Appendix C: Occupational Health and Safety Policy

BR SIMPSON

Occupational Health and Safety Policy

This policy acknowledges that the health and safety of all BR Simpson ('BRS') employees and contractors are the responsibility of Company Management.

In fulfilling this responsibility, BRS, so far as is practicable, will maintain a working environment that is safe and without risks to health and the environment and includes;

- providing and maintaining safe plant and systems of work;
- making and monitoring arrangements for the safe use, handling, storage and transport of plant and substances;
- maintaining the workplace in a safe and healthy condition;
- providing adequate facilities to protect the welfare of all employees; and
- providing information, training and supervision for all employees enabling them to work in a safe and healthy manner.
- monitoring of Federal and State OHS legislation on a regular basis so as to maintain required level of Health & Safety.

The objectives of this policy and supporting policies, procedures and guidelines are to:

- Achieve zero accidents
- Eliminate hazards and risks within the workplace
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the HSEMP to ensure ongoing continuous improvement
- Comply with all applicable Federal and State OHS legislation
- Develop a culture that embraces OHS as a core value and intrinsic to business success.
- Always be mindful of risk present in every task and for each individual to take responsibility to manage that risk for their own safety, the safety of those around them and the environment.

David Lloyd
Managing Director

28th March 2018

Appendix D – AAPA Certificates

The AAPA authority certificate(s) 202010920 _EP93 has been issued.

The AAPA authority certificate(s) 202010924 _EP97 has been issued.

The AAPA authority certificate(s) 202010926 _EP107 has been issued.

AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE FOR BR SIMPSON PTY LTD EP93 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 202010920

Activities authorised by the Petroleum Act for petroleum exploration inclusive of ground disturbance land and vegetation clearing requisite for: vehicle and helicopter access; seismic and other survey techniques; construction of camps; drilling for, but not production of, hydrocarbons; environmental and ecological surveys, installation of new and/or use of existing water bores, water extraction (ground or surface) and water monitoring activities; and all works ancillary to the above mentioned works including routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services.

AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE FOR BR SIMPSON PTY LTD EP97 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 202010924

Activities authorised by the Petroleum Act for petroleum exploration inclusive of ground disturbance land and vegetation clearing requisite for: vehicle and helicopter access; seismic and other survey techniques; construction of camps; drilling for, but not production of, hydrocarbons; environmental and ecological surveys, installation of new and/or use of existing water bores, water extraction (ground or surface) and water monitoring activities; and all works ancillary to the above mentioned works including routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or services.

AUTHORITY CERTIFICATE FOR BR SIMPSON PTY LTD EP107 EXPLORATION PROGRAM - 202010926

Activities authorised by the Petroleum Act for petroleum exploration inclusive of ground disturbance land and vegetation clearing requisite for: vehicle and helicopter access; seismic and other survey techniques; construction of camps; drilling for, but not production of, hydrocarbons; environmental and ecological surveys, installation of new and/or use of existing water bores, water extraction (ground or surface) and water monitoring activities; and all works ancillary to the above mentioned works including routine and ongoing maintenance of any infrastructure and or service.

Appendix E

BR Simpson
Risk Assessment

December 2022

C* = consequence
L* = likelihood
RR* = Risk rating
RC* Residual consequences
RL* = Residual likelihood
RRR* = Residual risk rating

Activity description	Aspect	Potential impacts and receptors	C*	L*	RR*	Mitigation Measures	RC*	RL*	RRR*	ALARP discussion
LAND										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation and camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Management of Land - Soil and Erosion	Soil erosion and sedimentation resulting from ground disturbance activities. Erosion susceptibility varies throughout the project area, depending upon the soil types, slope and extent of ground disturbance.	3	D	H	• Use existing road and tracks where practicable and ensure they suit intended purpose and volume of traffic required. • Site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors in relation to land management tasks. • Undertake selective clearing (only clearing areas that are necessary for surveying lines and only where an alternative route is unavoidable • Disturbed areas will be stabilized in accordance with the Rehabilitation Plan • Undertake progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas as soon as practicable following completion of data recording in accordance with Appendix K to reduce exposed soils and minimize runoff from first flush events. • Progressive rehabilitation to commence within 5 days of the activities being completed on any part of the site, and disturbed areas are to be restored and/or rehabilitated. • Previously removed vegetation and	2	C	M	Implementing an ESCP developed by a qualified professional that outlines industry standard controls will ensure risks are limited to ALARP. Selective clearing will ensure that the minimum area of vegetation will be cleared to complete the activities. Light machinery will lessen the impact on the areas that are cleared, and rehabilitation efforts will ensure cleared locations return to pre-clearing status.

						topsoil will be uniformly re-spread over disturbed areas to assist with the rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed-bearing topsoil. If required, additional native seed mix from the area could be respread to speed up rehabilitation process. This will be confirmed during rehabilitation monitoring activities. • Windrows to be removed as soon as practicable and all debris will be moved away from the fence line at least 5 m.				
Existing access track, seismic line preparation and camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Management of Land - Soil and Erosion	Vehicles traversing across the site and access tracks have the potential to cause dust impacts on the surrounding environment.	2	C	M	• Use existing road and tracks where practicable and ensure suit intended purpose and volume of traffic required for the seismic survey • Restrict vehicle movement to existing tracks and seismic survey area • Site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors in relation to land management tasks. • All vegetation clearing must be in accordance with the Federal, Territory and local government vegetation clearing requirements and IECA • Best practice erosion control measures will be implemented in accordance with the Primary ESCP following line preparation and site stabilized prior to anticipated rainfall. • Disturbed areas will be stabilized in accordance with the Rehabilitation Plan • Vehicle speed restrictions apply when traveling in permit (60 km/hr on unsealed roads) • Allow enough area to stockpile materials alongside seismic lines to be used for rehabilitation • Topsoil and vegetation to be placed alongside seismic line within the 5 m	2	B	L	Seismic lines have been selected where possible to minimise disturbance from the project. Effective storage and management of topsoil stockpiles and subsequent successful rehabilitation will further decrease the likelihood and extent of environmental impacts.

						corridor. • Stockpiles are to be removed at completion of activity as part of the rehabilitation plan (Appendix F).				
Existing access track, seismic line preparation and camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Management of Land - Soil and Erosion	Loss of topsoil could impact on successful outcomes of rehabilitation.	2	C	M	• Allow enough area to stockpile materials alongside seismic lines to be used for rehabilitation at completion of activities on site (i.e., topsoil, scrub and vegetation). • Topsoil and vegetation to be placed alongside seismic line within the 5 m corridor. • Stockpiles are to be removed at completion of activity as part of the rehabilitation plan (Appendix F)	2	B	L	Effective storage and management of topsoil stockpiles and subsequent successful rehabilitation will decrease the likelihood and extent of environmental impacts, making the risk profile for this impact low
		As soon as data recording is completed, progressive rehabilitation will be implemented to reduce exposed soils and minimise runoff from first flush events.	2	C	M	• Undertake progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas as soon as practicable following completion of data recording • Progressive rehabilitation to commence within 5 days of the activities being completed on any part of the site, and disturbed areas are to be restored and/or rehabilitated. • All compacted areas will be ripped and scarified to promote regeneration of vegetation. • All disturbed areas will be allowed to naturally regenerate or be revegetated on completion of use. • At completion of activities, establish vegetation to the standard of that registered in the pre potential for erosion. • Previously removed vegetation and topsoil will be uniformly re-spread over disturbed areas to assist with the rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed-bearing topsoil. • Implement the rehabilitation monitoring program as detailed in Appendix K	2	A	L	Effective rehabilitation of the project area, as outlined in the EMP, will reduce the extent of environmental impacts as well as the likelihood of significant environmental impacts. This in turn will reduce the likelihood of negative perceptions from stakeholders and the likelihood of legal or regulatory punishment

WATERWAYS										
Seismic line preparation and seismic acquisition	Management of Water - Surface Water	Vehicles used for seismic exploration may alter the surface flow hydrology of the waterways in the project area.	2	B	L	• Implementing a Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for the site • Containing vehicle and plant movement to existing or constructed tracks wherever possible. • Works will cease if there is a forecast for 50mm of rain or more within the next 48 hours. • Dunes should be crossed at right angles so as to minimize area of impact and erosion potential. • No streams or creek crossing are present within the area to be used for seismic lines • Use existing station tracks to avoid having to make cuts • Dune crossing points should aim to occur at a low point, or break, in the dune to minimize cut requirement on its crest. • Disturbed areas will be stabilized in line with the rehabilitation plan. • Cleared vegetation will be uniformly re-spread over disturbed areas to assist with the rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed- bearing topsoil. If required, additional native seed mix from the area could be respread to speed up rehabilitation process.	1	A	L	Implementing the mitigation measures and an ESCP developed by a qualified professional that outlines industry standard controls will ensure risks are limited to ALARP.
POLLUTION										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Management of Land - Soil and Erosion	General camp and seismic operations have potential to contaminate surrounding soils if storage and handling of hazardous materials and wastewater are not managed appropriately.	2	C	M	• Ensure the Emergency Response Plan (Appendix L) summarizes spill response actions and follow up actions. • Plan logistics to minimize the quantity of fuel stored on site. • Plan for designated waste storage and handling areas located away from creeks or flammable vegetation. • Plan for removal and disposal of	2	B	L	Chemicals and hazardous materials will be stored and per industry best practice. Appropriate spill kits and spill response procedures and materials ~~will be~~ available on site minimizing the risk consequence

						hazardous wastes to be in accordance with NT hazardous waste disposal requirements. • Include provisions for fuel management, spill response equipment and waste disposal in contracts. • Ensure tankers have all safety and response equipment in place. • Ensure the availability of spill clean-up equipment for operations. • All loading, unloading, transfer and refueling operations are to be undertaken in designated areas, with portable bunding and away from any sensitive receptors. • Ensure internal tracks used for transporting fuel are adequate and safe. All transport of fuel to be carried out during daylight hours. • Ensure that personnel are familiar with this spill prevention and response plan and site environmental inductions cover transport, storage, refueling, response and clean-up activities.				
Existing access track seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Management of Land - Soil and Erosion	Transport of fuel into operations and waste out of camps for disposal.	3	C	M	• Ensure the Emergency Response Plan (Appendix L) summarizes spill response actions and follow up actions. • Ensure the Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Appendix J) summarizes spill response actions and follow up actions. • Plan for removal and disposal of hazardous wastes to be in accordance with NT hazardous waste disposal requirements. • Include provisions for fuel management, spill response equipment and waste disposal in contracts. • Ensure tankers have all safety and response equipment in place. • Ensure the availability of spill clean-up equipment for operations.	2	B	L	Education and training will occur to ensure staff are aware of risks and risk mitigation protocols. Appropriate spill kits and spill response procedures and materials available on site minimizing the risk consequence.

						• Ensure internal tracks used for transporting fuel are adequate and safe. All transport of fuel to be carried out during daylight hours. • Ensure that personnel are familiar with this spill prevention and response plan and site environmental inductions cover transport, storage, refuelling, response and clean-up activities. • Transport will be postponed if there is a forecast for 50mm of rain or more within the next 48 hours. • Transport will be postponed if a rain event of 25mm of rain or over has occurred. • Transport will not be reinstated until track and road conditions have been assessed. • Fuel and flammable chemicals stored and transported in line with AS1940-2004.				
NOISE VIBRATION AND LIGHTING										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Noise, Vibrations and Lighting	Noise and vibration generated by construction and exploration activities are a potential nuisance to towns and communities.	1	A	L	• Ensure operating hours for the seismic line clearance and seismic operations are established and communicated to personnel and contractors. The operating hours proposed for the seismic • activities are over 12-hours during daylight hours. • Consult with pastoral leaseholders prior to scheduling of activities to take into consideration stock movements. • Provide at least two weeks notification to households and businesses if operations are to be conducted within 10 km of their premises. • All nuisance-related complaints from sensitive receptors investigated and reported upon. • Ensure site environmental inductions	1	A	L	Remote location Landholders will be able to ensure cattle are located away from work fronts Vehicles well maintained and speed will be limited when within proximity to receptors
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition		Disrupting or altering fauna feeding, breeding or other activities through noise, vibration, and lighting from use of mechanical equipment.	1	A	L		1	A	L	
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition		Interference with pastoral activities if noise, vibration, and lighting affects behaviour of stock.	1	A	L				L	

