ground Cover (%)	- Minimum 20% ground cover using locally available material including reserved topsoil/cleared vegetation before the onset of the first wet season . - A minimum of 20% ground foliage cover and 30% diversity to be achieved within the first 12 months and maintained for at least 3 years following rehabilitation. Success will be dependent on minimised cattle movements and rainfall.
Erosion	Less than 5 % erosion should be evident after the first 12 months and no subsidence or erosion should be evident for at least 5 years after completion.
Weeds	No establishment of weed species declared under the Northern Territory Weeds Management Act.
Hazardous materials and waste	All hazardous material and waste removed from site upon completion of works to licensed landfill facilities or recycling facilities.
Safety for humans and wildlife	- Rehabilitation of disturbance areas should be similar in landform to the surrounding area. No steep slopes or barriers to remain on site that endanger either wildlife or humans - Water bores and exploration wells to be sealed and isolated - Removal of all surface facilities including fencing (star pickets/fencing wire) - Remediation and backfilling of all sumps/ponds.

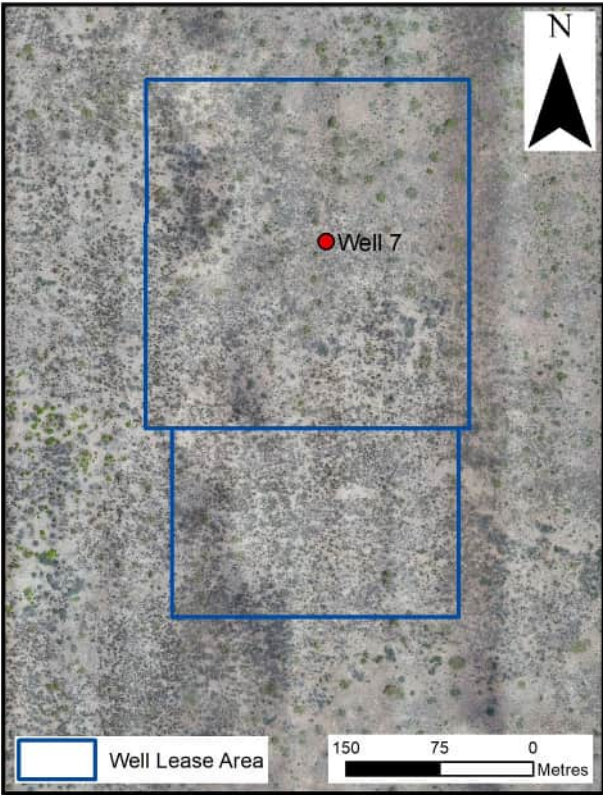
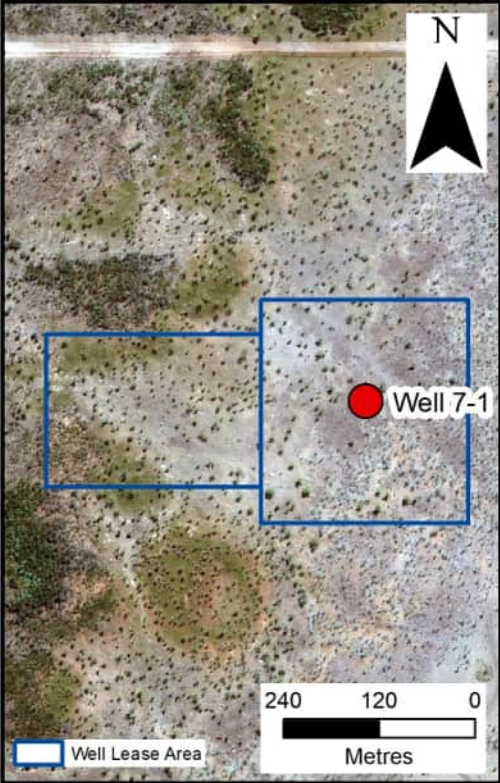
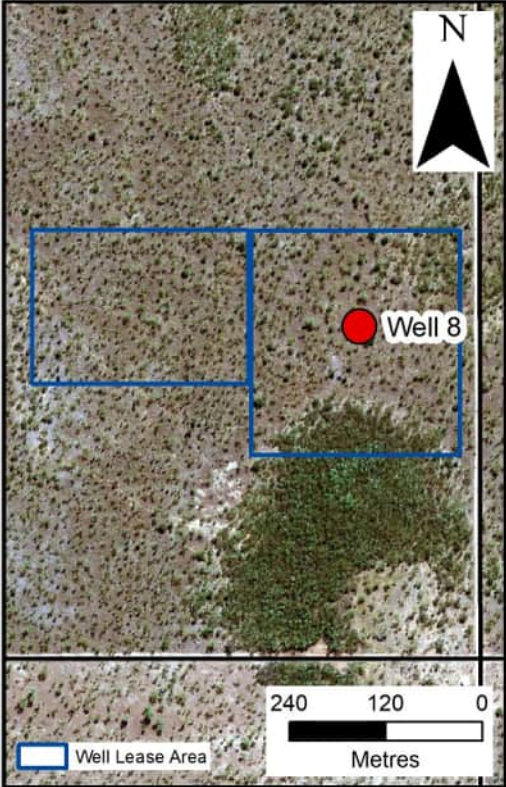
Monitoring Program and Schedule			
Rehabilitation Stage	Timing	Method	Measurable attributes
Preliminary Assessment	6 to 9 Months post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Establish 14 permanent 100m x 4m woody species transects (two per lease pad area, with photo monitoring point/s, include 2 analogue sites in nearby undisturbed vegetation community. - Collect 1 x 1 m ground cover quadrats every 10 m along transect. - Transects to be randomly selected with start and end marked with star picket.	- Measurable attributes compared with analogue sites. - Indication of seed germination and plant establishment rates. - Vegetation cover (species and abundance). - Land condition (e.g. erosion canopy cover, ground cover, habitat quality). - Weed presence (species and density). - Disturbance (fire and feral animal/cattle) - Incidental observations from surrounding area.
Early Rehabilitation	Years 1, 2 and 3 post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Monitoring to be undertaken using permanent transects. - Collect data as per preliminary methods. - Compare results from previous assessment to determine if require additional management inputs (i.e. seeding, stabilisation). - Review success criteria.	- Early assessment of rehabilitation will determine attributes of woody plants in each 100m x 4m transect. - Including assessment of species, Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (>1.5cm) and height (>2m), in addition to parameters described within the preliminary assessment.
Long-Term Rehabilitation	Annually until final success criteria has been met, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Monitoring to be undertaken using permanent transects. - Collect data as per preliminary methods. - Compare results from previous assessment to determine if require additional management inputs (i.e. seeding, stabilisation). - Review success criteria.	Long-term assessment will determine establishment, recruitment and growth rate attributes of plant species, in addition to parameters described during Early Rehabilitation stage.

 Exploration Lease Pads — EP136 Rehabilitation Plan 2021/2024 Located: Tanumbirini Station	Pre-Disturbance Imagery of each Exploration Lease Pad Area				
Lease Pad 1 (Imagery: HiResSat, 0.75m Pixels, August 2019)	Lease Pad 2 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)	Lease Pad 3 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)			
Well Lease Area 4 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)	Well Lease Area 5 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)	Lease Pad 6 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)			
This Site Specific Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to remediate and rehabilitate following completion of the planned exploration activities. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching <i>Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans</i> for Sweetpea’s operations in the Beetaloo Basin. APPENDIX J Rehabilitation Plan Version 4 11 July 2022					



Exploration Lease Pads — EP136
Rehabilitation Plan 2021/2024
Located: Tanumbirini Station

Pre-Disturbance Imagery of each Exploration Lease Pad Area

Lease Pad 7 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)	Lease Pad 7-1 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)	Lease Pad 8 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020)
		

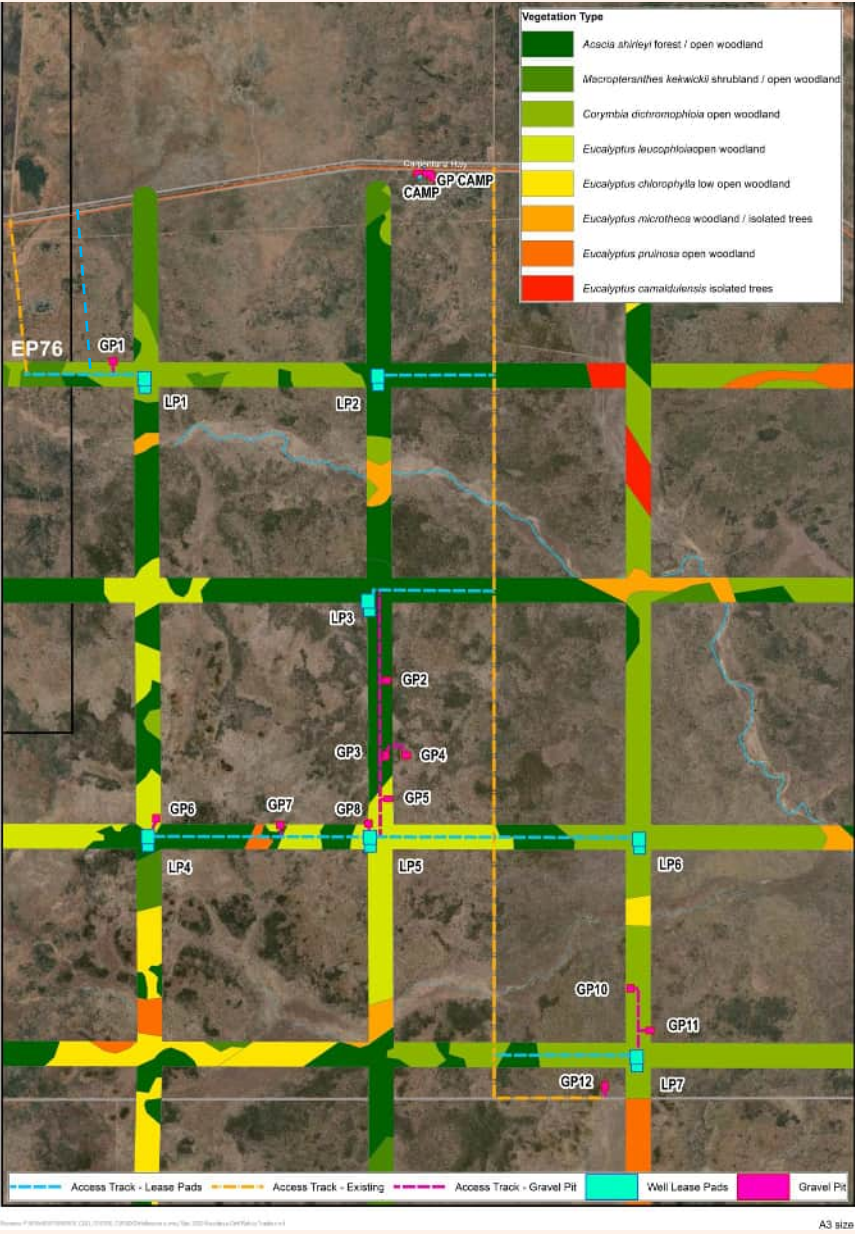
Civil Construction Access Tracks — EP136