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						for all site personnel and contractors include noise, vibration and light emissions requirements. • Ensure vehicles, machinery and equipment is maintained in good working order. • Slow down vehicles when passing cattle and other wildlife				
WASTE AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Waste	release of detergents into natural systems which may negatively affect some fauna pollution of water through release of wastewater into nearby creeks contamination of soil through inappropriate waste management.	2	B	L	• Controls for waste management include the following information: • A characterisation of the anticipated wastewater streams • The proposed method and location of water and wastewater storage, transportation, treatment, disposal and reuse • Strategies to minimize or reduce the volume of wastewater that will be disposed of off-site • Waste disposal records (tracking and disposal certificates) to be kept. • The controls detailed in the Spill Management Plan will prevent spills of hazardous materials and respond to and clean up any spills that do occur • All detergents to be used for camp operation must be biodegradable. • All staff to be informed about the waste and waste water management plans and Spill response plan as part of site inductions	2	A	L	The WWMP (Section 7.5) and SPRP (Section 7.6) are effectively implemented to ensure contamination impact from hazardous wastes are minor.
Camp Operations	waste	Incorrectly managing waste on site could potentially attract pest species.	1	B	L	• All waste will be covered or contained within dedicated waste disposal bins that are tamper proof to prevent access by fauna, to reduce attraction of the site from feral animal and pest species.	1	A	L	If wastes are stored and disposed of in an appropriate manner as planned the likelihood of pest species being attracted to camp is highly unlikely. If pest species are attracted to camp by wastes the impacts will be minor and short-term
AIR QUALITY										

Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Air Quality and Emissions	The road network within the permit area is unsealed and dust is generated as a result of vehicle movements upon these roads.	1	E	M	• Use existing road and tracks where practicable and ensure tracks are suitable for the intended purpose and volume of traffic required. • Site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors in relation to land management tasks • Vehicle speed restrictions apply when traveling in permit (60 km/hr on unsealed roads) • Disturbed areas will be stabilized in accordance with the Rehabilitation Plan. • Minimize vehicle movements to those necessary in the camp area. • Reduce vehicle use wherever possible • Ensure vehicles are in good working order.	1	D	L	Industry standards for dust management have been adopted. Based on the remote location of the works these dust management methods should prevent any dust impacts on surrounding stakeholders/communities. Impacts from vehicle emissions will be minor and short-term.
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Air Quality and Emissions	Potential for an increase in exhaust emissions from contractors' vehicles and generators resulting in localized effect on air quality and global contribution to greenhouse gasses.	1	B	L		1	A	L	
FLORA, FAUNA, VEGETATION AND HABITAT										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Natural Environment	Removing habitat for threatened species	4	B	H	• Undertake selective clearing, such as only clearing when an alternative route is unavailable and avoid trees. • Avoid clearing all large trees and minimize impacts to patches of shrubs where possible. • Minimize disturbing dune crests / sand ridges as these areas are favourable habitat for a variety of threatened and endemic species • If dune crests need to be crossed to gain access to the adjacent swale, the dune crest should be scouted prior to vegetation clearing for passage to choose area of minimum impact • Avoid Coolabah swamps and clay pans to preserve the biodiversity within the region.	4	A	M	Clearing methodology will limit impacts on threatened species in areas where clearing is unavoidable.
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Natural Environment	Removing significant habitat	4	B	H	• adhere to implemented buffer and no go zones • Undertake selective clearing, such as only clearing when an alternative route is unavailable and avoid trees. • No clearing of all large trees and minimize impacts to patches of shrubs where possible. • Minimize disturbing dune crests / sand ridges as these areas are favourable habitat for a variety of threatened and endemic species • If dune crests need to be crossed to gain access to the adjacent swale, the dune crest should be scouted prior to vegetation clearing for passage to choose area of minimum impact	4	A	M	Where reasonably possible, areas of sensitive habitat have been avoided. Clearing methodology will limit impacts on threatened species in areas where clearing is unavoidable.

						• Where possible, use of cattle paths should be used. • Avoid Coolabah swamps and clay pans to preserve the biodiversity within the region.				
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Natural Environment	Direct mortality of fauna	3	B	M	• Adhere to implemented buffer and no go zones • Clearing will be conducted in a single direction, allowing any fauna to move out of way of clearing activities • Halt clearing in the presence of any fauna • Areas of known fauna habitat will be avoided • Slow vehicles when passing cattle or other wildlife • Record fauna near-miss/strike in register • Ensure site environmental inductions for all site personnel and contractors include the management of onsite vegetation and flora, including site personnel to stay within designated access roads and work areas.	2	A	L	Clearing methodology will limit direct mortality
WEEDS AND PEST SPECIES										

Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Natural Environment	Weed introduction and spread	3	B	M	• Weed Management Plan (WMP) (Appendix G) has been developed for the project that includes the following information:
						  ◦ Baseline weed assessments prior to regulated activities being undertaken
						  ◦ Ongoing weed monitoring
						  ◦ Weed prevention methods
						  ◦ Weed treatment
						  ◦ Provision of a dedicated weed officer.
						• Source machinery locally if available.
						• Ensure contractual requirements specify vehicle hygiene requirements, specifically that all equipment is cleaned and to have valid weed hygiene declaration prior to accessing pastoral properties.
						• Allow enough time and budget for weed survey, monitoring and control activities during and post seismic survey.
						• All staff to be trained in weed identification and reporting.
						• If an outbreak of a declared weed occurs during exploration activities, weed treatment is to be undertaken as soon as possible to control and eradicate the infestation, with treatment undertaken according to guidelines on the DENR website. The Northern Territory Weed Control Handbook (DENR, 2018) will also serve as a reference (DENR, 2018)
						• Ongoing monitoring of rehabilitated areas in accordance with
							3	A	L	Controls are industry standard for weed management. The introduction of weeds has been limited in line with standards and any weeds introduced or present on site will be identified and appropriately managed to reduce extent.

						the rehabilitation approach to ensure declared weed species become established interfering with the rehabilitation success including photo monitoring.				
	Natural Environment	Introduction of feral animals and pest species	2	B	L	• No domestic animals are to be brought to site • All rubbish, including food packaging, is to be discarded into appropriate sealed waste container as soon as possible, to be transported off site and later disposed • Solid domestic waste storage areas will have lids and protective barriers installed that restrict access to pest species • Waste is to be removed from site as soon as reasonably practicable.	2	A	L	If waste is managed and disposed of in an appropriate manner, the risk profile of feral animal impacts to native fauna will remain low. Visual inspections are also standard practice for identifying pests on vehicles and plant
BUSHFIRE										

Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Bushfire		3	B	M	• A Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) (appendix H) has been developed that includes the following information:
						  ◦ Analysis of baseline fire information (at least 10 years)
						  ◦ Analysis of impacts of the proposed activities on the existing fire management regime
						  ◦ Coordination with the landholder and other land users and consistency with the landholder's fire management obligations and strategies
						• No hot works are permitted on total fire ban days without written approval from a fire control officer or fire warden
						• Implementation of the interest holder's appropriate fire mitigation measures such as:
						  ◦ Monitoring of seasonal conditions and fuel loads
						  ◦ Maintenance of fire access trails and fire breaks around infrastructure
						  ◦ Communication system for monitoring bushfire alerts in the area
						• Annual fire mapping to monitor changes to fire frequency in the relevant area Monitor the NAFI website and adhere to total fire ban days. Updates provided at daily toolbox meetings.
						• Fire extinguishers fitted to all vehicles
						• All personnel and contractors will be informed about the key features of the BMP as part of their induction
						• Clean out vehicle engine bay regularly, with special attention paid on red alert days, to prevent grass igniting on the hot
							2	B	L	The BMP outlines the industry standard controls that will be implemented to reduce the risk of fire. Fire extinguishing devices will be available at all work to control fires as needed. Equipment controls and safety mechanisms, as well as regular checking of fire danger will ensure this risk has been reduced to ALARP

						vehicle components • Smoking only allowed in designated smoking areas.				
Cultural heritage and sacred sites										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Social Environment	Damage to or loss of culturally significant artefacts, areas, or species	3	A	L	• AAPA clearance certificates, consultation with Indigenous Traditional Owners and an archaeology and heritage survey will identify culturally sensitive areas and artifacts prior to seismic exploration activities. • All Cultural Heritage Risk Areas (CHRAs) will be identified in Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (Appendix B). All recommendations relating to CHRAs from report will be implemented including seismic line removal, shortening, realignment and blade up traverse. • Personnel will be made aware of culturally sensitive areas and artifacts within the project area as part of their site inductions. • A stop work will be implemented if artifacts are located during activities on site. • Employees will be briefed on potential cultural heritage items that may be encountered. • Although a detailed survey has been undertaken, seismic lines will be moved to avoid archaeological sites and artifacts that are located during activities on site. • The Project Manager will be notified immediately, who will then liaise with the NT Heritage Branch, for further instructions.	2	A	L	Risk is as low as possible as the relevant stakeholders have been consulted with, and operational staff will be educated on sacred site/heritage identification to reduce risk of impact if these sites/items are present.
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Social Environment	Inappropriate access to sacred sites or culturally significant places.	3	A		• AAPA clearance certificates, consultation with Indigenous Traditional Owners and an archaeology and heritage survey will identify culturally sensitive areas and artifacts prior to seismic exploration activities. • Personnel will be made aware of culturally sensitive areas and artifacts within the project area as part of their site inductions. • A stop work will be implemented if artifacts are located during activities on site. • Employees will be briefed on potential cultural heritage items that may be encountered. • Although a detailed survey has been undertaken, seismic lines will be moved to avoid archaeological sites and artifacts that are located during activities on site. • The Project Manager will be notified immediately, who will then liaise with the NT Heritage Branch, for further	2	A		Risk is as low as possible as the relevant stakeholders have been consulted with, and operational staff will be educated on sacred site/heritage identification to reduce risk of impact if these sites/items are present.

						instructions.				
People and Community										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	People and Community	Restrict access/interfere with pastoral operations or TO activities	2	B	L	• Engagement with station manager and station personnel during activities to monitor potential disturbances to cattle and jointly arrive at reasonable solutions to mitigate any observed effects.	2	A	L	Land access agreements and stakeholder consultation will ensure all parties are aware of access requirements and informed of activities. Nothing further can be done to reduce this risk
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	People and Community	Facilitation of unwanted access	2	A	L	• Site inductions are to ensure that all personnel are aware of and understand social constraints of working with in the permit area, including conditions specified in the Land Access Agreement with the host pastoral leaseholder • Ensuring that any site gates/access points are closed to prevent unwanted access. • Access tracks signed to prevent unauthorized access • Progressively rehabilitating tracks after project activities complete, to minimize the ease of access.	1	A	L	Working with neighboring groups and communities to facilitate working relationships, as well as ensuring access tracks are closed and rehabilitated will limit the time that unwanted access is possible.
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	People and Community	TO, landholder and community approval	3	B	M	• Site inductions are to ensure that all personnel are aware of and understand social constraints of working within the permit area, including conditions specified in the Land Access Agreement with the host pastoral leaseholder. • All workers will be required to attend cultural awareness training and code of conduct. • Work instruction to be issued to all contractors relating to access constraints. • Consult with relevant land users and public interest groups, such as pastoral leaseholders, Aboriginal communities, natural resource managers, conservation groups, tourism operators and other affected parties, to exchange information and facilitate good working relationships as required. • Prior to commencement onsite, communicate with pastoral leaseholders for access permission. Provide detail of the time and dates proposed to be on site, and the location, in advance of works commencing according to the regulations, including detailed maps showing pastoral infrastructure. • LAA to be in place with each station prior to commencement of the regulated activity in the permit area.	2	A	L	Land access agreements and stakeholder consultation will ensure all parties are aware of access requirements and informed of activities. Nothing further can be done to reduce this risk.
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	People and Community	Increase traffic on public roads due to exploration activities.	2	B	L	• Site inductions are to ensure that all personnel are aware of and understand social constraints of working with in the permit area, including conditions specified in the Land Access Agreement with the host pastoral leaseholder	2	A	L	Engagement with stakeholders will ensure they are aware of work activities and the increased traffic this will bring.

						• Engagement with landholders and community to communicate expected timeline of works and estimates of increased road traffic. • All complaints to be noted and responded to in a timely manner.				
Rehabilitation										
Existing access track, seismic line preparation, camp establishment and seismic acquisition	Rehabilitation	If ineffective ongoing degradation of land and soil	3	B	M	• Correct implementation of the rehabilitation plan will ensure the following: • Work areas are progressively rehabilitated as soon as possible following the completion of work. • Stockpiled vegetation is re-spread over disturbed areas to facilitate vegetation regrowth and limit erosion.	2	A	L	Rehabilitation plan implements industry best practice methodology and ongoing monitoring will ensure rehabilitation success.

Appendix F

BR Simpson
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

December 2022

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1 Introduction

BR Simpson is the registered title holder of 100% interest in EP93, EP97 & EP107 (the 'project area') located in the Simpson desert. The project area is located approximately 350 kms southeast of Alice Springs, covering parts of Per Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust, Andado Station and Simpson Desert Crown Land. BR Simpson is a private Australian company involved in the acquisition and exploration of oil and gas projects and in the potential for development of carbon geosequestration. BR Simpson proposes to undertake 643.8 km of two dimensional (2D) seismic survey commencing between May and June 2023 within the project area. The duration of the work program is expected to be 75 days.

Low ecological services (LES) were engaged to prepare the EMP and associated documents, including this Erosion Sediment Control Plan (ESCP), which is required under the Petroleum (Environment) Regulations (the Regulations). The erosion potential in the Simpson Desert dune fields is extremely low as a result this ESCP is basic and brief.

[redacted] is qualified to develop this ESCP. [redacted] has the qualifications of a PhD in Zoology, Biology and & Ecology. [redacted] has the relevant skills and experience gained through 30 years of environmental compliance and rehabilitation with specific expertise in the ecology and ecosystem dynamics of arid lands in Central Australia plus a further 10 years of international experience. [redacted] has overall more than 42 years' experience gained on a wide array of projects in diverse environmental fields within mining, petroleum, Government, NGO and Aboriginal organisations, with oversight and management of more than 950 projects. [redacted] has previously been a research scientist for 11 years as a program leader with the Fauna section of the Ecosystem Dynamics, Ecology and Productivity of Rangelands CSIRO in Central Australia.

1.1 Purpose

This erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) has been prepared to provide a best-practice framework for implementation of effective erosion and sediment control associated with BR Simpson's seismic exploration activity. This ESCP:

- Identifies areas vulnerable to erosion and sedimentation
- Identifies risks to sensitive receptors associated with erosion and sedimentation
- Outlines both temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented at all stages of the project (pre, during and post works)

2 Project Description

2.1 Project location

The proposed seismic activity is located within EP93, EP97 & EP107, approximately 350 km south-east of Alice Springs in the Simpson Desert. The proposed area of exploration is included in the Simpson–Strzelecki Dune fields bioregion which covers an area of 277,800km2 within the boundaries of NT, SA, QLD, and NSW (Baker, Price, Woinarski, Gold, Connors, Fisher and Hempel, 2005). The Simpson–Strzelecki Dune fields bioregion has an arid environment and comprises long parallel sand dunes, fringing dune fields, extensive sand plains, dry watercourses, and saltpans (Baker, *et al*, , 2005).

Vegetation is predominantly spinifex hummock grasslands with sparse acacia shrublands and some narrow river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and coolabah (*Eucalyptus coolabah)* open riverine/floodout woodlands. Land use comprises Aboriginal land, conservation reserves and pastoral leases (on the edges of the bioregion). The Simpson Desert regional economy predominantly relies on pastoralism, with the remoteness of the area and lack of infrastructure hampering any diversity of economic development in the region. The closest aboriginal communities

to the proposed seismic survey area are Finke, which is approximately 214 km west, and Santa Teresa, approximately 280 km northwest.

2.2 Seismic line program

BR Simpson proposes to undertake a two-dimensional (2D) Seismic Program in the project area. This will include nine seismic lines with a total length of 643.8 linear km and a width of 4.5 meters. To undertake these works the following key activities are required:

- Vegetation clearing and some grading
- Re-spreading of any windrows and cleared vegetation on the seismic lines following completion of the program, to promote regeneration
- Upon completion, removal of all surface infrastructure and rehabilitation of associated area.

2.3 Extent of disturbance

2.3.1 Campsite and access tracks

Three temporary accommodation camps will be established during the project. Each camp will be utilised for a planned 23 days with peak accommodation numbers at 50 personnel. The field camps will be configured to satisfy Department of Health guidelines and will require the use of a lay-down area situated close to the seismic lines and road access. Whilst the exact configuration is still to be determined, each camp will include accommodation units, kitchen and dining facilities, ablutions, site office, waste treatment and storage, Mechanic workshop and Vibe store as well as potable water storage (). Water use for the activities is proposed to be extracted from existing pastoral or government bores with their permission under the general exemption made in Gazette S109 of 20 December 2018 which allows up to 5 ML per year to be taken.

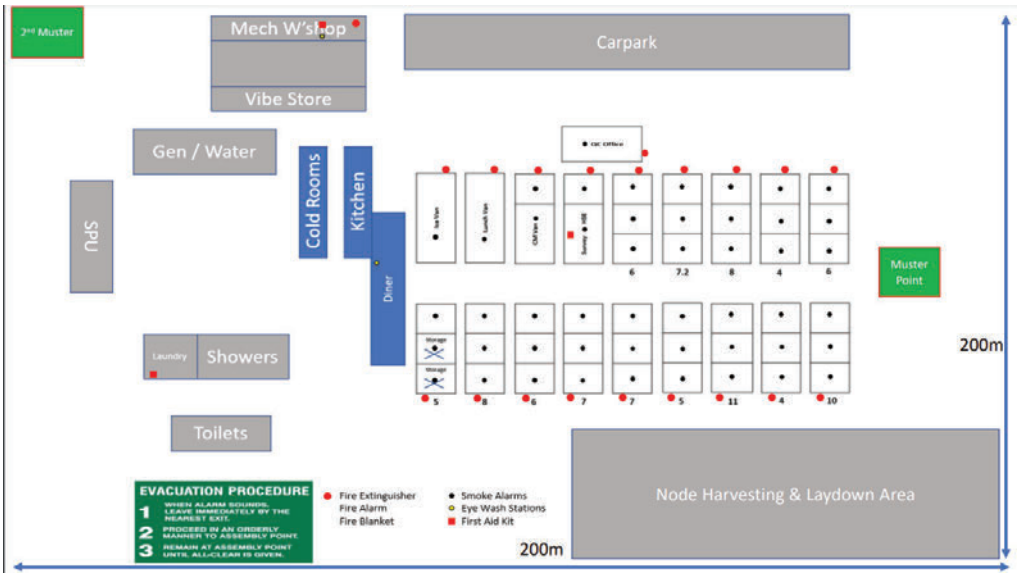


Figure 2-1. Generalised layout for proposed camp.

The three locations for the mobile camps have been selected with consideration given to existing vegetation, level of ground, proximity to re-supply and access routes in/out and location of water courses/sources and or sensitive ecological environments. A fourth camp location has been proposed as an alternative location if one of the other locations is inaccessible. Clearing of up to 4 hectares will be required for each mobile camp. Bushfire protection measures will also be incorporated into the camp layout, including 4 m fire breaks around facility and vegetation management.

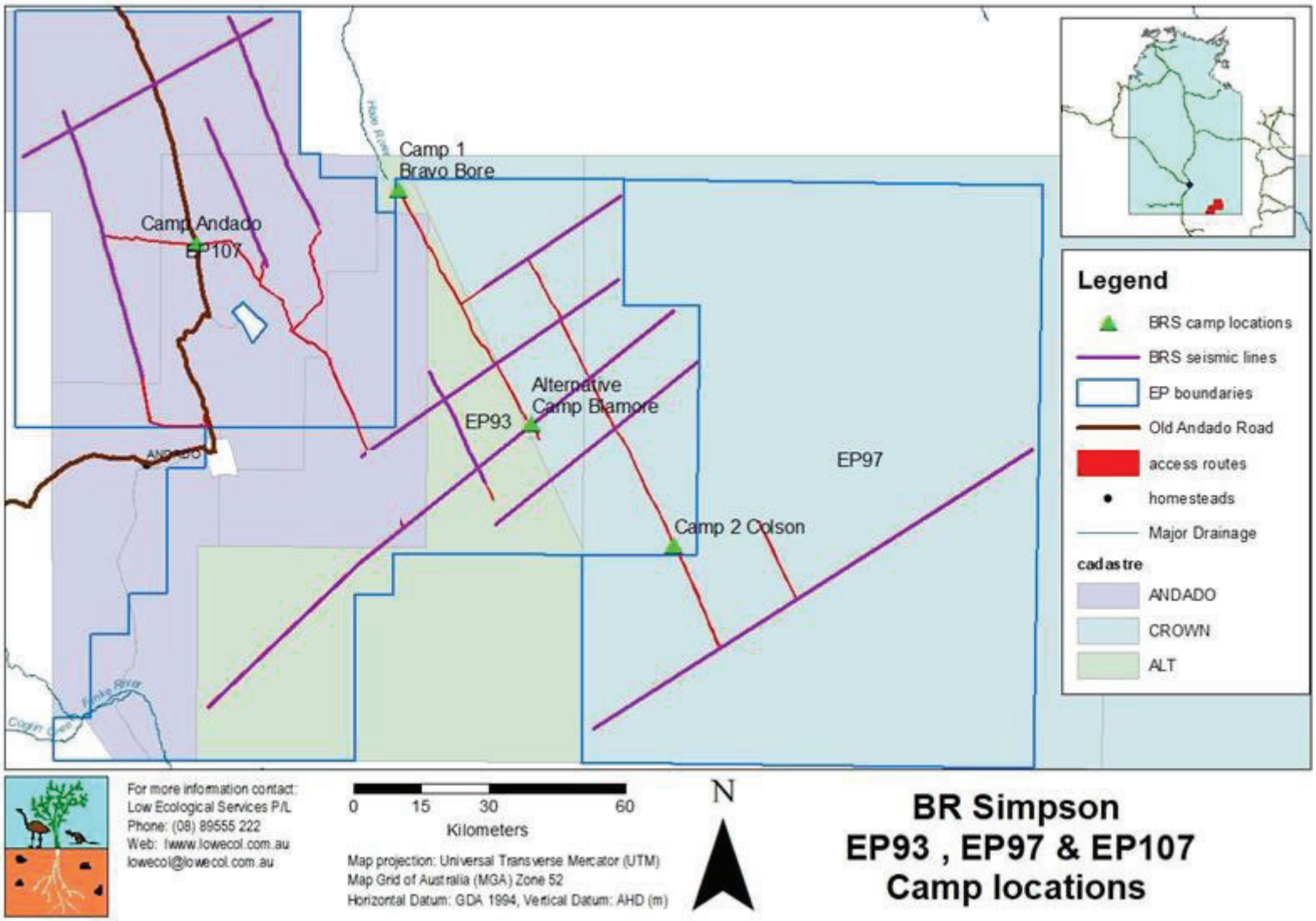


Figure 2-2. Map of seismic activity, access routes and camp locations

2.4 Seismic survey

The 2D seismic survey aims to produce detailed images of the various geological formations and their location beneath the earth's surface. Sound waves are generated by Vibroseis trucks which use steel plates to vibrate the ground and send the sound signal into the subsurface. An array of geophones (receivers) at the surface measures the time for the reflections from the subsurface geology to arrive. These reflections are recorded in a digital format and relayed to a seismic data processing centre to produce a 'cross-section' of the layers of the earth's crust.

Seismic survey lines require a narrow linear corridor (4.5 m wide) and if constructed properly, may not require any formal drainage or rehabilitation works. Vegetation clearing may be required depending on the specific terrain and vegetation type. This activity has the potential to be the greatest source of environmental impact due to loss of vegetation, loss of habitats and the possibility of soil destabilization, creating increased risk of erosion and sedimentation. BR Simpson is committed to clearing the minimum amount of vegetation required to allow for the passage and safe operation of the vibroseis trucks and crew.

Line clearing will be carried out by a bulldozer or grader and the majority of the 2D seismic lines will be traversed 'blade up' to minimize environmental impact, however due to the nature of the environment the blade may be needed for short sections. Sections requiring the use of the blade down technique include areas with dense vegetation or areas with uneven and steep ground, particularly on dunes and dune flanks. The line will meander around large trees. Wherever possible the seismic lines will avoid crossing drainage lines or creek channels. Where it is necessary to have crossings, detours will be made to find the least sensitive crossing point.

2.5 Project Schedule

BR Simpson proposes the program will take place at towards the end of the winter dry season with monitoring activities to continue into the following year(s). The following schedule for the proposed activities is provided in Table 2-1.