Rehabilitation Plan 2022/2025

Located: Tanumbirini & Beetaloo Station

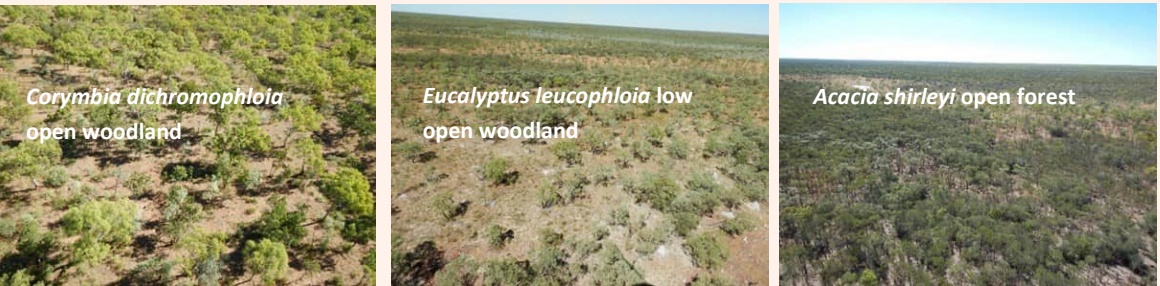
Location of EP136—Civil Construction Area Tanumbirini & Beetaloo Station	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing

Post Activity Rehabilitation Aim and Objectives	
Site management aim	The aim is to rehabilitate any part of the land affected by the Regulated Petroleum Activity to a safe condition consistent with industry standards and in consultation with Landholder. Existing tracks utilised for seismic surveys on Beetaloo Station are to be reinstated to a safe trafficable condition at completion.
Rehabilitation objectives	The rehabilitation objective is to provide a stable land form, which supports a resilient self-sustaining vegetation community that can withstand impacts including fire and cattle grazing and is safe to humans and wildlife, whilst utilising appropriate site infrastructure for ongoing pastoral activities (i.e. access tracks, water bores, fencing and laydown areas).



This Site Specific Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to remediate and rehabilitate following completion of the planned exploration activities. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching *Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans* for Sweetpea's operations in the Beetaloo Basin — Appendix J | Version 4 | July 2022

Rehabilitation Officer		Contact Details	Name	
Site Environmental Summary				
Vegetation Community	Survey sites	Descriptions	Canopy cover (%)	Ground cover (%)
<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> open woodland	LP1, LP3alt, LP5new, LP7, GP4, GP10,	<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> +- <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> mid-high open woodland with +- <i>Terminalia canescens</i> mid-storey over <i>Triodia bitextura</i> hummock grassland or <i>Chrysopogon sp.</i> and <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> tussock grassland	5-20	5-30
<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland	GP7, GP6, GP7, G12	<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> mid-high open woodland over <i>Eulalia aurea</i> and <i>Sorghum timorense</i> tussock grassland	5-20	5-40
<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> open woodland	GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5, GP8, GP11	<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> mid high open woodland, over <i>Acacia wickhamii</i> low open shrubland and <i>Triodia bitextura</i> mid high open tussock grassland	5-20	5-30
<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open forest	LP2, LP4, LP6, LP8	<i>Acacia shirleyi</i> open woodland with <i>Macropteranthes kekwickii</i> mid-storey over <i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> (mixed) tussock grassland	50-80	5
<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> open woodland	LP7-1	<i>Eucalyptus pruinosa</i> low open woodland over <i>Dichanthium sp.</i> (mixed low open tussock grassland	5-20	5-10



Rehabilitation Strategy		
Parameters	Methods	Objective
Vegetation	- Implement progressive rehabilitation of access track within 12 months upon completion of petroleum activities. - Disturbed areas to be allowed to naturally regenerate or revegetate on completion of Regulated Activity. - All compacted areas to be ripped and scarified to promote regeneration of vegetation, this may require assistance through spread of native seed stock. Where possible, native seed stock would be supplied by local Indigenous suppliers.	- Establish vegetation to be consistent to adjacent vegetation (species richness, cover and structure), unless agreement with landowner and Regulator for alternative use. - The type of ground cover applied to completed earthworks to be compatible with the anticipated long-term land use, environmental risk, and site rehabilitation measures.
Ground cover	- Previously removed vegetation and topsoil will be uniformly re-spread over disturbed area to assist with rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed-bearing topsoil, as well as reducing erosion. - If required, additional native seed mix from the area could be respread to speed up rehabilitation process.	
Landform stability	All windrows are to be removed as soon as practicable.	

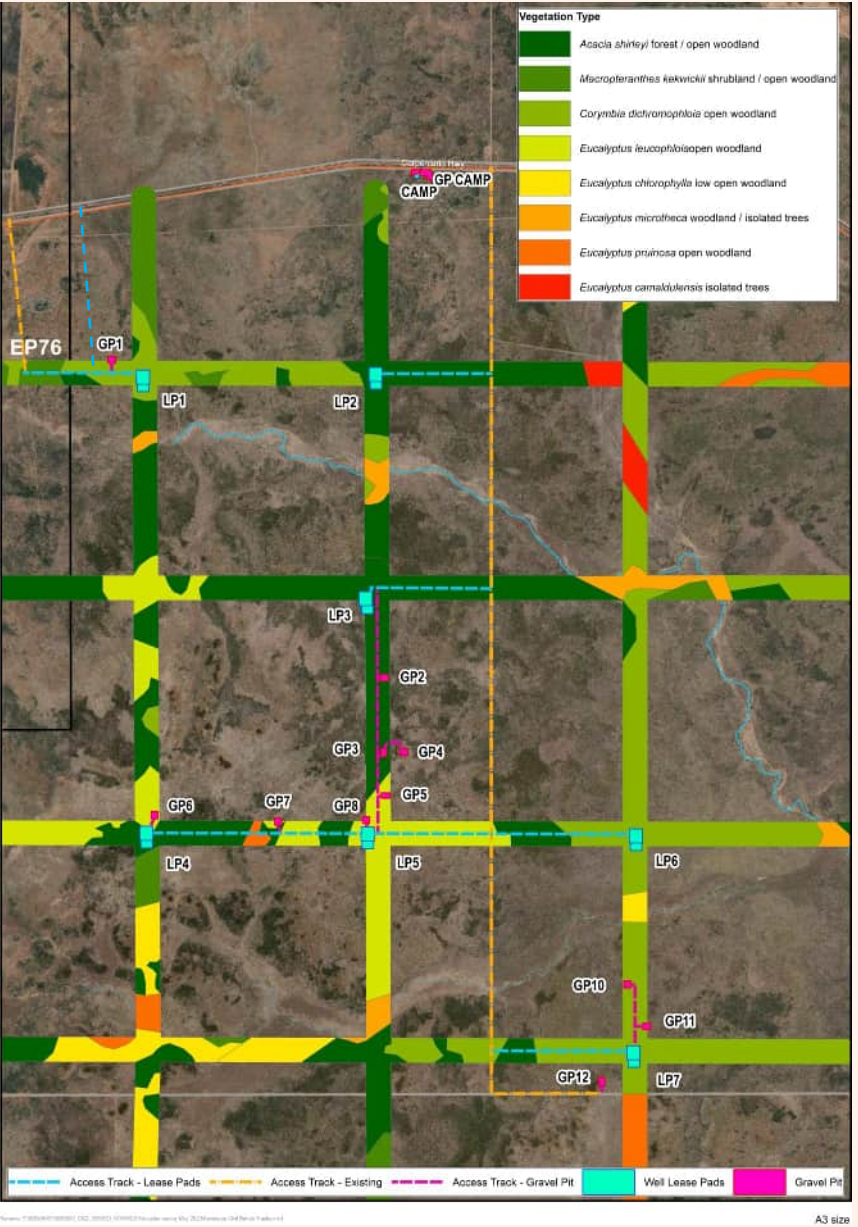
Rehabilitation Risks			
Key Risks		Controls	
Drought — impacting the establishment of rehabilitated vegetation		- Time rehabilitation actions to coincide with the beginning of the wet season, to ensure access to the site and maximise the establishment period of vegetation over the wet season - Re-spread topsoil across the site to utilise the local seed bank - Ongoing monitoring to identify if further seed inputs are required - Collection of seed from the local area to ensure seed stock is suited to the climatic conditions of the site.	
Fire—impacting revegetation		- Establish a mix of perennial and annual grass species - Establish a mix of re-sprouter (eg. <i>Eucalypt spp.</i> and <i>Corymbia spp.</i>) and re-seeder species (eg. <i>Acacia spp.</i>) - Ongoing monitoring to determine fire impacts on revegetation. - Ongoing monitoring to determine if further seed inputs are required	
Grazing —impacting revegetation		- Establish a mix of perennial and annual grass species - Re-spread timber with top soil - Ongoing monitoring to determine grazing impacts on revegetation. - Ongoing monitoring to determine if further seed inputs are required - Ongoing monitoring to determine if fencing is required	
Exposed Ground — leading to an increase in weed establishment and/or erosion		- Remove windrows and topsoils - Respread of topsoil and vegetated matter across the site - Annual weed surveys of rehabilitated area once rehabilitation is established - Control of any weed incursions	
Final Success Criteria			
Canopy Cover (%)	- A minimum of 10-20% canopy cover for open woodland community. - It is noted that Eucalypt woodlands will recover faster than the Lancewood/Bullwaddy community, however should have signs of regrowth following rehabilitation and within 12-18 months after rainfall.		
Ground Cover (%)	- Minimum 20% ground cover using locally available material including reserved topsoil/ cleared vegetation before the onset of the first wet season. - A minimum of 20% ground foliage cover and 30% diversity to be achieved within the first 12 months and maintained for at least 3 years following rehabilitation. Success will be dependent on minimised cattle movements and rainfall.		
Creek Crossings	All existing access track creek crossings will be maintained to the original condition.		
Erosion	Less than 5 % erosion should be evident after the first 12 months and no subsidence or erosion should be evident for at least 5 years after completion.		
Weeds	No establishment of weed species declared under the Northern Territory Weeds Management Act.		
Hazardous materials and waste	All hazardous material and waste removed from site upon completion of works to licensed landfill facilities or recycling facilities.		
Safety for humans and wildlife	- Rehabilitation of disturbance areas should be similar in landform to the surrounding area. No steep slopes or barriers to remain on site that endanger either wildlife or humans - Removal of all surface facilities including fencing (star pickets/fencing wire)		
Monitoring Program and Schedule			
Rehabilitation Stage	Timing	Method	Measurable attributes
Preliminary Assessment	6 to 9 Months post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Establish 14 permanent 100m x 4m woody species transects (1 per 2 km of access track) with photo monitoring point/s, include 2 analogue sites in nearby undisturbed vegetation community. - Collect 1 x 1 m ground cover quadrats every 10 m along transect. - Transects to be randomly selected with start and end marked with star picket.	Measurable attributes compared with analogue sites. - Indication of seed germination and plant establishment rates. - Vegetation cover (species and abundance). - Land condition (e.g. erosion canopy cover, ground cover, habitat quality). - Weed presence (species and density). - Disturbance (fire and feral animal/cattle) - Incidental observations from surrounding area.
Early Rehabilitation	Years 1, 2 and 3 post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Monitoring to be undertaken using permanent transects. - Collect data as per preliminary methods. - Compare results from previous assessment to determine if require additional management inputs (i.e. seeding, stabilisation). - Review success criteria.	- Early assessment of rehabilitation will determine attributes of woody plants in each 100m x 4m transect. - Including assessment of species, Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (>1.5cm) and height (>2m), in addition to parameters described within the preliminary assessment.
Long-Term Rehabilitation	Annually until final success criteria has been met, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Monitoring to be undertaken using permanent transects. - Collect data as per preliminary methods. - Compare results from previous assessment to determine if require additional management inputs (i.e. seeding, stabilisation). - Review success criteria.	Long-term assessment will determine establishment, recruitment and growth rate attributes of plant species, in addition to parameters described during Early Rehabilitation stage.