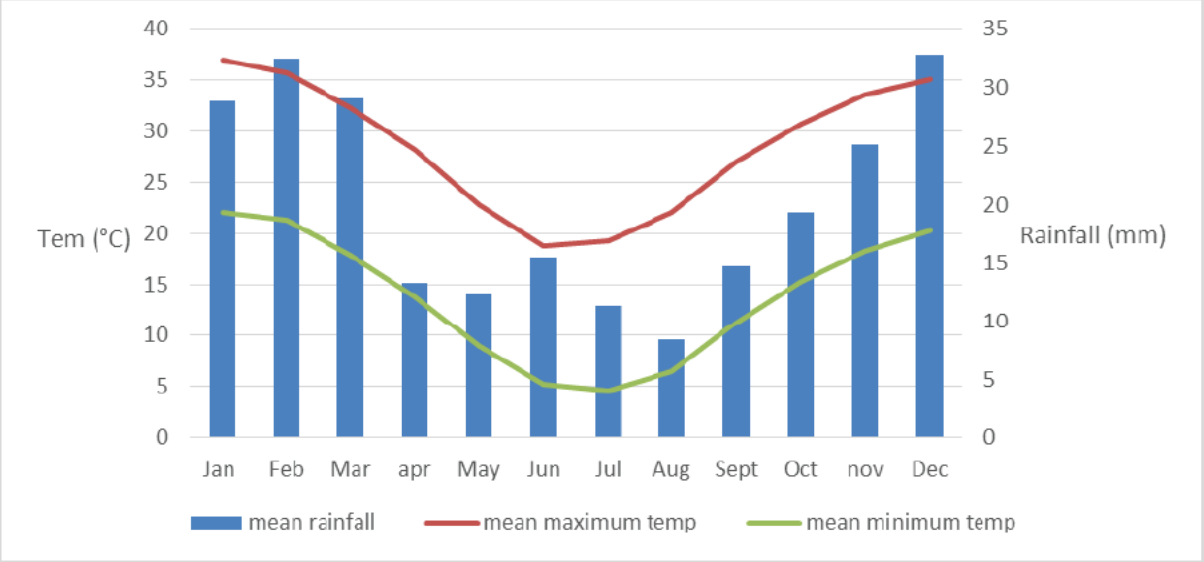
Table 2-1. schedule of activities

Activity	Duration
Seismic line clearing and preparation	18 days duration
Seismic data acquisition	32 days duration
Seismic line rehabilitation	19 days duration
Mob/Demobilization	6 days duration

3 Site characteristics

3.1 Climate and rainfall

In general, the Simpson Desert is classified as a 'hot desert' and experiences marked seasonal fluctuations in temperature. Most of the region lies within the 200 m rainfall isohyet, although the area becomes progressively more arid towards the south-east with the central Simpson Desert lying within the 75 mm isohyet. Large variations in rainfall patterns occur between years and summer rainfall dominates with maximum rainfall increasing progressively to the north.



Data sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology. Data collected between 1980 and 2022 for temperature and 1969 and 2022 for rainfall.

Figure 3-1. Graph of mean rainfall and mean maximum and minimum temperatures

3.2 Land systems and soils

Land Systems are defined as an area or group of areas throughout which there is a recurring pattern of topography, soils, and vegetation that are described at a finer scale than Bioregions. The geomorphology and land systems of the Alice Springs District including parts of the Simpson Desert area have been mapped and described by Perry et al. (1962) and Purdie (1984). Perry describes 6 land systems within EP93, EP97 and EP107 (Simpson, Wilyunpa, Peebles, McDills, Endinda and Rumbalara).

Table 3-1. Land Systems

Land system name	Landform description	Soil
McDills	alluvial floodplains, swamps, drainage depressions and alluvial fans	sandy, silty and clay soils on Quaternary alluvium
Peebles	outcrop with shallow stony soils	low hills, hills and stony plateau on sandstone, siltstone, quartzite and conglomerate (deeply weathered in places);
Rumbalara	Low hills, hills and stony plateau on sandstone, siltstone, quartzite, and conglomerate (deeply weathered in places)	Outcrop with shallow stony soils
Simpson	Dune fields with parallel linear dunes, reticulate dunes and irregular or aligned short dunes	Red sands
Wilyunpa	low hills, hills and stony plateau on sandstone, siltstone, quartzite and conglomerate (deeply weathered in places);	outcrop with shallow stony soils
Endinda	Plains and rises associated with deeply weathered profiles (laterite) including sand sheets and other depositional products	Sandy and earth soils

3.3 Surface water and drainage

The project footprint lies within the Lake Eyre basin and within the Todd and Hale River basins. There are numerous smaller drainages, tributaries, and drainage gullies across the project footprint. The major watercourse in proximity to the project footprint is the Hale River. All watercourses in the region only flow after heavy rainfall events, either locally or in upstream areas.

4 Erosion hazard and risk

The region is largely formed from colluvial and alluvial erosion and aeolian deposition. Erosion susceptibility varies throughout the project area, depending upon the soil types, slope and extent of ground disturbance. Apart from the erosive impact of climatic conditions, soil erosion is influenced mainly by the inherent properties of the soils and the processes which occurred during the formation of the landscapes. The locations of the proposed exploration areas for the 2023/2024 program have been examined in the field to determine the risk of erosion occurring from BR Simpson activities. Aeolian deposition is beyond the control of the seismic program.
Factors considered include the following:

- Season – The timing of the project works is proposed as early 4th Quarter 2023. Based on the average rainfall the timing of the survey will occur during very low risk factor periods when rainfall is expected to be low.
- Soil type – The primary soil type encountered during the baseline investigations for the project area can be described as sand or loamy sands. This soil type is susceptible to wind and water erosion following disturbance, especially sand dunes.
- Slope – The slope of the site is one of the characteristics that will determine the risk of erosion during rainfall events, with steeply inclined areas a higher risk than small undulations in the landform. The project area is not considered to be at risk of erosion due to slope except for steep sand dune flanks in some areas.
- Groundcover – Minimal clearing will be conducted. The line preparation method that will be used will consist of a dozer and grader, ensuring that topsoil and root stock is retained.

4.1 Erosion Risk

Erosion risk refers to the evaluation of the “risk” of soil erosion when consideration is given to both the degree of erosion (consequence) and the likelihood of the erosion occurring. While the ‘wet season’ is classified as the period of the months of October to April inclusive; the dry and arid climate of this region between the months of April to October provides a low risk of erosion from rainfall throughout these months. This dry period is supported by 53 years of rainfall records between 1969 and 2022 in which rainfall though these months is consistently less than 20mm for the region. Through this arid period wind erosion potential (dust) does exist. Avoidance is the major measure used for a seismic program. A light footprint is essential. In these areas Erosion and sediment control measures are to be implemented prior to the commencement of work. Where dune flanks require grading, soil type will be assessed to determine run-off risk and diversion banks may be put in place.

4.2 Erosion and sediment controls

Prevention of erosion is the primary approach for the prevention of adverse impacts associated with sedimentation and erosion. Project activities are to be undertaken to reduce the duration of soil exposure to erosive forces, either by holding the soil in place or by shielding it. Wind is predicted to be the dominant cause of potential erosion in the dune systems of the Simpson Desert. Measures to be used include a variety of construction practices, structural controls and vegetative measures aimed at managing runoff at a non-erosive velocity, and the protection of disturbed soil surfaces from wind and water. Proposed measures for different elements of the project activity are outlined below.

4.3 Vegetation clearing and line preparation

- Undertake selective clearing, only clearing areas that are necessary for surveying lines and only where an alternative route is unavoidable.
- Undertaking initial civil works in the drier months of the year as far as schedule allows.
- Undertake clearing for each stage in small units over time, keeping the disturbed areas small and exposure time short, in conjunction with progressive re-vegetation (assisted natural regeneration using available topsoil and removed vegetation).
- Blade up line preparation will be used where possible to retain plant roots in the ground. Take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimize the removal of, or disturbance to, trees, shrubs and ground covers
- Place scrub and vegetation cleared from the route adjacent to the route where practical to facilitate its return to the disturbed area. Where this occurs, spread the material out rather than form windrows.
- Allow disturbed areas to be stabilized and natural regeneration of the native grasses to occur.
- The surface of the lines will not be below natural ground level where possible. Lines constructed below ground level intercept natural sheet flows and watercourses, concentrating, and directing them away from their natural paths, and thus are to be avoided.
- Scout sand dune crossings on foot to choose areas of minimal disturbance. Dunes should be crossed at an angle to minimize wind erosion.
- Where possible windrows will not be created. Windrows concentrate and divert natural overland water flows causing erosion and sedimentation. Where required windrows will be respread following completion of survey.
- Application of dust suppression by application of soil binder, and/or application of soil cover, will be considered if necessary.

4.4 Drainage line crossings

There are relatively few drainage lines within the project footprint, and many that occur are small ephemeral watercourses that only fill periodically. Drainage line crossings occur on seismic lines and access tracks across the project area. Locations of drainage line crossings are provided in Figure 7-1 of Appendix A.

Drainage line crossings have been minimised wherever possible across the project. This has included removal, shortening and realigning of seismic lines and removal of proposed new access tracks, particularly in EP107. Most drainage line crossings occur on existing access tracks requiring no upgrades. Most streams mapped within the project area are paleochannels with no depressions requiring crossings. This applies to EP107 lines 3 and 5, EP93 lines 1 to 4 and EP97 line 1.

There are six drainage lines that intersect the northern most seismic line in the project (EP107 line 2). These are all non-perennial stream order 1 drainage lines. These drainage lines are considered easily trafficable that will either require no or very minor cuts. In the instance that earthworks are required at crossing points the following controls to minimise disturbance from the movement of the exploration vehicles (i.e. deeper depressions, minor gully erosion or lined with vegetation) will be implemented:

- Existing topography to remain unaltered.
- Blade up ‘walk over’ of drainage lines and riparian buffers (25 meters) with no use of grader or dozers.
- Temporary stockpiling of soil, equipment and materials within watercourses, or on adjacent banks and floodplains, is to be avoided (unless integral to drainage control requirements).

- Select crossing where bank is lowest, avoiding trees and dense vegetation (if possible).
- Where possible, crossings should be constructed at right angles in locations where the stream is straight.
- Seismic line runoff is to be prevented from directly entering the watercourse by construction of flow diversion banks (rollovers) immediately upslope to divert flow.
- Monitoring points at each drainage line to detect any signs of erosion.
- Vehicles utilised for surveying should be customised for sandy off-road driving (i.e. broad sand terrain tyres, low tyre pressure, high clearance etc.)
- Dust suppression if needed to avoid the potential of wind erosion.
- Minimise the number of vehicle crossings wherever possible.
- Reduce speed when crossing drainage lines.

During infrequent heavy rainfall events water will generally disperse across the landscape and pool in drainage depressions. The movement of sediment along drainage lines is unlikely to be of major concern if vegetation cover is retained and vehicle disturbance is minimised. Roads and tracks must be graded to ground level and any excess soil, or windrows along the roadside edges must be flattened to prevent water concentration and enable water to move freely across the landscape in an unaltered direction. This will prevent further erosion and sediment transport into drainage lines and ensure that water is able to follow its natural course.

4.5 Site Management

- Tracks to be regularly inspected for early signs of compaction, erosion, and soil degradation. Ongoing maintenance and repair work shall be implemented as required.
- Monitor road conditions to ensure deterioration does not occur. Assist in the maintenance and repair work on roads and tracks used.
- No off-lease or off-road driving.
- Sediment deposited off the site as a direct result of an on-site activity, must be assessed, collected and the area appropriately rehabilitated as soon as reasonable and practicable.
- To minimize damage to access tracks works will cease if there is a forecast for 25 mm of rain or more within the next 24 hours.
- Transport of fuel and hazardous chemicals will not occur via access ways after a rain fall event of 25mm or more until such time as the access way has been assessed as safe to do so.

4.6 Rehabilitation

- Within 5 days of the activities being completed on any part of the site, disturbed areas are to be restored and/or rehabilitated.
- Previously removed vegetation and topsoil will be uniformly re-spread over disturbed areas to assist with the rehabilitation process through agencies of increased infiltration and return of seed-bearing topsoil.
- All compacted areas will be ripped and scarified to promote regeneration of vegetation.
- All disturbed areas will be allowed to naturally regenerate or be revegetated on completion of use.
- Stabilize disturbed areas quickly to reduce the potential for erosion.
- Windrows to be removed as soon as practicable.

5 Monitoring

5.1 General

Monitoring for soil erosion and related issues will be undertaken at critical stages, such as:

- During the Baseline land condition assessment.
- During seismic line preparation and acquisition when there is the greatest opportunity to avoid erosion problems.
- During access track development when there is greatest opportunity to avoid erosion problems.
- as soon as reasonably practicable after receiving significant rainfall events, if they occur during the program (>10 mm in 24 hr period).
- At completion of rehabilitation works.
- Following first rainfall event (>10 mm in 24 hr period) after completion of the works if practicable. Access to tracks will be avoided until soil is dry enough to avoid compaction.

5.2 Operations

Visual inspections will be undertaken throughout the survey activities to assess the impact risk level of the regulated activities being undertaken and the likelihood of erosion occurring. A review of mitigation measures that are implemented throughout the project phase will be conducted regularly to assess the efficacy and that the standard is maintained. Where erosion is observed, maintenance activities shall be undertaken. Monitoring will occur throughout the rehabilitation period to ensure that sediment and erosion mitigation measures have been effective.

5.3 Reporting

Records shall be retained demonstrating area have been rehabilitated and inspected. Georeferenced photographic records will be maintained over the duration of the activities for documenting soil disturbance and rehabilitation. All environmentally relevant incidents are to be recorded in a field log that must remain accessible to relevant regulatory authorities.

5.4 ESCP revisions

Changes to the ESCP over the delivery of the seismic survey as a result of the following:

- identification of opportunities for improvement
- following recommendations from site audits/inspections
- changes to operations or activities within the permit areas
- changes to legislation.

Any alterations to the implementation of erosion and sediment controls within specific areas will be recorded and outlined in progressive ESCP's. This may include the following scenarios:

- Controls require alteration due to change in work practices or new stage of works is commenced.
- Controls require alteration due to change in seasonal conditions.
- Changes occur in slope gradients and drainage paths, with their exact form unpredictable before works start.
- A change in the project design occurs that potentially impacts on ESC requirements.
- The desired outcome (e.g. protection of receiving environments) is not being achieved

APPENDIX G –

BR Simpson

Weed Management Plan

December 2022

Contents

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List of Tables

1 Introduction

BR Simpson is the registered title holder of 100% interest in EP93, 97 and 107 located in the Simpson desert. EP93, 97 and 107 are located approximately 350 kms southeast of Alice Springs, covering parts of Per Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust, Andado Station and Simpson Desert Crown Land. BR Simpson is a private Australian company involved in the acquisition and exploration of oil and gas projects and in the potential for development of carbon geosequestration. BR Simpson proposes to undertake 643.8 km of two dimensional (2D) seismic survey between October 2023 and September 2024 across EP93, 97 and 107.

This Seismic Environment Management Plan (EMP) forms the basis of BR Simpson's application to the Northern Territory (NT) Minister for Environment and Natural Resources for approval for the proposed seismic program. The EMP has been written with reference to clauses in the Schedule of the *Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirements 2021*, the *Onshore Petroleum Activities in the NT Code of Practice (2019)*, *Section 58 of the NT Petroleum Act (1984)* and the *Petroleum Environment Regulations (2020).*

1.1 Scope and Objectives

This Weed Management Plan (WMP) has been developed to ensure that the risk of weed introduction and spread, resulting from activities associated with BR Simpson seismic exploration activities, are mitigated with an aim to protect the economic, community, industry and environmental interests of the Northern territory.

The plan provides an overview of:

- The project context (Section 2.0)
- The Dedicated Weed Officer appointed to project (Section 1.2)
- *Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing* Legal requirements in relation to weed management (Section 3.0)
- Identified risks and proposed Control methods and Management objectives (Section 4.0)
- The weed species that are considered likely or known to occur within the Permit Area (Section 5.0)
- The monitoring, notification, recording and reporting requirements for the WMP (Section 7.0).

Collection and data recording sheets have been provided in the attached Appendices

1.2 Dedicated Weed Officer

The *Scientific Inquiry into Hydraulic Fracturing* recommended a dedicated weed officer for each gas field. 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:

The weed officer must demonstrate relevant skills, experience and knowledge and be readily available to successfully manage weed related issues. Comprehensive planning and implementation of weed monitoring requirements will include 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. The dedicated weed officer for BR Simpson is located in Alice Springs not on-site and will act in this role on call. BR Simpson will contact the dedicated weed officer as required to ensure weed related activities are undertaken. On site personnel will be trained in weed identification for reporting to the weeds officer.

The Dedicated weed officer assigned by BR Simpson:

[redacted]
[redacted].au
[redacted]

[redacted] has a PhD in zoology, biology and ecology and is very experienced in weed identification with 35 years' experience in arid rangelands management.

2 Project Framework

2.1 Project components

Key components associated with the project are described below and shown in Figure 1-1. The project area refers to the physical footprint of the proposed activities. The weed management plan is applicable to all activities associated with the 2D seismic survey on EP93, 97 and 107 and will be used by all personnel (including contractors) involved in project activities.

2.2 2D Seismic Program

To successfully undertake the proposed seismic works the following key activities are required:

- Vegetation clearing
- Grading, excavation, stockpiling, compaction of soil material
- To undertake and promote regeneration of removed vegetation which has occurred during the project.
- To remove all surface infrastructure and rehabilitation at the conclusion of the project.
- Comply with all applicable legislation, regulations, conditions and regional weed management plans.
- To communicate with station owners concerning specific weed management requirements.
- Provide controls for all project activities to avoid introducing new weed species into the project area.
- Avoid or control the spread of existing weed species into new areas within the project area.
- To maintain ongoing management onsite, including routine monitoring, reporting and incident response procedures.

2.3 Access tracks

To minimise the environmental impacts of the project existing roads and tracks will be used wherever possible to access seismic lines. The Santa Teresa Andado road will be used during the seismic survey to gain access to the general project area. This is a formed and well used road which does not present any environmental risks from use during the project. Existing station tracks and previously established exploration tracks will also be used to access different area of the project footprint. Some of these tracks will require grading and other improvement to allow access for heavy machinery and equipment. Access will utilize existing roads as well as pastoral tracks and a Pastoral Land Access Agreement (LAA) with the relevant leaseholders. The appropriate approval processes will be undertaken before work activities commence. BR Simpson have engaged with the relevant pastoral station owners or their representatives over the development of the EMP, to arrange access for work activities.

2.4 Campsites

Three temporary accommodation camps will be established during the project. Each camp will be utilized for a planned 23 days with peak accommodation numbers at 50 personnel. The field camps will be configured to satisfy Department of Health guidelines and will require the use of a lay-down area situated close to the seismic lines and road access. Whilst the exact configuration is still to be determined, each camp will include accommodation units, kitchen and dining facilities, ablutions, site office, waste treatment and storage, Mechanic workshop and Vibe store as well as potable water storage.

The three locations for the mobile camps have been selected with consideration given to existing vegetation, level of ground, proximity to re-supply and access routes in/out and location of water courses/sources and or sensitive ecological environments. A fourth camp location has been proposed as an alternative location if one of the other locations is inaccessible. Clearing of up to 4 hectares will be required for each mobile camp. Bushfire protection measures will also be incorporated into the camp layout, including 4 m fire breaks around the facility and vegetation management

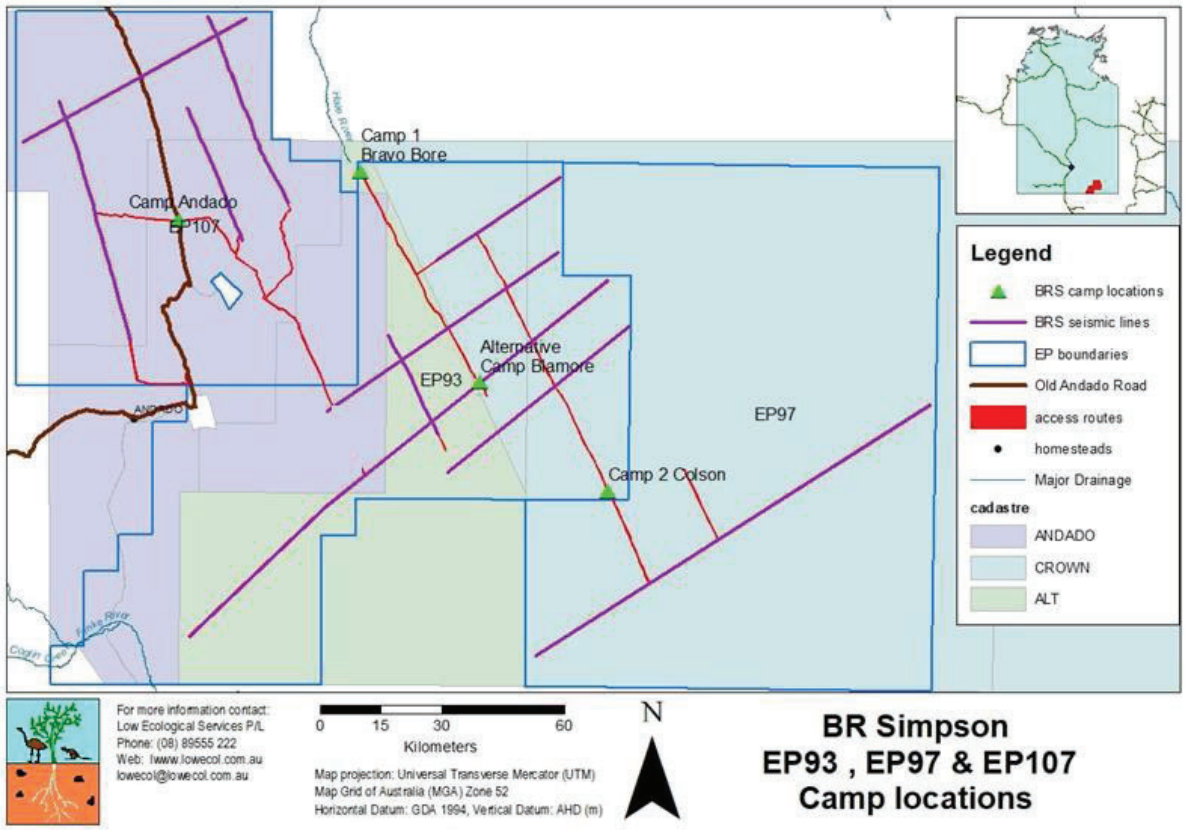


Figure 2-1. proposed camp locations

3 Legislation

This following legislation, statutory obligations and guidelines were considered during the preparation of this weed management plan.

3.1 Petroleum (Environment) Regulations

The Petroleum (Environment) Regulations, (the regulations), require submission of an EMP prior to any petroleum exploration or production activity. This weed management plan represents a component of the 2022 BR Simpson 2D Seismic Survey EMP, as required under the regulations.

3.2 Weed Management Act

This NT Act aims to:

Protect the Territory's economy, community, industry and environment from the adverse impact of weeds

It declares undesirable species of plants as weeds, and requires these species to be controlled, eradicated or prevented from entering the Northern Territory (NT) depending on their classification. Under the Act, weeds are classified into one of three classes:

- Class A declared plant – to be eradicated
- Class B declared plant – growth and spread to be controlled
- Class C declared plant – not to be introduced into the NT (all Class A and B weeds are also Class C)

The Act specifies how weeds in each of the classes must be treated. Weed management plans for specific weeds are endorsed under this Act.

The Commonwealth government has also categorised some species as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS). The remaining introduced flora species are referred to as environmental weeds.

4 Management Plans and guidelines

4.1 Statutory Weed Management Plans

Statutory Weed Management Plans are legal documents containing specific information about management requirements for certain high priority weeds. Section 5.0 highlights weeds that are currently present or have the potential for introduction onto EP93, 97 or 107 and notes those with an associated statutory weed management plan.

4.2 Guidelines and standards

The following guidelines associated with the management of weeds in the NT have also been considered during the preparation of this WMP:

- *Northern Territory Weed Management Handbook* (Weed Management Branch, 2015a)
- *Northern Territory Weed Data Collection Manual* (Weed Management Branch, 2015b)

5 BR Simpsons environmental policy

BR Simpson's Environmental Policy is a public declaration of its understanding of the environmental impacts and risks associated with its operations, as well as a demonstration of its compliance with all relevant environmental, health and safety regulations, legislation and guidelines.

6 Weed control and mitigation

Weeds species are opportunistic and often germinate on disturbed ground. There may be a risk of weed spread from exploration activities including:

- Transfer due to movement of contaminated machinery, vehicles and equipment.
- Spreading of contaminated gravel, road-fill, topsoil.
- By attachment to animals (both feral and native), pastoral grazing and through ingestion.
- The construction of roads and campsites; and
- Discharge of water may increase the potential for weeds by providing additional nutrients.