Civil Construction Gravel Pits — EP136

Rehabilitation Plan 2022/2025

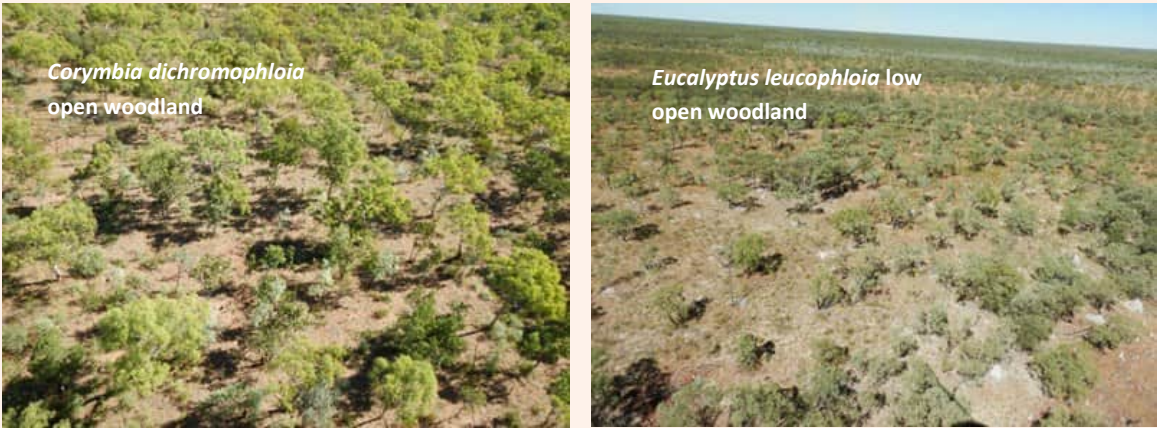
Located: Tanumbirini & Beetaloo Station

Location of EP136— Civil Construction Area, Tanumbirini & Beetaloo Station	
Property land uses	Gas exploration and cattle grazing
Post Activity Rehabilitation Aim and Objectives	
Site management aim	The aim is to rehabilitate any part of the land affected by the Regulated Petroleum Activity to a safe condition consistent with industry standards and in consultation with Landholder.
Rehabilitation objectives	The rehabilitation objective is to provide a stable land form, which supports a resilient self-sustaining vegetation community that can withstand impacts including fire and cattle grazing and is safe to humans and wildlife, whilst utilising appropriate site infrastructure for ongoing pastoral activities (i.e. access tracks, water bores, fencing and laydown areas).



This Site Specific Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared for Sweetpea to remediate and rehabilitate following completion of the planned exploration activities. This Plan should be read in conjunction with the Overarching *Environmental Management Plan and Emergency Response Plans* for Sweetpea’s operations in the Beetaloo Basin. — Appendix J | Version 4 | July 2022

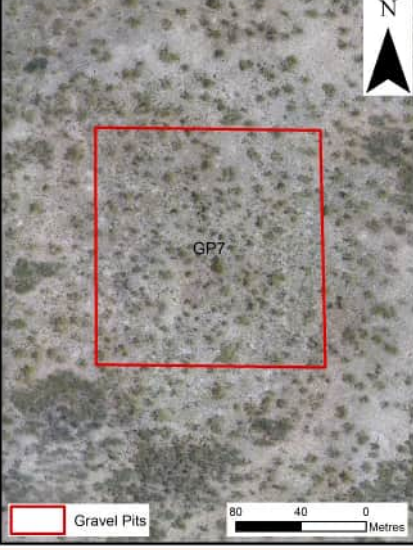
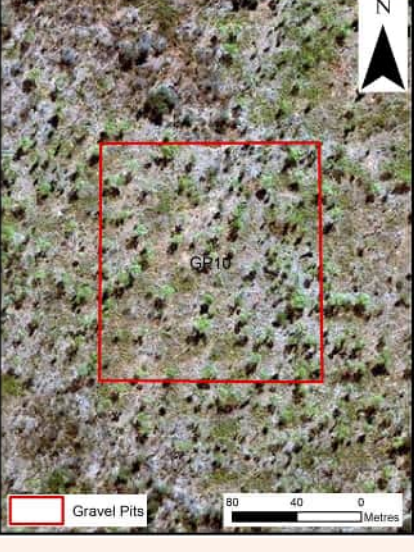
Rehabilitation Officer	Contact Details		Name	
Site Environmental Summary				
Vegetation community	Survey sites	Descriptions	Canopy cover (%)	Ground cover (%)
<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> open woodland	GP4, GP10	<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> +- <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> mid-high open woodland with +- <i>Terminalia canescens</i> mid-storey over <i>Triodia bitextura</i> hummock grassland or <i>Chrysopogon sp.</i> and <i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> tussock grassland	5-20	5-30
<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> low open woodland	GP7, GP6, GP7, G12	<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> and <i>Erythrophleum chlorostachys</i> mid-high open woodland over <i>Eulalia aurea</i> and <i>Sorghum timorense</i> tussock grassland	5-20	5-40
<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> open woodland	GP1, GP2, GP3, GP5, GP8, GP11	<i>Corymbia dichromophloia</i> and <i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i> mid high open woodland, over <i>Acacia wickhamii</i> low open shrubland and <i>Triodia bitextura</i> mid high open tussock grassland	5-20	5-30



Rehabilitation Strategy		
Parameters	Methods	Objective
Vegetation	- Implement progressive rehabilitation in the first wet season following completion of gravel pit activities. - Implement rehabilitation of gravel pits upon cessation of use. - Disturbed areas to be allowed to naturally regenerate or revegetate on completion of Regulated Activity. - All compacted areas to be ripped and scarified to promote regeneration of vegetation, this may require assistance through spread of native seed stock. Where possible, native seed stock would be supplied by local Indigenous suppliers.	- Establish vegetation to be consistent to adjacent vegetation (species richness, cover and structure), unless agreement with landowner and Regulator for alternative use. - The type of ground cover applied to completed earthworks to be compatible with the anticipated long-term land use, environmental risk, and site rehabilitation measures.
Ground cover	- Previously removed vegetation and topsoil will be uniformly respread over disturbed area to assist with rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed-bearing topsoil, as well as reducing erosion. - If required, additional native seed mix from the area could be respread to speed up rehabilitation process.	
Landform stability	All windrows are to be removed as soon as practicable.	

Rehabilitation Risks	
Key Risks	Controls
Drought — impacting the establishment of rehabilitated vegetation	- Time rehabilitation actions to coincide with the beginning of the wet season, to ensure access to the site and maximise the establishment period of vegetation over the wet season - Re-spread topsoil across the site to utilise the local seed bank - Ongoing monitoring to identify if further seed inputs are required - Collection of seed from the local area to ensure seed stock is suited to the climatic conditions of the site.
Fire —impacting revegetation	- Establish a mix of perennial and annual grass species - Establish a mix of re-sprouter (eg. <i>Eucalypt spp.</i> and <i>Corymbia spp.</i>) and re-seeder species (eg. <i>Acacia spp.</i>) - Ongoing monitoring to determine fire impacts on revegetation. - Ongoing monitoring to determine if further seed inputs are required
Grazing —impacting revegetation	- Establish a mix of perennial and annual grass species - Re-spread timber with top soil - Ongoing monitoring to determine grazing impacts on revegetation. - Ongoing monitoring to determine if further seed inputs are required - Ongoing monitoring to determine if fencing is required
Exposed Ground — leading to an increase in weed establishment and/or erosion	- Remove windrows and topsoils - Respread of topsoil and vegetated matter across the site - Annual weed surveys of rehabilitated area once rehabilitation is established - Control of any weed incursions
Final Success Criteria	
Canopy Cover (%)	- A minimum of 10-20% canopy cover for open woodland community. - It is noted that Eucalypt woodlands will recover faster than the Lancewood/Bullwaddy community, however should have signs of regrowth following rehabilitation and within 12-18 months after rainfall.
Ground Cover (%)	- Minimum 20% ground cover using locally available material including reserved topsoil/ cleared vegetation before the onset of the first wet season. - A minimum of 20% ground foliage cover and 30% diversity to be achieved within the first 12 months and maintained for at least 3 years following rehabilitation. Success will be dependent on minimised cattle movements and rainfall.
Erosion	Less than 5 % erosion should be evident after the first 12 months and no subsidence or erosion should be evident for at least 5 years after completion.
Weeds	No establishment of weed species declared under the Northern Territory Weeds Management Act.
Hazardous materials and waste	All hazardous material and waste removed from site upon completion of works to licensed landfill facilities or recycling facilities.
Safety for humans and wildlife	- Rehabilitation of disturbance areas should be similar in landform to the surrounding area. No steep slopes or barriers to remain on site that endanger either wildlife or humans - Removal of all surface facilities including fencing (star pickets/fencing wire)

Monitoring Program and Schedule			
Rehabilitation Stage	Timing	Method	Measurable attributes
Preliminary Assessment	6 to 9 Months post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Establish 11 permanent 100m x 4m woody species transects (one per gravel pit), with photo monitoring point/s, include 2 analogue sites in nearby undisturbed vegetation community. - Collect 1 x 1 m ground cover quadrats every 10 m along transect. - Transects to be randomly selected with start and end marked with star picket.	- Measurable attributes compared with analogue sites. - Indication of seed germination and plant establishment rates. - Vegetation cover (species and abundance). - Land condition (e.g. erosion canopy cover, ground cover, habitat quality). - Weed presence (species and density). - Disturbance (fire and feral animal/cattle) - Incidental observations from surrounding area.
Early Rehabilitation	Years 1, 2 and 3 post rehabilitation, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Monitoring to be undertaken using permanent transects. - Collect data as per preliminary methods. - Compare results from previous assessment to determine if require additional management inputs (i.e. seeding, stabilisation). - Review success criteria.	- Early assessment of rehabilitation will determine attributes of woody plants in each 100m x 4m transect. - Including assessment of species, Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) (>1.5cm) and height (>2m), in addition to parameters described within the preliminary assessment.
Long-Term Rehabilitation	Annually until final success criteria has been met, end of wet season survey (February to June).	- Monitoring to be undertaken using permanent transects. - Collect data as per preliminary methods. - Compare results from previous assessment to determine if require additional management inputs (i.e. seeding, stabilisation). - Review success criteria.	Long-term assessment will determine establishment, recruitment and growth rate attributes of plant species, in addition to parameters described during Early Rehabilitation stage.