Weed management involves establishing the location of weeds, preventing weeds from entering the site, planning for effective timing of weed control, and mechanical or chemical control (Table 6-1). The main objective of this weed management plan is to manage and control weeds within the respected location and in accordance with BR Simpson and NT Government requirements. All actions of weed control undertaken must be done in a manner that preserves the environmental

features of the site. Strict caution should still be taken to ensure that non-target species are not removed or sprayed

Table 6-1. Weed risk and prevention methods

Step	Objective	Actions	Timeframe
Weed Identification	Weed species and area of infestation are identified and monitored	• Weed surveys to be undertaken during annual environmental audits by dedicated weeds officer. Survey ideally takes place approximately one month after rain. • Identified weed species to be photographed. All infestations must be recorded and mapped via GIS system, and report to be provided to BR Simpson Environment Coordinator and included within WMP. • Review of actions • Weed survey findings used to determine control programs in consultation with BR Simpson or suitable contractors • All BR Simpson staff onsite are to be adequately trained in the identification of weeds, particularly Declared Weeds and WoNS. All potential and declared weeds of the exploration site should be familiarised by BR Simpson staff before entering site.	• Annual audit to be completed • As part of ongoing operations – e.g. quarterly internal and annual external audits
Weed prevention	No new declared weeds, WoNS or environmental weed individuals or infestations.	• No wash down facility on site. Wash down to be undertake prior to entry to site • All Vehicles and/or equipment are required to provide a weed free certificate issued by a qualified inspector before entry • Vehicles coming from known weed-infested areas or interstate, vehicles shall have a weed-free certificate, issued by appropriately qualified personnel • If areas containing weeds are accessed, all equipment and machinery will be cleaned. Vehicles will be blown down to prevent transfer of weeds to uncontaminated areas • Any fill brought to site must be sourced from weed free area. • All clearing activity to be minimized to avoid further ground disturbance • Road grading in areas of weeds should be from the outside of the infestation back into the centre of the infestation • No off-road driving • Continual monitoring of operational areas and 'hotspots' • Any weed sightings are to be reported to the Weeds Officer onsite	• Ongoing as part of operational procedures

Weed Control	• Effective methods are implemented to control and mitigate existing weeds. • Personnel and infrastructure are protected from increased fire risk due to weed infestations • No spread of weeds already present at site, and eliminate the potential for new weed species.	• Appropriate control and/or removal method selected by trained personnel/contractor based on species present and extent of infestation. • Maintain a 4m fire break (preferably slashed to <50mm) around infrastructure • Plan a rapid response to seasonal changes to maximise the effectiveness of control • When feasible, local traditional owners, Rangers or contractors should be engaged to assist with mechanical and chemical control of weed species. • BR Simpson staff are required to implement weed control when they are available during normal operations. • All new and existing species are to be mapped accordingly highlighting the control activities used. This will be completed via Shapefiles/maps. Onsite reports will ensure the Weeds Officer is aware of the spread or containment of existing weeds and the effectiveness of weed control.	• Control/removal scheduled to occur prior to weed seeding where practicable - timing with seasons and predicted rainfall Usually Nov-March)
	• No weed control methods will result in environmental harm.	• Only suitably trained personnel will use chemicals and herbicides, in accordance with CP's chemical handling and storage procedures. • Stakeholders will be consulted prior to chemical herbicide being used • Assess areas outside of operational areas prior to weed control to identify conservation-listed flora. • Ensure non-target conservation-listed species are not impacted by weed control. • Minimise drift by spraying on low-wind days. • No use of residual herbicide pellets within 2-3 canopy diameters of trees or shrubs • Follow-up surveys will refine the impacts of weed removal of the potential for future vegetation re-growth	• During weed control activities as part of operational procedures - Prior to weed control in areas outside of operational area.

Disposal of weeds and chemicals	• Weeds disposed of in environmentally friendly manner • No further weed spread from disposal • Correct disposal of chemical containers.	• Weed plant material (leaves, seeds, flowers, branches etc.) that are physically removed will be brunt in a burn pit or removed from site (e.g. via waste bins). • The transportation of declared weeds is illegal. If declared weeds enter the site, these should be burnt and then buried on site at a depth sufficient to prevent emergence of seeds or seedlings • Chemical containers must be disposed of correctly and in a timely matter e.g. through drum MUSTER	• On completion of weed control activities
Reporting	• Compliance with NTG requirements.	• Annual update provided to DENR to include weed control activities, updated locations of weed spread.	• Report provided to DENR on completion of annual survey.

7 Weed species

Weed distribution is often related to environmental disturbances caused by the construction of roads and tracks, cattle grazing and feral animals. Weeds are most dominant on land under pastoral lease, with infestations generally concentrated around infrastructure such as water points, fence lines and tracks, and also along the banks of watercourses where cattle and feral animals tend to congregate. Table 4-1 provides actions to prevent the introduction of new weeds and the re-introduction of other potential weeds.
Except for 'notifications', reporting against the WMP is to be submitted annually as a component of environmental reporting requirements. 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) submission of all weed data collected
c) details of survey and monitoring events, including dates, personnel, maps and track data (see 5. Weed species information) and
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)). The annual report will be subject to review by the NT Government's Onshore Petroleum Weed Management Officer

7.1 Existing and Potential Weeds in project area

During the environmental survey of the project area in 2022 no WoNS were identified. Buffel grass and paddy melon were identified across the project area. Buffel grass was related to pastoral activity. Weed distribution is often related to environmental disturbances caused by the construction of roads and tracks, cattle grazing and feral animals. Weeds are most prevalent on land under pastoral lease, with infestations generally concentrated around infrastructure such as water points, fence lines and tracks, and also along the banks of watercourses where cattle and feral animals tend to congregate.

The project footprint lies within the **Alice Springs Regional Weeds Strategy 2021-2026 (DEPWS 2021)**. This strategy focusses on weeds that are most important to the region, categorising them as either:

- **Category 1** – Priority weeds (present in the region, widely considered feasible to eradicate from the Region, typically evaluated as very high risk and have isolated and restricted distributions)
- **Category 2** – Priority weeds or strategic control – including the eradication of outliers (species warranting strategic control across the landscape due to the high impact they have on land managers and on broader economic and environmental values)
- **Category 3** – Weeds of concern (assessed by the weed risk management system as a medium to high risk, or have not been assessed, but have been identified by stakeholders as posing a threat to the values of the Region)
- **Category 4** – Hygiene and biosecurity weeds (it is important for landholders to implement weed hygiene and other biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of weeds into clean areas, and to control these species where the opportunity arises)
- **Category 5** – Alert weeds (have the potential to have a high level of impact to the region should it become established, the likelihood of the species naturalising and spreading in the region is perceived to be high)

Table 7-1 Declared weed species recorded in project region

Common Name	Botanical name	Class	WoNS	Status in management plan
Rope Cactus	*Cylindropuntia spp. including C. imbricata, C. fulgida*	A		Category 1, very high
Prickly Pears	*Opuntia spp. including Opuntia stricta*	A		Category 1, very high
Parkinsonia	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	B	Yes	Category 2, very high
Buffel Grass	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	Not declared		Category 2, very high
African Lovegrasses	*Eragrostis spp. including E. cilianensis, E. barreleri, E. cylindriflora, E. minor*	Not declared		Class 3, *medium
Mexican Poppy	*Argemone ochroleuca*	B		Class 3, medium
Kapok	*Aerva javanica*	Not declared		Class 3, N/A
Ruby Dock	*Acetosa vesicaria*	Not declared		Class 3, low
Saffron Thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	B		Class 3, medium
Mossman River Grass	*Cenchrus echinatus*	B		Category 4, medium

Table 7-2. Weed species identified in the project area

Common Name	Botanical name	Class	WoNS	Status in management plan
Buffel Grass	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	Not declared		Category 2, very high
Paddy Melon	*Cucumis myriocarpus*	Not declared		

The following maps taken from the Alice Springs Regional Weeds Strategy 2021-2026 (DEPWS 2021) show the distribution of listed weeds. The project locations, which lies at the very edge of the specified region does not occur with any of these known locations.

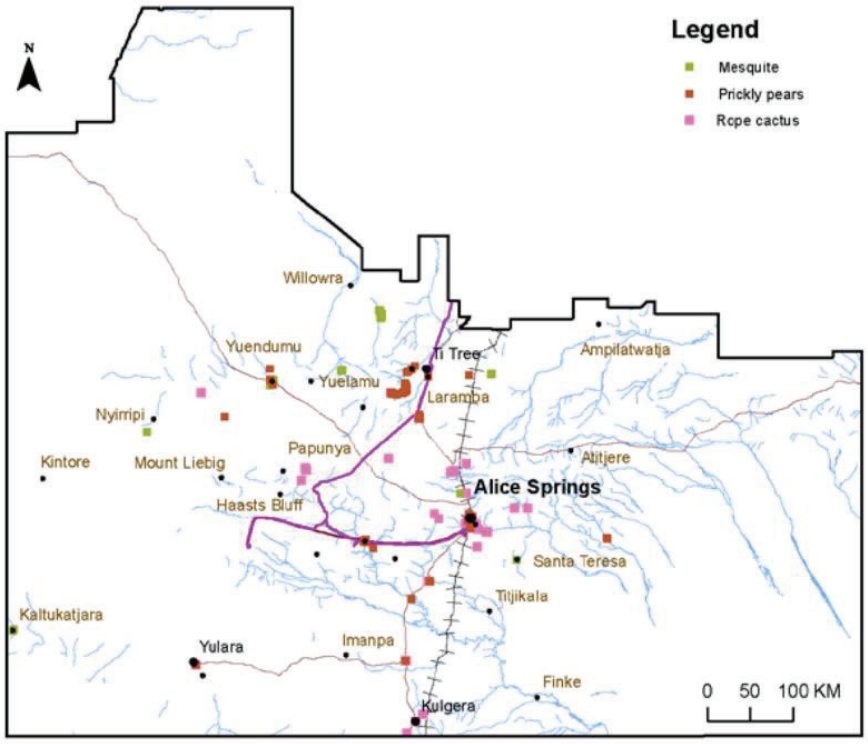


Figure 7-1. Distribution of priority weed species for eradication in the Alice Springs Region

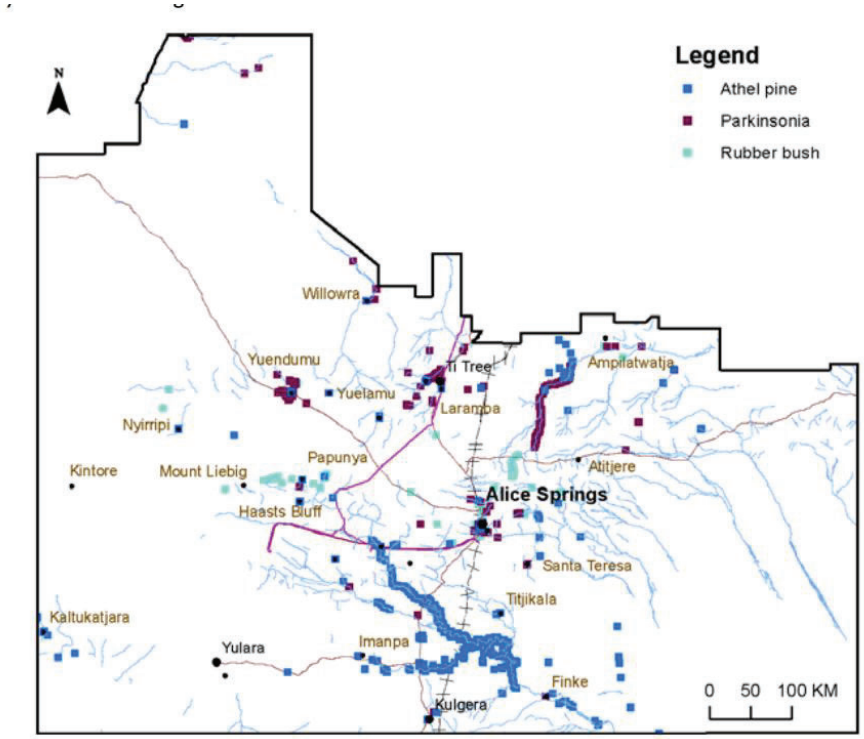


Figure 7-2. Distribution of priority weed species for strategic control in the Alice Springs Region. (athel pine, parksonia and rubber bush only).