 Civil Construction Gravel Pits — EP136 Rehabilitation Plan 2022/2025 Located: Tanumbirini Station	Pre-Disturbance Imagery of each Proposed Gravel Pit Area and Accommodation Camp Area		
Gravel Pit 1 (Imagery: HiResSat, 0.75m Pixels, Aug 2019) 	Gravel Pit 2 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020) 	Gravel Pit 3 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020) 	Gravel Pit 4 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020) 
Gravel Pit 5 (Imagery: HiResSat, 0.75m Pixels, Aug 2019) 	Gravel Pit 6 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020) 	Gravel Pit 7 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020) 	Gravel Pit 8 (Imagery: Drone Captured, 2.75cm Pixels, Nov 2020) 
Gravel Pit 10 (Imagery: HiResSat, 0.75m Pixels, Aug 2019) 	Gravel Pit 11 (Imagery: HiResSat, 0.75m Pixels, Aug 2019) 	Gravel Pit 12 (Imagery: HiResSat, 0.75m Pixels, Aug 2019) 	Gravel Pit Camp (Imagery DigitalGlobe 2020) 

Appendix K

Emergency Response Plan

Appendix K Emergency Response Plan



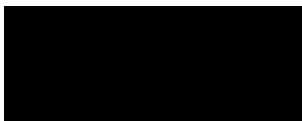
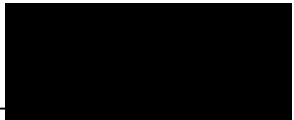
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

TAMBORAN RESOURCES LIMITED INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM		
DOCUMENT TITLE:	Emergency Management Procedure	
DOCUMENT NO:	TRL-HSE-PR-08	REVISION NO: 0
DOCUMENT CUSTODIAN:	Project Manager	REVISION DATE: 09-Dec-2021

REVISION

Revision No.	Revised By	Revision Justification	Revision Date
A	N Merdith/M Jenkins	Draft issued for review	15-Oct-2021
B	M Jenkins	Review by DB / FT	09-Dec-2021
0	M Jenkins	Issued	09-Dec-2021

DOCUMENT APPROVAL

APPROVALS	Responsibility	Signed
Approved	Ensure this document is consistent with the Project objectives, compliant with regulation and provides a clear overview of the management systems and processes under which the Project will be executed.	 Mark Jenkins Project Manager
CONCURRENCE	Responsibility	Signed
Accepted	Review document to ensure it is consistent with the Company planned activities and operations.	 Jaime Lopez Operations Team Manager
Accepted	As the ultimate owner of the Emergency Management Procedure.	 Faron Thibodeaux COO

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Attention: Mark Jenkins
Level 3, 1138 Hay Street
West Perth 6005
Email: mjenkins@aztechwc.com.au

This document will be revised:

- when there is a significant change to the Project scope that impacts the execution plan and it is not reasonably captured within the existing document;
- when there is a significant change to the applicable Legislation;
- when there is a significant change in the systems and processes under which operations are conducted;
- if it becomes technically out-dated;
- if it is unable to provide the level of assurance required to safeguard the safety and health of personnel including employees, contractors or visitors, or sound environmental practices;
- every two years where the project is ongoing or if no revision for other reason occurs prior.

Should any recipient become aware of any required change or correction, please photocopy this page, the relevant page(s) requiring changes, note corrections, scan and e-mail them to the document Custodian at the address provided above.

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Chief Operating Officer	Tamboran Resources Limited
Operations Team Manager	Tamboran Resources Limited

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	6
1.1. Purpose	6
1.2. Scope	6
1.3. Crisis and Emergency Management Structure	6
2. Roles and Responsibilities	8
3. Abbreviations.....	9
4. Emergency Management Principles.....	9
4.1. What is an Emergency.....	9
4.2. PPRR (Prevent, Prepare, Respond, Recover).....	10
4.3. Emergency Priorities	10
4.4. Organisational Principles.....	10
4.5. Management Principles	11
5. Prevention - Emergency Risk Management.....	11
6. Preparation	12
6.1. Emergency Response Organisation	12
6.2. EMT Room	17
6.3. Site Specific ERP	17
6.4. Project Emergency Response Interface Plan	17
6.5. Emergency Response Contact List.....	17
6.6. Site Based Medical Resources	17
6.7. Medivac.....	18
6.8. Communications	18
6.9. Training and Competency	18
6.10. Exercises.....	18
7. Response.....	19
7.1. Emergency Classification, Notification and Activation.....	19
7.2. Stand-down	22
7.3. Records.....	22
8. Recovery	22
8.1. After Action Review.....	22
8.2. Investigation.....	22
9. Continual Improvement	22
Appendix A. SITREP FORM	23
Appendix B. EMT Leader Checklist.....	24
Appendix C. HSE Checklist	25
Appendix D. Public Information and Liaison Checklist	26
Appendix E. Operations Checklist	27

Appendix F. Planning Checklist	28
Appendix G. Logistics Checklist.....	29
Appendix H. Administration / Log Keeper Checklist.....	30

List of Figures

Figure 1. Crisis and Emergency Management Structure	7
Figure 2. Emergency Response Organisation	12
Figure 3. Emergency Response Communication Lines	13
Figure 4: Emergency Activation Pathway	20

List of Tables

Table 1. Roles and responsibilities	8
Table 2. Abbreviations	9
Table 3. EMT positions	15
Table 4. Role specific training requirements.....	18
Table 5. Emergency levels, notification and activation.....	21

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose

This Emergency Management Procedure (EMP) describes the process Tamboran Resources (TRL) applies for the prevention of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergency situations. The EMP supports the implementation of Element 4.4 Emergency Preparedness and Response of the Health, Safety, and Environment Management System (HSEMS).

The purpose of the EMP is to:

- Establish the principles of emergency management applied by the Company
- Describe the emergency risk management process
- Describe how the Company will prepare for emergencies
- Describe the functions of the office-based emergency management teams and how they respond to site-based emergencies
- Identify the process for emergency classification and notification
- Provide guidance on the recovery from an emergency

The EMP supports the site-specific emergency response plan (ERP), through a project specific emergency response interface document (ERIP) when required, and should be read in conjunction with the approved Spill Management Plan (SMP). Emergency response documentation may be requested by the Department of Primary Industry and Resources (DPIR) under the *Code of Practice: Onshore Petroleum Activities in the Northern Territory*.

The EMP is not intended to be an infallible rule book to be used in lieu of sound judgement based on the knowledge and experience of the organisation's emergency management organisation and on the particular circumstances in any given area or situation.

1.2. Scope

This procedure applies to all offices and operations managed under the Tamboran Resources HSEMS.

The immediate site based emergency response is described in the site specific ERP. Where site operations are under the HSEMS of a Lead Contractor then bridging arrangements and interfaces must be agreed to and documented in an ERIP.

Crisis management, being Tamboran's strategic response to a significant event, is covered under the Crisis Management Plan TRL-HSE-PL-03.

1.3. Crisis and Emergency Management Structure

The overall Tamboran Crisis and Emergency Management System applies across the company and through all lines of business. It is a three-tiered structure as shown in Figure 1 with:

- An Emergency Response Team (ERT) or First Responders at each facility or site. This may be provided by Tamboran, a contractor or may be local emergency services.
- An office-based Emergency Management Team (EMT) lead by the Tamboran Project Manager.

09-Dec-21	TRL-HSE-PR-08.0	6 of 30
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- The Tamboran Crisis Management Team (CMT) lead by the Tamboran COO.
- Support teams may be activated to assist the Emergency Management Team or the Crisis Management Team with specialist functions e.g., IT Disaster Recovery, Media, Human Resources and Trauma Counselling, etc.