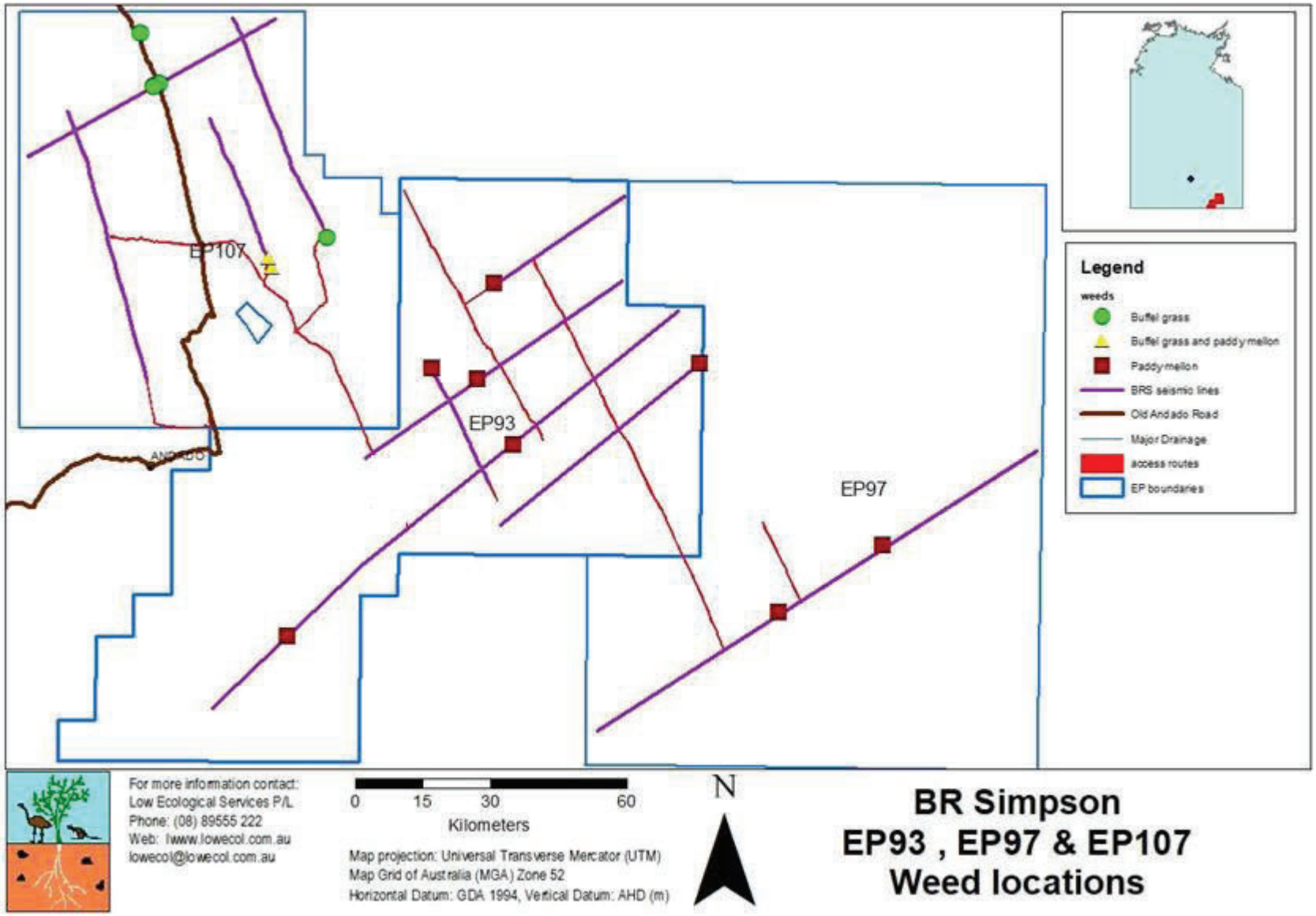


Figure 7-3. Map of weed sites recorded during the survey

8 Annual action plan

Weed Management Area	Weeds Species	Management Objective	Survey/monitoring timeframe	Treatment Timeframe	Control Methods	Herbicide
2D Seismic lines Access tracks and campsite locations	*Refer to Table 5-1*	To eliminate and prevent the spread of weeds already present at site. Stop or remove opportunity for the introduction new weed species within or surrounding project area.	Within 4 weeks of the next rainfall event that is sufficient to result in weed growth	Action must be taken Immediately upon locating species or infestation.	*Refer to the NT Weed Management Handbook*	

9 REPORTING

A 48-hour notification timeframe is expected upon the discovery of a new weed species occuring within the project area. Adequate notification is incorporated into company policy, planning and procedure. 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. All new weed incursions should be reported, regardless of the source they may be attributable to

9.1 Recording

All weed monitoring and survey activities will be recorded in accordance with the NT Weed Data Collection Guidelines available at: https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/weed-mapping-and-data-sharing.

The following attributes of any new weed infestations will be recorded into a GPS-enabled device:

- Site ID
- Weed name
- ID confidence
- Date of record
- Coordinate information
- Recorder / organisation
- Infestation size
    - 5 m diameter
    - 20 m diameter
    - 50 m diameter
    - 100 m diameter
    - Infestation density
- 1 = Absent, no weeds of this species in the area
- 2 = < 1%; very few, not many weeds
- 3 = 1 – 10%; more than one or two isolate plants
- 4 = 11 – 50%; Many plants, covering up to half the area
- 5 = > 50%;

9.2 Reporting

As a component of the EMP environmental reporting requirement, BR Simpsons designated weed management officer will submit annual reporting against this WMP
This will include
· Details of activities implemented to mitigate weed spread and introduction risks
· Submission of all weed data/maps collected
· Details of survey and monitoring events, including dates, personnel, maps and track data
· An overview of success rates relative to control measure implemented and/or onsite responsiveness. This annual report will be reviewed by the NT Government's Onshore petroleum weed management officer.

9.3 References

Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 2019. Weed Management Planning Guide: Onshore Petroleum Projects. Northern Territory Government
https://denr.nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/708558/weed-management-planning-guide-onshore-petroleum-projects.pdf

Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security. 2021. Alice Springs Regional Weeds Strategy 2021-2026 (DEPWS2021). Northern Territory Government
https://depws.nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/291513/alice-springs-regional-weeds-strategy-2021-2026.pdf

Weed Management Branch (2015a) *Northern Territory Weed Management Handbook*, Department of Land Resource Management, Northern Territory Government, Darwin

Weed Management Branch (2015b). *Northern Territory Weed Data Collection Manual*, Department of Land Resource Management, Northern Territory Government, Darwin

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.

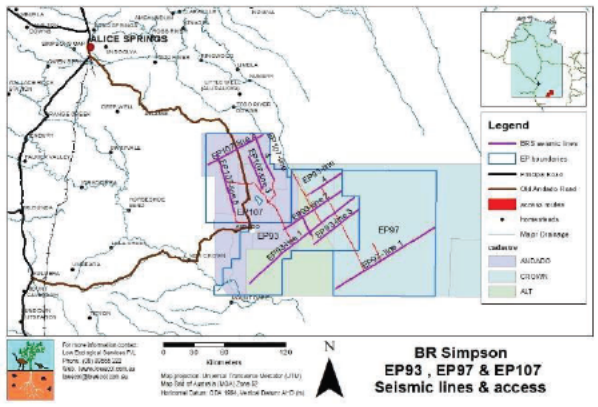
Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 2021. Alice Springs Regional Weeds Strategy 2021-2026 (DEPWS2021). Northern Territory Government
https://depws.nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/291513/alice-springs-regional-weeds-strategy-2021-2026.pdf

EP93, EP97 and EP107 Seismic Survey

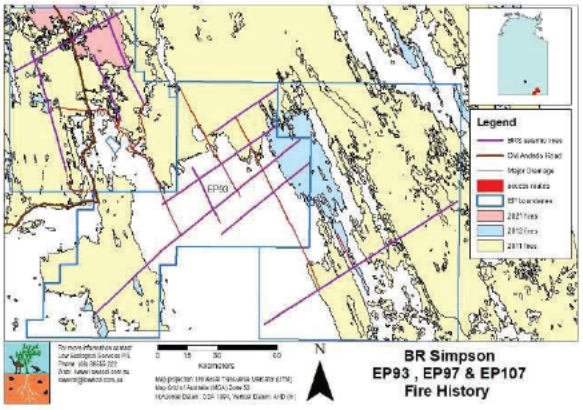
Bushfire Management Plan

Stakeholder Contacts	Phone	Name
Project Manager		
Andado Station	Homestead: 08 8956 0804 UHF: Channel 1	Station manager
EMERGENCY	**000**	NT Staff member
Bushfire NT Alice Springs Office	08 8952 3066 (business hrs only, 000 if out of hrs)	BFNT staff member
Bushfire NT – Head Office	BushfiresNT.Compliance@nt.gov.au	BFNT staff member
NAFI-North Australian Fire Information Fire Incident Map Secure NT (Fire Bans)	https://www.firenorth.org.au/nafi3/ https://www.bushfires.nt.gov.au/incidentmap/ https://securent.nt.gov.au/alerts	

LOCATION of EP 93, 97 and 107



Fire scars recorded in past 10yr timescale

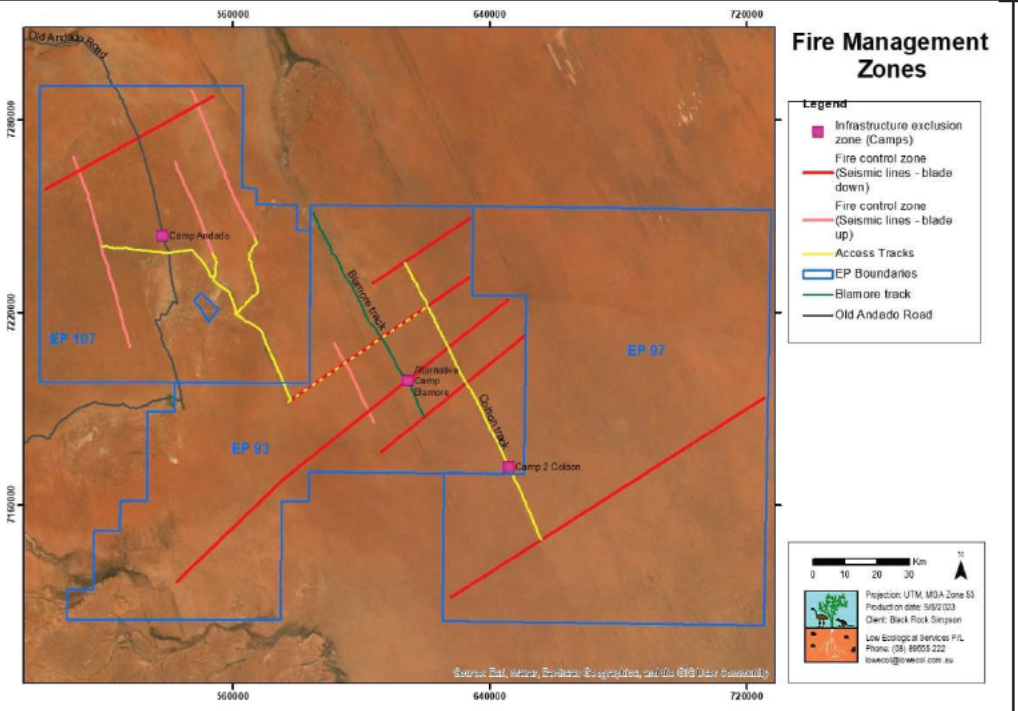


Land Use Fire Protection

Fire management risks	• Change to existing landscape fire regime impacting adjacent land use. Fire frequency over the past 12 years is low, ranging between 0 and 2 fires in the period. • Risks to adjacent land use including vegetation degradation and habitat modification; damage to or loss of infrastructure; damage to culturally significant sites; impact to pastoral activities and delay to rehabilitation success as result of bushfire. • Spread of high fuel load grassy weeds along access tracks and camp locations increasing fire recurrence and intensity risk. • Ignitions (humans & lightning) on or off site resulting in harm to workers and damage to equipment and infrastructure.
Property land uses (BR Simpson)	• Primary – Cattle grazing. • Secondary – Petroleum exploration.
Existing fire management regimes	• Bushfire management actions to ensure impacts of project will remain consistent with objectives and obligations of Alice Springs Regional Bushfire Management Plan[1]. Relevant land use fire management objectives include safety, asset protection and access track maintenance. Training in fire containment practices and equipment assist mitigation of identified risk from the plan: limited experience and skills of fire ground personnel (S9.1.3 DEPWS 2022). Controlled burns will not be undertaken due to the short timeframe of the project. Fire management risks are considered Low. • Project to support station fire management objectives via bushfire management actions. This includes an increase in fire containment equipment and personnel, monitoring and management of access tracks and ongoing liaison with station manager

	regarding infrastructure and potential/ongoing fire threats.
Project Fire Management Aim	• To allow scheduled Seismic exploration activity with minimal incident and/or future impacts on primary land use.
Project Fire Management Objectives	• Protect campsite and infrastructure within infrastructure fire exclusion zones. • Reduce threat of wildfire by managing fuel loads adjacent to the site in fire control zones and on access tracks. • Support neighbours fire management objectives of pasture production. Liaise with station manager.

Fire Management Zones



Neighbouring Property Fire Management Zone includes all areas outside of Fire Control Zones, Infrastructure Exclusion Zones and Access Tracks.
Access Tracks may be utilised by field operations staff and Andado Station staff.