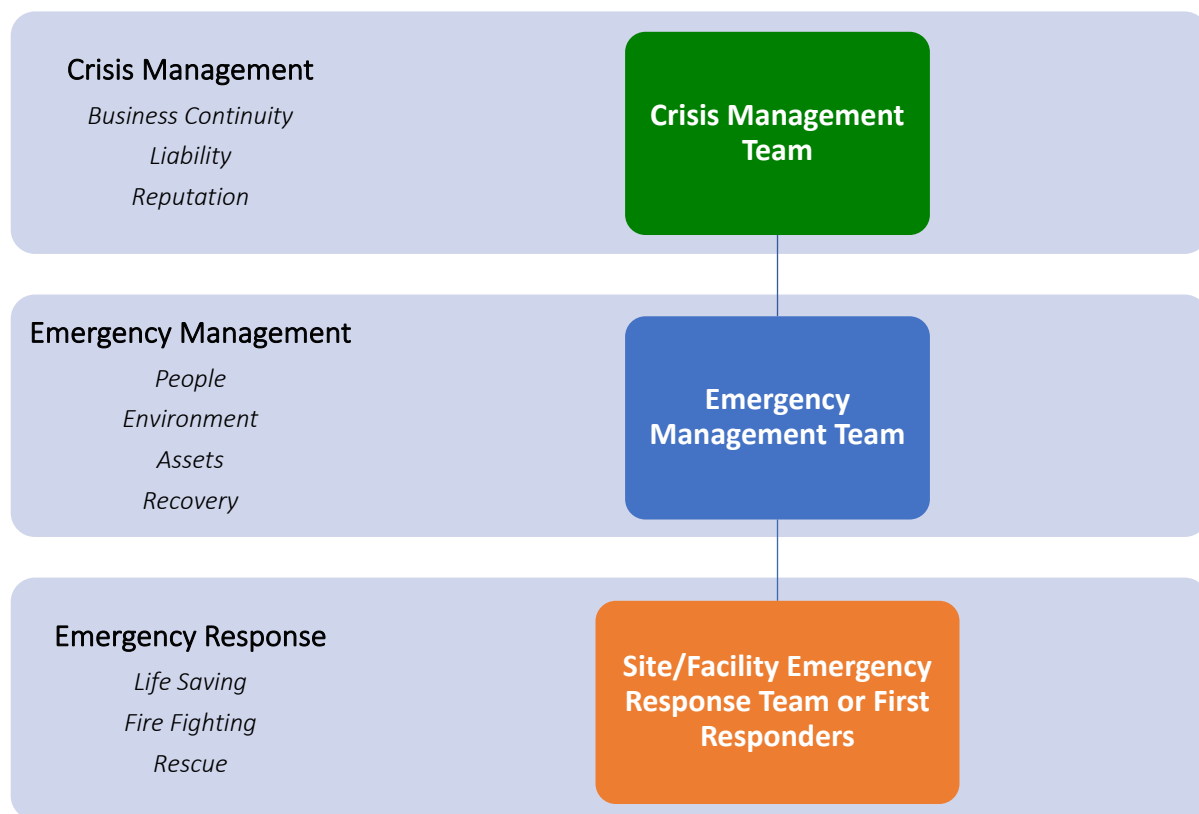


Figure 1. Crisis and Emergency Management Structure

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 1. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
COO	• Ensure the implementation of this procedure at all levels of the business • Ensure appropriate resources are available • Monitor compliance with this procedure
HSE Manager	• Responsible for the ongoing development, maintenance and revision of this procedure • Measure and report on compliance with this procedure
Project Manager / Operations Team Manager	• Ensure the implementation of this procedure within the project/operations team • Ensure statutory reporting is carried out as required • Ensure personnel have appropriate competency to fulfil their emergency management role
All personnel	• Comply with the requirements of the EMP as they apply to their position • Follow all instructions during an emergency

3. ABBREVIATIONS

Table 2. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AAR	After Action Review
CMT	Crisis Management Team
DPIR	Department of Primary Industry and Resources
EMP	Emergency Management Procedure (this document)
EMT	Emergency Management Team
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERIP	Emergency Response Interface Plan
ERO	Emergency Response Officer (Tamboran Operations Superintendent)
ERT	Emergency Response Team
OSC	On-Scene Commander
MAE	Major Accident Event
PIC	Person-in-Charge
PPRR	Prevent Prepare Respond Recover
TPC	Third Party Contractor
SITREP	Situation Report (refer Appendix A)
SMP	Spill Management Plan

4. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

4.1. What is an Emergency

For the purpose of this procedure an emergency is a situation that harms (or threatens to harm) people, property or the environment *and* requires:

- Urgent action
- Fast decision making
- A response that is non-routine and requires the activation of additional resources or processes - in the workplace this will trigger activation of the site ERP
- May require support of outside agencies

Not all incidents¹ are emergencies - a workplace injury that is managed through normal injury management procedures is not an emergency although calling an ambulance would be. And not all emergencies are incidents - the response to an impending severe weather is based on the threat of an incident.

4.2. PPRR (Prevent, Prepare, Respond, Recover)

The emergency management is based on the following systematic approach

- **Prevent** emergencies occurring – risk management activities to eliminate the hazard or reduce the risk, largely focused on the right side of the bowtie/mitigation controls
- **Prepare** for the emergencies – the development of plans (including this EMP), training, exercises
- **Respond** effectively to emergencies - all the things we activate in the event of an emergency
- **Recover** quickly from emergencies - returning things to how they were before the event or, at least, to a level of satisfactory function, and actions taken to minimise the risk of recurrence

Note that these phases are not a linear sequence; both prevention and preparation are ongoing and recovery activities can commence during an ongoing response.

4.3. Emergency Priorities

In an emergency it may be necessary to prioritise the response in the following order, better known as PEAR, People, Environment, Assets, Reputation

1. P - Safety of people
2. E - Protection of the environment
3. A – Safeguarding assets and commercial interests (business continuity)
4. R - Reputation

To achieve the first priority of protecting people it may be necessary to take actions that will have a detrimental effect on the environment and/or assets.

4.4. Organisational Principles

Industry experience has shown that the emergency response organisation is most successful when the following key organisational concepts and principles are applied:

- Use of a single, integrated organisation to manage the response
- Organisation by function, i.e. Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics
- Establishment of clear, hierarchical reporting relationships – a chain of command (a series of command and control positions in hierarchical order of authority) and a unity of command (each person within emergency management organisation reports to one and only one designated person).
- Maintaining a modular and scalable organisation, ensuring it is appropriately sized to achieve the response objectives.

¹ The term “incident management” is often used to describe the response activities although in the US it describes broader emergency management. Emergency is the term used in the Australian legislation and by regulators. It is also a term well understood in the workplace as distinct from incident reporting and investigation. As such, the term emergency is used in this procedure.

4.5. Management Principles

The emergency management system is based on the following management principles:

- Ensuring an objectives-driven response
- Formulation of an Action Plan
- Use of common and consistent terminology
- Maintaining a manageable span of control where each manager/supervisor has 3 to 8 (preferably 5) direct reports
- Coordination of equipment, personnel resources and communication.

5. PREVENTION - EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT

Emergency risk management is part of the standard risk management process described in Risk Management Procedure [TRL-HSE-PR-01] although the focus is more on mitigation controls or the right-hand side of the bowtie.

Mitigation controls are identified at the HAZID stage and recorded in the Risk Register. The HAZID and/or subsequent Major Accident Event (MAE) analysis will identify the need for further detailed emergency risk management studies such as fire and explosion analysis or dispersion study. The HAZID should also identify, or note actions to identify, external support, such as medivac capability and well control specialists, and the level of site response, such as firefighting, rescue and first aid/medical resources.

Where critical controls are identified, performance standards and a system of assurance must be established.

The following events will be considered during the HAZID (not exhaustive):

- Injured person requiring a medivac
- Mass casualties
- Infectious disease/pandemic
- Fatality
- Fire at well site
- Fire at camp
- Loss of well control
- H₂S release
- Significant hazardous substance spill
- Motor vehicle accident offsite
- Lost load in transit
- Missing person
- Aircraft incident
- Bushfire
- Flood and severe weather

6. PREPARATION

6.1. Emergency Response Organisation

The emergency response organisation and communications lines that are implemented by Tamboran are represented in Figures 2 and 3.

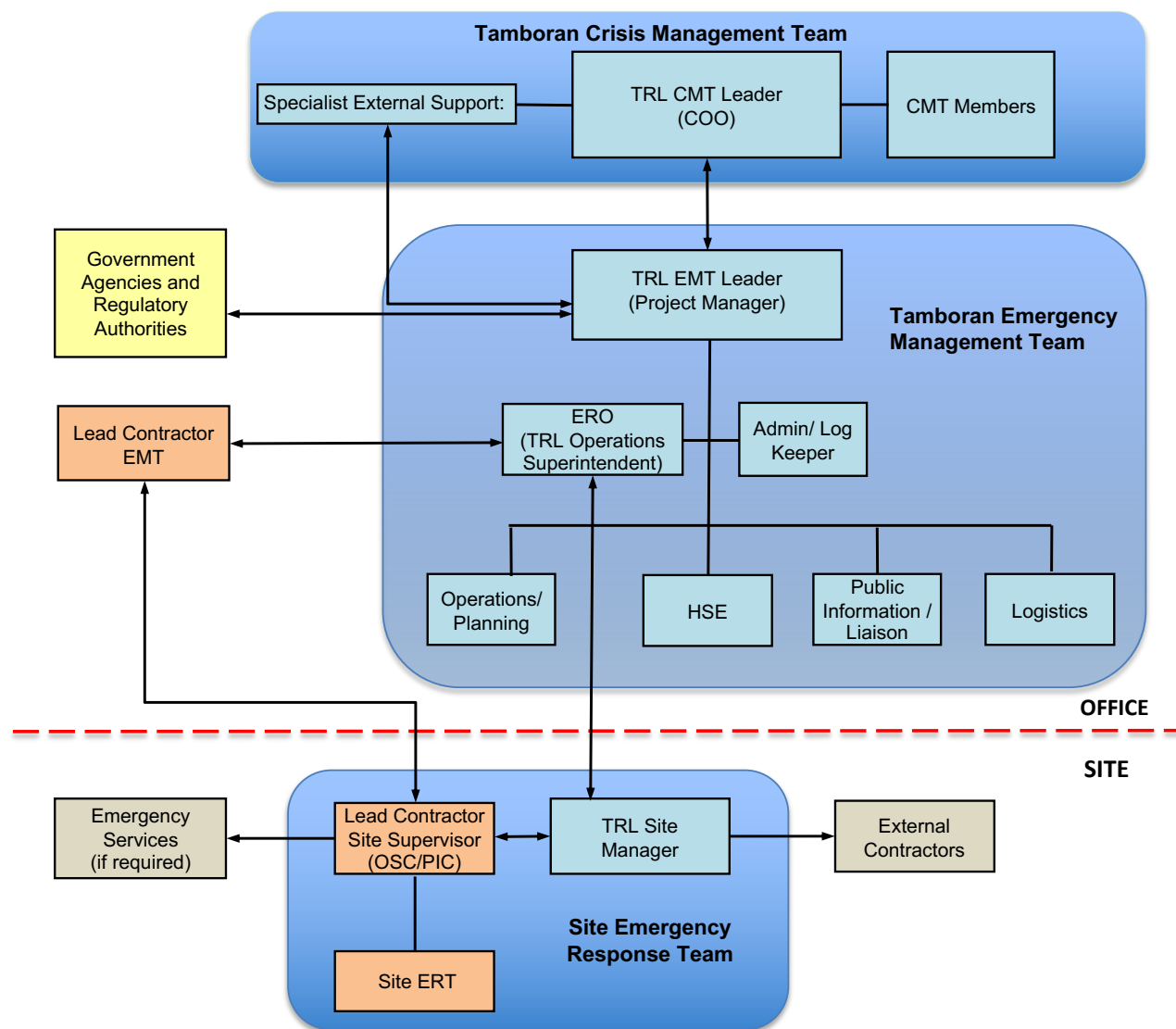


Figure 2. Emergency Response Organisation

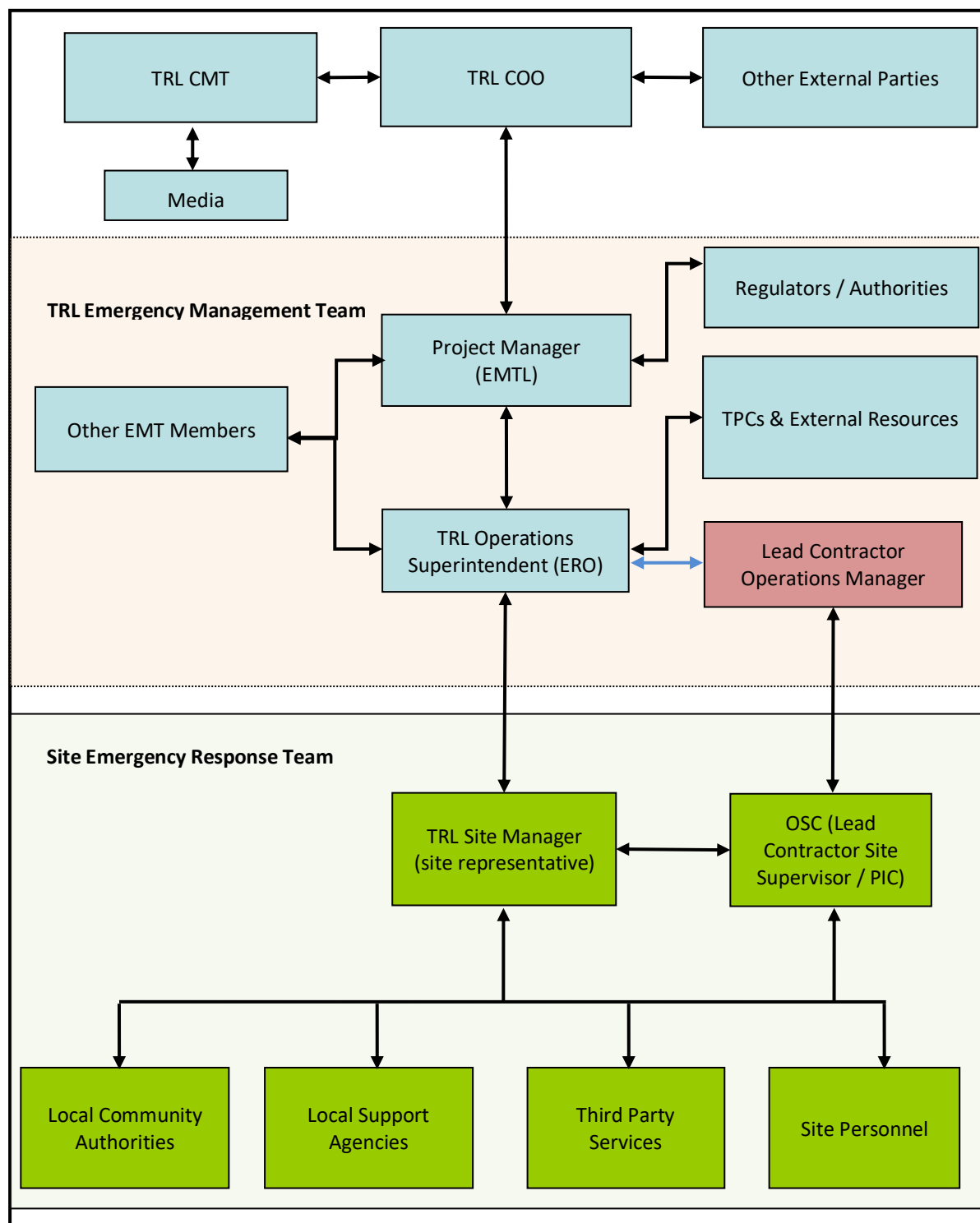


Figure 3. Emergency Response Communication Lines

6.1.1. Site Based Emergency Response Team

The On Scene Commander (OSC) (normally the PIC at a site) is responsible for the declaring of, and immediate management of emergencies, the safety of all personnel on site, the direction of the ERT, and coordination with external resources such as medivac services.

The ERT provides the resources to battle the emergency situation, such as firefighting, rescue and first aid/medical support. Because remote sites do not have access to external emergency services, the ERT must be able to deal with an emergency until casualties are safely evacuated and all personnel are removed from any further threat of harm or the emergency situation is brought under control.

Where the site is under the day-to-day management control of a Lead Contractor, for example during drilling operations, the site-based response is under the control of the contractor's system and the OSC and ERT will be the contractor's personnel. In this case the Tamboran Site Manager will be the communications link between the site and the EMT.

External agencies, such as NT Police, may assume overall control of the site on arrival. For emergencies occurring outside of immediate site control, such as missing persons, motor vehicle accidents on public roads and aircraft incidents, the NT Police will control the on-scene response, while bushfires are managed by Bushfire NT.

6.1.2. Emergency Management Team

The purpose of the EMT is to:

- Provide direct technical and logistics support to the OSC
- Provide the OSC with the approvals required to increase resources, both strategic, tactical, or human resources as determined by the OSC and agreed with the EMTL
- Improve resource coordination and communications
- Facilitate the cooperation and integration of responding organisations
- Liaise with the DPIR
- Mobilise specialist resources such as well control or waste management
- Manage immediate HR issues such as medivac'd personnel
- Manage logistics in the case of evacuation
- Develop and coordinate the release of information on the situation and response efforts to the CMTL (Crisis Management Team Lead) or COO. The CMTL or COO will be responsible for approving and directing the release of any information or statements to the media.
- Record and document the emergency response

The size and make-up of the EMT is determined by the EMT Leader and must be fit for purpose and based on the size, complexity, and time frame of the emergency situation. In many emergencies the EMT make-up may change through the course of the emergency.

The roles and responsibilities of the EMT members are described in Table 3. With a smaller EMT mobilisation, members will fill more than one role. Detailed role specific checklists are attached as appendices.

Table 3. EMT positions

Role	Responsibilities
EMT Leader (EMTL)	• Activates the EMT and establishes make-up • Notify the CMT Leader if required • Establish incident response objectives and strategies to be followed • Establish immediate priorities • Initiate, maintain and control the communications process within the organisation • Assess the status of the response • Approve, implement, and evaluate the Incident Action Plan • Coordinate activity for all EMT members • Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources • Authorise the release of information through the Public Information Officer • Order demobilisation of the incident when appropriate and stand down EMT • Ensure completion of incident after-action reports
Emergency Response Operations Officer (ERO)	• Provide the primary communications interface between the Site and the EMT • Assist the TRL Site Manager and OSC in the execution of the Project ERP and effective onsite response. • Advise on all tactical response operations to achieve key priorities such as safety, source control, oil spill response, fire containment and the protection of the environment and property • Supervise the execution of the operations portion of the Incident Action Plan • Coordination of simultaneous operations (SIMOPS) • Provide progress SITREP to the EMT Leader
HSE	• Monitoring on-scene safety conditions and developing measures to ensure the safety of all response personnel • Ensuring fatigue management, drug and alcohol and other policies are maintained • Ensure mandatory HSE reporting occurs • Ensure information is collected and maintained for subsequent incident investigation • Provide assistance to EMT and overall assurance for emergency response process • Provide risk assessment expertise during Incident Action Plan development

Role	Responsibilities
Public Information and Liaison	- Responsible for all interaction between EMT, and with the approval of the CMTL and COO, the news media and the public - Develops and coordinates the release of information on the situation and response efforts including communication to family members as required during an incident or emergency event - Primary contact person for representatives of stakeholder organisations (other than HSE Regulator) - Establishes and coordinates inter-organisational contacts, and maintains a list of assisting organisations and corresponding representatives
Operations / Planning	- Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating the tactical information related to the incident - Incident log - Preparing and documenting Incident Action Plans - Provide progress SITREP (Situation reports) to the EMT Leader - Maintain a register of resources allocated or requested - Ensure proper risk assessments are conducted as required prior to complex planning events, but only when time allows; there should be no distractions when conditions require immediate decisions to be made - Develop recovery plan and strategy - Provide support services – radio, telephone, computing, document distribution and administration - Develop shift, changeover and demobilisation plan - Collect, collate and store incident records
Logistics	- Responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident response - Ensure logistics budget is submitted and approved by the CMTL/COO as soon as practical after initiation events are in progress - Estimate future service and support requirement - Facilitate establishment and maintenance of staging areas - Provide progress SITREP to the EMT Leader
Admin / Log Keeper	- Maintains accurate, up-to-date incident documents - Records, collects, and displays information about the event, response, resources, casualties and people, onto the status boards used in the EMT Room (either electronic and/or hard copy)

6.1.3. Crisis Management Team

The CMT is only activated in Level 3 emergencies (see Emergency Classification) and deals with the strategic response to an emergency, stakeholder management, business recovery and continuity.

Refer Tamboran Crisis Management Plan TRL-HSE-PL-03.

6.2. EMT Room

An EMT room will be maintained with the following resources, noting that certain response team members may be located remotely in which case they will form part of the team and work virtually:

- Projector (or large format TV)
- Hard copy of this EMP
- Hard copies of site ERPs and associated interface documents where relevant
- Site layout drawings and location maps
- Land line telephone with conference facility
- Internet access
- White board with pens and eraser
- A clock – second clock if site is in a different time zone
- Sufficient power supply for EMT members' laptops
- A means of providing 24-hour access while maintaining building security
- Access to toilets and kitchen facilities

6.3. Site Specific ERP

Site specific ERPs must be developed and implemented. The ERP must be fit for purpose, taking into consideration the location, duration, number of personnel and level of risk associated with the activity.

Note that office locations may be covered under a building ERP maintained by building management, in which case a separate ERP is not required.

6.4. Project Emergency Response Interface Plan

Where a site is under the control of a (lead) contractor's ERP, such as during drilling operations or hydraulic stimulation, an ERIP will be developed and jointly signed off, that identifies the agreed interfaces between the contractor's and Tamboran Resources' emergency response systems.

Details relating to well control, such as training requirements and drill schedule, will be documented in the well control bridging arrangements.

6.5. Emergency Response Contact List

Due to the changing nature of contact details as operations transition from one activity to another, a separate Emergency Response Contact List is maintained. This list is regularly updated and made available internally to Tamboran Resources personnel and issued to appropriate contractor personnel and stakeholders.

6.6. Site Based Medical Resources

For operations in remote locations (such as the Beetaloo Sub Basin) the site based medical resources will be based on a risk assessment for each operational stage and the level of activities and manpower resourcing on site. It will consider the need to provide acute care for several hours and the ability to transport casualties to the nearest airstrip.

6.7. Medivac

For Beetaloo Sub Basin operations a contract for medivac services must be in place or alternatively the NT CareFlight services will be utilised.

6.8. Communications

Redundant and reliable emergency response communications systems must be available. This includes having alternative back-up numbers and personnel for EMT positions. ER communications must be tested regularly. An agreed schedule will be identified in the ERIP.

6.9. Training and Competency

The level of training required depends on an individual's role within the emergency management system, previous training and experience, and the level of risk associated with the operation. Table 4 describes the minimum training requirements.

Table 4. Role specific training requirements

Role	Training
Site based teams	Described in the Lead Contractors HSEMS
EMT Members	Introductory training on emergency management concepts, terminology, organisation and response Familiarisation with role checklist Role specific training based on training needs analysis <i>Above can be achieved through EMT exercises.</i>
CMT Members	Role specific training based on training needs analysis
All personnel and visitors	Instruction in how to raise an alarm, the appropriate response to an alarm, escape routes and muster areas. <i>Above is achieved through relevant project and site inductions.</i>

6.10. Exercises

Site based drills and exercises will be defined in the ERP. Additional drills and exercises may be identified in the ERIP, the Spill Management Plan and well control procedures.

An exercise involving the EMT must be conducted prior to the commencement of each operational campaign such as drilling or hydraulic fracturing.

For normal operations an EMT exercise should be conducted annually.

7. RESPONSE

7.1. Emergency Classification, Notification and Activation

Table 5 gives guidance on the classification of emergencies and the required notification, with Figure 4 showing the activation pathway.

Note that incidents that are managed through standard operating procedures, such as small spills, injuries that can be transported using routine crew change services, and minor well kicks, are not classified as emergencies.

The decision to activate the EMT and the makeup of the team rests with the EMT Leader.

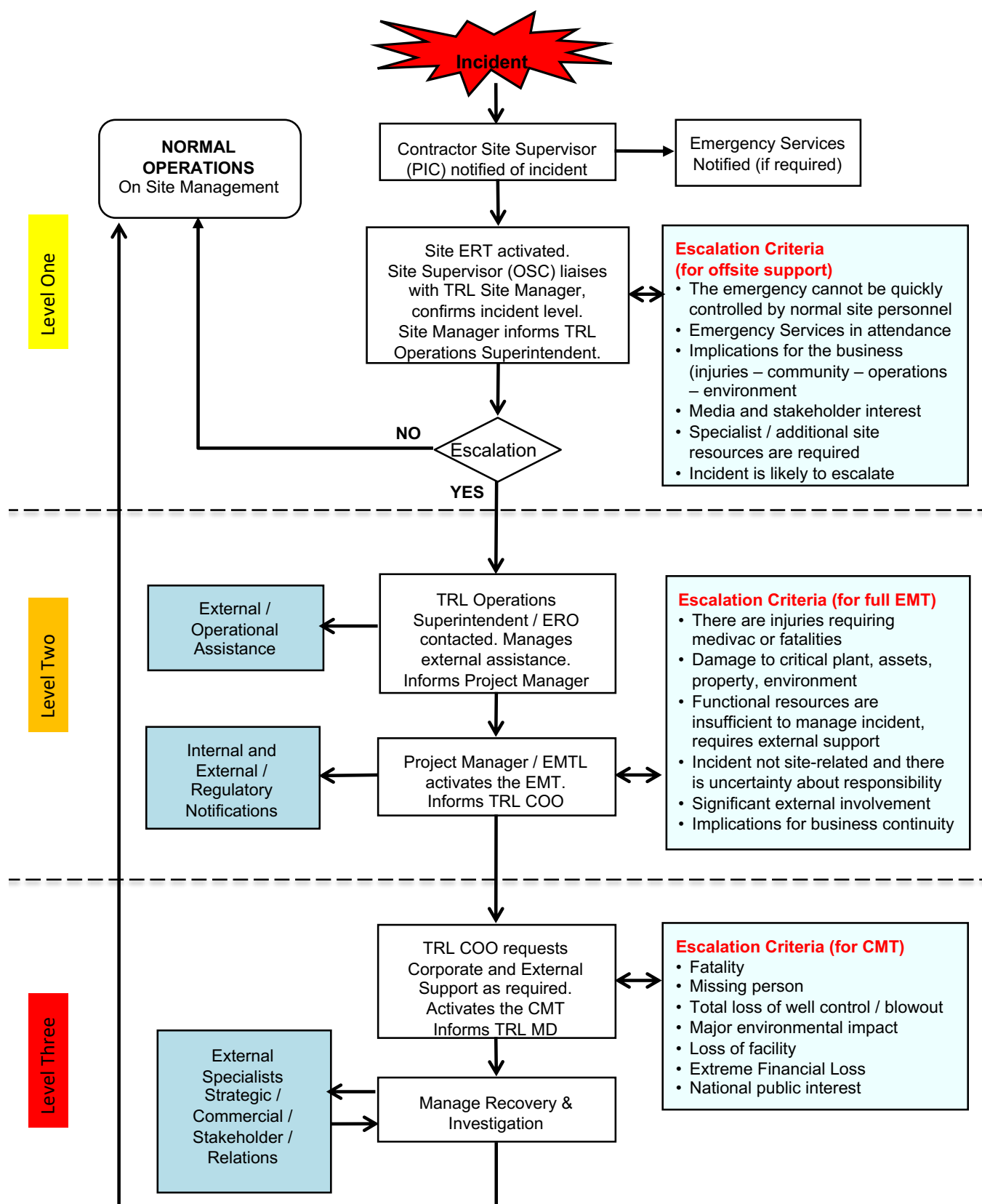


Figure 4: Emergency Activation Pathway

Table 5. Emergency levels, notification and activation

Level	Description	Examples	Notification	Activation
1	The emergency situation presents danger, but there is no immediate threat to areas outside the vicinity of the emergency. The site-based ERP is activated but does not require a response from an outside agency.	Non-urgent medivac Unplanned alarm and muster Minor fire	TRL Site Manager Operations Superintendent Regulator Pastoralist (if relevant)	Site ERT
2	A situation that could go beyond the abilities of the first responders and require the attendance of an outside emergency response agency. Impact expected to spread to or affect all parts of the facility, but not off-site.	Urgent medivac Significant release but contained on site Major fire but within capability of ERT to contain Precautionary site evacuation	As well as above Project Manager COO	EMT
3	Situation is expected to impact both within the facility and beyond the boundary A serious situation with the possibility of developing into a critical situation.	Fatality Missing person Total loss of well control (blowout) Major environmental impact beyond site boundaries National public concern	As well as above Managing Director <i>OSC to notify police immediately in case of a fatality</i>	CMT
If emergency involves a:	Regulator	Requirement	Responsibility	
Notifiable incident*	NT WorkSafe	1800 019 115	Lead Contractor	
Fatality	NT Police	Immediately on 000	PIC	
Reportable incident (Environment)*	DPIR	Within 2 hours on 1300 935 250 petroleum.operations@nt.gov.au	Tamboran Resources	
Well integrity incident	DPIR	Within 2 hours on 1300 935 250 petroleum.operations@nt.gov.au	Tamboran Resources	
*For details on notifiable and reportable incidents see Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure [TRL-HSE-PR-11]				

7.2. Stand-down

The EMT Leader will make the decision to stand-down the EMT which may occur in phases, ensuring that all relevant stakeholders are notified.

On declaring an end of the emergency response phase, a debrief should be conducted with the EMT.

7.3. Records

All EMT records, including handwritten notes, emails, SITREPs, and action plans, must be retained for 5 years.

8. RECOVERY

This phase includes activities associated with the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and returning to operations, clean-up and restoration of the environment, and the recovery of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.

The recovery phase may cover an extended period and may commence while active response is ongoing. Extended recovery activities require specific action plans to be developed.

8.1. After Action Review

The EMT Leader will hold an AAR to identify what did not work well, what did work well and what can be improved. Corrective actions from the AAR are entered in the action tracking system.

8.2. Investigation

An investigation and report will be conducted following the activation of a site's ERP other than for precautionary evacuation. See Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure (TRL-HSE-PR-11).

9. CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT

This EMP will be reviewed following any emergency response exercise involving the EMT or on activation of the EMT using information provided by the AAR and incident investigation report.

The EMP will also undergo a scheduled management review as defined in the HSEMS Manual (TRL-HSE-MS-01).

APPENDIX A. SITREP FORM

Emergency Management Situation Report Form						
Issue Date 15-Oct-21	Revision 0	Prepared By N Merdith	Approved By M Jenkins	Document No. TRL-HSE-FM-06	Page 1 of 1	

EMERGENCY SITUATION REPORT (SITREP) FORM

Take copies of this form at the outset of the emergency. Complete when updating Incident Information.

Incident Site:		Update No:		Date:		Time:	
INCIDENT TYPE							
Medivac ☐	Fire ☐	Missing Person ☐	Vehicle Collision ☐	Spill ☐			
Fatality ☐	Explosion ☐	Well Control ☐	Severe Storm ☐	Equipment Failure ☐			
Other ☐	Describe: _____						
INJURY DETAILS <i>(Do Not List Names on This Sheet – Report Verbally To EMT Leader)</i>							
No. of Fatalities:		No. of Serious Injuries:		No. of Minor Injuries:			
Causes:							
Injury Details:							
WEATHER							
Dry ☐	Wet ☐	Windy ☐	Wind Direction:		Wind Speed:		
Forecast:							
IMPACT ON OPERATIONS							
Rig Damage:							
Operations Shut Down:							
Activity Impact:							
EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE MOBILISED							
Helicopters ☐	Vessels ☐	Police ☐	Govt Authorities ☐	Mutual Aid ☐			
Other ☐	Describe: _____						
RESPONSE FORWARD PLAN							
Next 30 minutes:							
Next 6 hours:							
Next 12 hours:							
LAST EXTERNAL CONTACTS							
Agency	Contact Name	Time	By Whom				
APPROVALS							
Prepared by:				Approved by:			
DISTRIBUTION							
EMT Admin ☐	Operations Superintendent ☐	Project Manager ☐					

Note: Mark any speculative information with an asterisk (*)

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APPENDIX B. EMT LEADER CHECKLIST

EMT Leader		
Phase	Activity	Check
Activation	On consultation with OSC / TRL Site Manager and Operations Team Manager establish the emergency level – determine if the pastoralist should be informed and if so, when	
	Level 2 - Activate EMT and determine composition	
	Level 3 - Notify CMT Leader	
	Record personal log of events	
Response	Assign EMT roles – allocate tasks and monitor performance	
	Establish communications with lead contractor	
	Establish, review and update objectives	
	Establish EMT timeout and briefing schedule	
	Ensure regulator notification(s) occur – if pastoralist needs to be informed, ensure it occurs	
	Review and approve incident action plans	
	Mobilise additional resources/personnel as required	
	Mobilise incident investigation as required	
	Authorise the release of information through the Public Information Officer	
	Initiate development of recovery strategy	
	Provide regular updates to CMT	
	Prepare shift handover	
Stand down	Review closed-out and outstanding actions	
	Notify CMT Leader, support teams, contractors of intent to declare end of emergency response	
	Stand down EMT members as required	
	Declare end of emergency response phase	
	Conduct debrief/AAR and ensure lessons are shared and corrective actions assigned	
	Provide all records and log sheets to Administration Officer	
	Ensure all records are appropriately filed	

APPENDIX C. HSE CHECKLIST

HSE		
Phase	Activity	Check
Activation	Mobilise to EMT room on activation	
	Record personal log of events	
	Receive briefing from EMT Leader	
	Review event classification and notification process	
Response	Monitoring on-scene safety conditions and assist in developing measures to ensure the safety of all response personnel, including planned activities	
	Ensure mandatory HSE reporting occurs	
	Ensuring fatigue management, drug and alcohol and other policies are maintained	
	Provide risk assessment expertise during Incident Action Plan development	
	Review the Incident Action Plan for safety implications	
	Ensure information is collected and maintained for subsequent incident investigation	
	Provide HSE advice and support to EMT	
	Provide overall assurance for emergency response process	
Stand down	Complete actions, identify and report on open actions	
	Participate in debrief and AAR	
	Record actions from AAR	
	Provide all records and log sheets to Administration Officer	
	Develop follow-up reports for Regulator	
	Support ongoing investigation	
	Advise and support ongoing monitoring	

APPENDIX D. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND LIAISON CHECKLIST

Public Information and Liaison		
Phase	Activity	Check
Activation	Mobilise to EMT room on activation	
	Record personal log of events	
	Receive briefing from EMT Leader	
	Identify external communications that have already occurred	
Response	Establish contact with controlling Authority as required	
	Act as primary contact person for representatives of stakeholder organisations (other than HSE Regulator)	
	Consult with the Lead Contractor and the TPCs regarding the establishment of a response to relatives	
	Notify the employers of TPCs on location of the incident status, and update regularly.	
	Prepare media release for approval	
	Regularly update EMT on external communications	
	Liaise with CMT to ensure a coordinated media response between the two levels. Any information released to media must get approval from the CMTL and COO.	
	Ensure that all key actions are logged by Log Keeper on main events board.	
	Liaise with the Log Keeper on the collection, compilation and storage of incident related documentation.	
	Ensure that records of all press and staff briefings are given to the Log Keeper.	
Stand down	Complete actions, identify and report on open actions	
	Participate in debrief and AAR	
	Provide all records and log sheets to Administration Officer	

APPENDIX E. OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

Operations		
Phase	Activity	Check
Activation	Mobilise to EMT room on activation	
	Record personal log of events	
	Receive briefing from EMT Leader	
	Establish contact with site	
Response	Provide the primary communications interface between the Site and EMT	
	Set up a regular schedule for incoming SITREPs (situation reports) from the Site	
	Obtain the POL manifest and personnel details from the Site	
	Allocate resources for the coordination of emergency support.	
	In the event of a fatality, ensure the scene remains intact as far as practical. Initiate incident investigation in preparation for the Regulator, police and/or coroner investigations. Ensure the information requested by the authorities is recorded.	
	Direct logistical support activities	
	Advise on all tactical response operations to achieve key priorities such as safety, source control, oil spill response, fire containment and the protection of the environment and property	
	Request resources to support tactical operations through the Logistics Section	
	Coordination of simultaneous operations (SIMOPS)	
	Approve release of resources	
	Supervise the execution of the operations portion of the Incident Action Plan	
	Make or approve changes to the Incident Action Plan as necessary	
	Assess progress of the response	
	Provide SITREPs to EMT Leader	
Stand down	Review closed-out and outstanding actions	
	Complete actions, identify and report on open actions	
	Participate in debrief and AAR	
	Provide all records and log sheets to Administration Officer	
	Support ongoing investigation	

APPENDIX F. PLANNING CHECKLIST

Planning		
Phase	Activity	Check
Activation	Mobilise to EMT room on activation	
	Record personal log of events	
	Receive briefing from EMT Leader	
	Establish status of emergency and situation	
Response	Develop and communicate the Incident Action Plan within the EMT	
	Advise ERO of likely technical specialists required	
	Coordinate procurement of equipment, supplies, specialist and technical support personnel and service	
	Coordinate engineering and technical resources, and liaise with technical specialists to ensure adequate support is available for the response effort	
	Ensure proper risk assessments are conducted as required prior to complex planning events, but only when time allows; there should be no distractions when conditions require immediate decisions to be made	
	Arrange for material / equipment transportation to the Site	
	Reconcile the casualty reports and evacuees with personnel registers	
Stand down	Review closed-out and outstanding actions	
	Complete actions, identify and report on open actions	
	Participate in debrief and AAR	
	Provide all records and log sheets to Administration Officer	

APPENDIX G. LOGISTICS CHECKLIST

Logistics		
Phase	Activity	Check
Activation	Mobilise to EMT room on activation	
	Record personal log of events	
	Receive briefing from EMT Leader	
Response	Ensure logistics budget is submitted and approved by the CMTL/COO as soon as practical after initiation events are in progress	
	Coordinate procurement of equipment, supplies, specialist and technical support personnel and services	
	Arrange for material / equipment transportation to the Site	
Stand down	Review closed-out and outstanding actions	
	Complete actions, identify and report on open actions	
	Participate in debrief and AAR	
	Provide all records and log sheets to Administration Officer	

APPENDIX H. ADMINISTRATION / LOG KEEPER CHECKLIST

Administration / Log Keeper		
Phase	Activity	Check
Activation	Mobilise to EMT room on activation	
	Ensure the EMT Room is ready for operation, with all relevant documents, maps, log sheets, etc are available and appropriately displayed. Ensure EMT Room is accessible virtually for team members in various global locations to be able to attend virtually 24/7	
	Record personal log of events	
	Receive briefing from EMT Leader	
Response	Set up Master Event Log for recording of all significant events/developments in chronological order.	
	Begin recording of events immediately, continually update.	
	Keep EMT Leader and Members informed and reminded of pertinent actions and decisions.	
	Maintain chronological calendar of events on Master Event Log using computer and data projector or electronic whiteboard. Print copies before advancing/cleaning board, if using laptop or other computer to record events save file on a regular basis and ensure hard copies are available at all times.	
	Act as recording secretary for all EMT briefing meetings updating log immediately.	
	Remind EMT Members of any commitments they have failed to keep.	
	Collect and collate individual records from all EMT Members.	
	Support members of the EMT with any admin requirements as they arise.	
Stand down	Review closed-out and outstanding actions	
	Complete actions, identify and report on open actions	
	Participate in debrief and AAR	
	File all records and log sheets	

Appendix L

Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol

Appendix L Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol

Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol

EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-Basin, NT

Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol

EP136 - Beetaloo Sub-Basin, NT

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Quality Information

Document Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol

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Prepared by Perri Braithwaite

Reviewed by Alana Court and Luke Kirkwood

Revision History

Rev	Revision Date	Details	Authorised	
			Name/Position	Signature
0	04 Jan 2021	Draft	Luke Kirkwood Principal Heritage Specialist	
1	11-Mar-2021	Final	Alana Court Association Director - Environment	
3	07-Jan-2022	Appendix L for DST EMP (SWP3-1)	Alana Court Association Director - Environment	
4	31-Mar-2022	Appendix L for DST EMP (SWP4-1, SWP4-2 and SWP4-3)	Alana Court Association Director - Environment	

1.0 Cultural Heritage Finds Protocol

The following management measures are recommended for unexpected Aboriginal heritage finds and to be included as part of daily toolbox discussions.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal finds can include the following:

- **Stone artefacts** (sharp edged rocks that have identifiable features demonstrating evidence of human modification. See attached information sheet)
- **Scarred Trees** (trees with symmetrical scars that might demonstrate evidence of removal of bark for use in coolamons, shields and huts. See attached information sheet)
- **Grindstones** (Large sandstone items (either fixed in bedrock or mobile) that have manmade grooves in them demonstrating use. See attached information sheet)
- **Stone Axes** (heavy hatchet head like stone items, typically with the leading edge sharpened. See attached information sheet)
- **Bone, Shell and Charcoal** (potential historical food waste dumps (also known as Middens). See attached information sheet)

Geotechnical subsurface works are typically likely to encounter shell, charcoal and bone which will appear as lens from a centimetre to several metres in depth.

Prior to surface works, geotechnical team should also be aware of potential for surface finds of artefacts and avoid impacts to scarred trees.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Procedure

If an object of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage value is uncovered:

1. All work to cease within 10 metres of the suspected find, and the area to be cordoned off using temporary fencing.
2. Site Supervisor is to be immediately notified who will then engage a qualified Heritage Advisor to assess the find and recommend any necessary management measures.
3. If the find is determined to be Aboriginal heritage, the Site Supervisor or Heritage Advisor to notify the Heritage Branch of the Northern Territory Government.
4. Work is not to recommence in the vicinity of the find until direction is provided by the Heritage Branch of the Northern Territory Government.

Historical Cultural Heritage

Historic finds can include the following:

- **Glass** (Coloured glass, bottles (complete or fragmentary etc.)
- **Metal** (identifiable metallic objects such as cutlery, buckles, farming equipment, woodworking and metal equipment etc.)
- **Ceramic** (Plates, cups, ink wells, pipes, etc.)
- **Wood** (identifiable human manufactured wooden items)
- **Stone** (identifiable human manufactured stone items)
- **Bone, Shell and Charcoal** (potential historical food waste dumps)

Historical Heritage Procedure

The following management measures are recommended for unexpected historic finds.

1. All work to cease within 10 metres of the suspected find, and the area to be cordoned off using temporary fencing.
2. Site Supervisor to be notified who will then engage with a qualified Heritage Advisor to assess the find and recommend any necessary management measures.
3. If the find is determined to be of heritage importance, work is not to recommence in the vicinity of the find until direction is provided from the relevant Heritage Branch of the Northern Territory Government.
4. If the find is determined to be historical heritage, the Site Supervisor or Heritage Advisor to notify Heritage Branch of the Northern Territory Government.
5. Work is not to recommence in the vicinity of the find until direction is provided by the Heritage Branch of the Northern Territory Government.

Discovery of Human Remains

If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity works, they must be initially assumed under the provisions of the relevant Coroners Act to be a crime scene and treated accordingly. The following procedure is to be applied:

1. All activity in the vicinity must cease and the Site Supervisor to be notified immediately.
2. The Police **must be notified immediately** of the discovery by the Site Supervisor or appointed supervisor in charge of the works area.
3. The remains must be **left in place** and protected from harm or damage with a minimum of at least a 50m buffer. It is important to use best judgement and restrict all movement in the immediate vicinity around the discovery until directed otherwise by the Police as this could contaminate a potential crime scene. Likewise do not set up temporary fencing unless directed by the Police.
4. If the appointed expert investigating the find under the relevant Coroners Act believes that there is reasonable grounds to believe the remains to be:
 - **a crime scene**, the Police will provide direction on the management of the discovery
 - **Aboriginal ancestral remains**, the relevant Aboriginal Heritage Branch of the Northern Territory Government is to be contacted
 - **historical remains**, the relevant Historic Heritage Branch of the Northern Territory Government is to be contacted