Management Zone	Bushfire Management Mitigation Actions	Responsibilities
Infrastructure Exclusion Zone	• Remove all vegetation and implement erosion and sediment control plan. • Treat emerging vegetation with herbicide. • Create and maintain 4m wide fire break area around the camp within the 4Ha site perimeter. • No hot works are permitted on total fire ban days without written approval from a fire control officer or fire warden.	Senior Site Works Supervisor
	• All vehicles are fitted with firefighting extinguishers and spark arrestors. Water supplies and firefighting equipment, used during field operations are to be checked regularly and maintained to reduce and mitigate potential fire outbreak. • Sufficient training and familiarisation with equipment carried out by personnel. • NAFI to be checked and monitored by site supervisor. Regular contact with station manager regarding infrastructure and potential/ongoing fire threats. • Smoking only allowed in designated smoking areas. • Any rubbish, debris or oil refuse that could constitute a fire hazard shall be removed to a safe distance away from camp facilities, existing water bores and other infrastructure.	Site Safety Manager
Fire Control Zone	• All vehicles or equipment used during field operations are required to carry a fire extinguisher with the capacity to contain small fire outbreaks. • Drive on designated access tracks and seismic lines only. Driving through long dry grass is to be avoided, wherever possible. Line preparation in grassed areas will be flattened to reduce the build-up of fuel within the	Site Safety Manager

	vehicle's engine bays and around mufflers. • Clean out vehicle engine bay regularly, with special attention paid on red alert days, to prevent grass igniting on the hot vehicle components.	
Access Tracks	• Monitoring of tracks and access roads for weeds and potential fire fuel. Spray where appropriate. • All vehicles or equipment used during field operations are required to carry a fire extinguisher with the capacity to contain small fire outbreaks.	Weeds officer Site Safety Manager
Neighbouring Property Fire Management Zone	• Management actions consistent with Andado Station fire management objectives; fuel control on access track and fire containment in fire control zones. • Station to advise proponent of planned burns. • Liaison with station manager during medium to high bushfire risk periods (April-July).	Senior Site Works Supervisor Site Safety Manager

Annual Working Calendar

Month	Bushfire Risk	Action	Month	Bushfire Risk	Action
Jan	**High**	Monitor NAFI & ensure firefighting equipment is operating	July	**Low**	No Fire management activity
Feb	**High**	Monitor NAFI & ensure firefighting equipment is operating	August	**Low**	No Fire management activity
March	**Medium**	Monitor NAFI & liaise with neighbouring properties for wildfire	Sept	**Medium**	Monitor NAFI & liaise with neighbouring properties for wildfire
April	**Medium**	Monitor NAFI & liaise with neighbouring properties for wildfire	Oct	**High**	Monitor NAFI & ensure firefighting equipment is operating
May	**Low**	No Fire management activity	Nov	**High**	Monitor NAFI & ensure firefighting equipment is operating
June	**Low**	No Fire management activity	Dec	**High**	Monitor NAFI & ensure firefighting equipment is operating

Bushfire First Responder Action

The First Responder must comply with the following sequence:

1. **Location**- points of reference
2. **Immediate threats**- remove yourself and others from potential dangers
3. **Fire characteristics** – direction/speed of travel
4. **Weather**- wind strength/direction

If location permits, wait in safe area and wait for instructions from Fire Officer

***Note**: BR Simpson Fire Officer is responsible for alerting the landowner and bushfires and arranging what response should be taken to the fire*

Preparedness Planning

On any day rated as having a fire danger of severe, extreme or catastrophic, personnel responsible for bushfire safety must:

- Provide fire rating danger information to staff
- Provide information of fire awareness and appropriate communication/procedures to follow if a fire incidence occurs
- Regular monitoring of NAFI and onsite visual assessment of worksites e.g. unusual smoke plumes
- Ensure all communication devices and firefighting equipment are working, maintained and readily available to staff

1 Northern Territory Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS 2022), *Alice Springs Regional Bushfire Management Plan*. Darwin, NT, Australia.

Appendix I
Waste management plan

December 2022

Contents

List of Tables

1 Introduction

BR Simpson is the registered title holder of 100% interest in EP93, EP97 & EP107 located in the Simpson desert. The exploration permits are located approximately 250 kms southeast of Alice springs, covering parts of Per Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust, Andado Station and Simpson Desert Crown Land. BR Simpson is a private Australian company involved in the acquisition and exploration of oil and gas projects and in the potential for development of carbon geosequestration. BR Simpson proposes to undertake 643.8 km of two dimensional (2D) seismic survey between October 2023 and June 2024 across EP93, EP97 and EP107.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

Impacts from improperly managed wastes are recognised as a potential negative impact from 2D seismic survey works. The purpose of this waste management plan (WMP) is to provide BR Simpson and Contractor personnel with guidelines to assist in the management and control of waste generated during the survey activity.

1.2 Waste Management hierarchy

The following hierarchy principles outlined in the National Waste Policy (Australian Government, 2018) will be used to achieve optimal environmental outcomes. It is important to note that the avoidance, reduction, and recycling of wastewater generated during the activities are limited and restricted mainly to maximising the reuse and recycling of fluids where possible:

- Avoid; eliminate or substitute an activity that results in waste
- Reduce; lower the generation of wastewater as part of a process or activity
- Reuse; use of wastewater for the same or alternative petroleum activity without treatment or with minimal treatment
- Recycle, beneficial reuse of wastewater for another purpose without treatment or with minimal treatment
- Treatment: bring wastewater back into use through treatment to improve water quality or to make quality suitable for disposal
- Disposal: disposal of waste if there is no viable alternative

2 Responsibilities

BR Simpson will be responsible for ensuring that project wastes are managed in a manner consistent with BR Simpson policies and procedures including:

- Development and control of this Waste Management Plan including:
    - Collecting and maintaining an inventory of waste management
    - Developing continual improvement strategies
    - reporting on compliance with the plan
    - Communicating requirements of the plan to personnel, contractors and authorities, as required
    - Provision of waste awareness training to personnel and contractors.
- Monitoring waste management performance of contractors by undertaking regular audits.
- Ensure all waste management facilities can receive the wastes assigned to them.

Project contractors are responsible for ensuring that waste is managed in accordance with this Waste Management Plan including:

- Compliance with BR Simpson policies and procedures and any other relevant legislative requirements.
- Storage of waste in accordance with this plan.
- Proper management and disposal of waste through provision of waste generation and waste management data.

- Auditing of compliance against this plan.
- Training of staff as required.

3 Source of waste

3.1 Liquid waste

Liquid waste may be produced in the following ways:

- Parking, refuelling and waste storage areas – used oil, oily waters
- Areas for equipment and vehicle washing – used oil, oily waters
- Camp facilities –Black water, grey water, cooking oil

3.2 Solid waste

Solid waste will be produced in the following ways:

- General site:
    - Food waste
    - Human waste
    - Paper and cardboard
    - Plastics
    - Glass
    - Hazardous waste (e.g. small batteries).
- Supply of materials – plastic and metal containers, packaging material
- Vehicles and mobile plant – used tyres, batteries, waste hydrocarbons, air filters
- First Aid – medical and biological waste.

3.3 Hazardous waste

A material that is an explosive, irritant, flammable, toxic, carcinogenic or corrosive is classed as a hazardous waste. Examples of hazardous waste include oil, chemical containers, explosives, batteries, aerosols, coolants, paint and paint tins, tyres and fluorescent light tubes etc. Due to their hazardous properties, materials in this waste stream must be dealt with separately from other waste and in an approved manner.

Hazardous waste receptacles must display correct and prominent signage. Hazardous wastes, such as fuels, oils, lubricants, batteries and chemicals, are to be contained within a bunded area until transport for disposal at a facility licensed to accept these materials. Consideration as to whether this area should be covered also needs to be made depending on the time of year.

Camp grey and black water waste will be managed through mobile onsite Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP), all camp generated wastewater is piped from camp to the STP units to undergo the micro-bacteria treatment process to breakdown solids and treat the liquid waste to permitted classification prior to irrigating to ground.

4 Waste management

Appropriate management of wastes will assist in avoiding solid and liquid waste discharges into the surrounding environment. It is essential that wastes are appropriately stored, collected and disposed of, to minimize the accidental spillage/leakage of potentially harmful products into the environment.

4.1 Handling and segregation of waste

All wastes generated during the day e.g. at the location of clearing and 2D seismic survey, is to be conveyed back to the site waste facilities at the end of the day.

Segregating waste at the source increases the efficiency throughout the waste management process, reduces the volume of waste going to landfill and increases the volume of recyclable material by avoiding contamination. The site will be equipped with skip bins where required and waste will be segregated into the following streams:

- Metals
- Plastics
- Paper and cardboard
- Putrescibles
- Hazardous waste.

4.2 Disposal of waste

The volume of waste produced during the 2D seismic survey is likely to be small. All wastes specifically listed wastes (as described in Schedule 2 of the Waste Management and Pollution Control (Administration) Regulations) generated as part of the regulated activity will be removed from the project area, for disposal or recycling at a licensed facility authorized to receive those wastes. Table 4-1 below provides the waste disposal methods for the various waste sources.

Table 4-1. Waste management summary

Waste source	Disposal method
Putrescible waste	Disposal: Collected in dedicated waste bins for transport to an approved landfill site
Paper and cardboard	Recycled: Collected in dedicated waste bins for recycling at an off-site facility.
Paper and cardboard	Recycled: Collected in separate waste bins for recycling at an off-site facility
Scrap metal	Recycled: Collected in designated skip for recycling at an offsite facility.
Used chemical and fuel drums	Recycled: Collected in designated skip for recycling at an offsite facility.
Chemical wastes	Re-use / disposal: Collected in approved containers for disposal at approved landfill or returned to supplier
oil/fuel contaminated materials	Recycled / Disposal: Used oil will be collected in suitable containers for disposal at approved landfill or recycled at a recycling facility or via an appropriate licensed company
Vehicle tyres	Recycled / Disposal: Tyres will be collected in skip for disposal at approved landfill site or recycled at a recycling facility or via an appropriate licensed company
Timber waste	Recycled: Collected in designated skip for recycling at an offsite facility
Water Waste	Mobile onsite sewage treatment Plants for micro-bacterial treatment prior to irrigation

4.3 Monitoring

A monitoring program will be employed to ensure all waste management actions are conducted in accordance with applicable legislation, international guidelines, and company standards. The following waste monitoring activities will be completed:

- A waste register/inventory will be kept assisting in identification of excessive wastage. The inventory will detail the number of skips filled, types of waste generated and location of final disposal (e.g. landfill, recycled, etc.).
- Waste storage areas will be inspected at least fortnightly (twice weekly during wet weather). Inspections will analyse integrity of bunds, condition of storage containers/skips, appropriate labelling, and that wastes are properly segregated and covered. Non-compliances and incidents will be documented in the inventory/register along with corrective actions taken to control and minimise environmental harm.
- Any spill or incident of significance likely to cause environmental or human bodily harm will be reported immediately to the relevant authorities.

Appendix J

Oil Spill Contingency Plan

December 2022

1 Executive Summary

The Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) aspects of the BR Simpson (BRS) Exploration Program will be managed according to the BRS EMP and '*Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan'* (HSEMP) and applicable Northern Territory Government Legislation.

The HSEMP will form the overarching Health Safety and Environmental Management system for all activities undertaken during the, seismic acquisition and exploration phases of this BRS exploration programme. The Environmental Management Plans for the Exploration Program will address the environmental management actions and commitments outlined in this document and will incorporate the requirements of the resource consents granted for the Project.

The development and implementation of the OSCP will ensure that specific environmental issues are managed effectively relating to:

- the acquisition of approx. 643.8 km of 2D across the granted tenements held over the Simpson Desert area of the Northern Territory (figure 1).

The scope of the OSCP covers the environmental risks and impacts associated within the acquisition of the seismic operations for this program.

The technical aspects of the proposed 2D seismic acquisition operations are very similar to previous seismic lines acquired in nearby fields. The assessment of the environmental effects of the seismic acquisition operations in the areas is based on experience gained during the acquisition of similar programs by competent persons retained by the company for this purpose.

The BRS exploration program of seismic line acquisition does not traverse any marine parks, reserves, or specially protected conservation areas. The heritage and conservation impacts associated with the remainder of the program within the target areas are not within any declared environmental or culturally sensitive locations.

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Definitions

CEO	Chief Executive Officer
EMP	Environment Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
HSEMP	Health Safety Environment Management Plan
JSEA	Job Safety Environmental Analysis
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
OSC	Onsite coordinator
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSECRP	Oil Spill Emergency Containment Response Plan
SSM	Site Safety Manage

2 Introduction

Accidental spills of potentially hazardous material may result in contamination of land and water. This Spill Response Management Plan outlines appropriate procedures for reducing the likelihood of spills and the severity of impact from spills.

The BR SIMPSON (BRS) objective is to minimise the potential effects on the environment that could result from an oil spill due to the actions involved in the exploration program. The scope of the plan is for responding to oil spills that occur, or are present, within the exploration tenements EPs 93, 97 & 107 as a consequence of the activities of BRS.

This oil spill contingency plan (OSCP) has been designed to cover the oils that may be encountered during the exploration program and stored on site during the operation.

BRS has identified the following measures to minimise the impact of oil spill incidents:

- Competent personnel trained in hydrocarbon (oil/gas) containment/clean up on site;
- Fuel and oil transfer to be done within bunded areas;
- Emergency spill clean-up kits (absorbent pads, absorbent rolls & 'kitty litter') to be available for clean-up of minor spills;
- Appropriate bunding and containment areas for site run-off, machinery spaces and oil chemical storage areas;
- Process spill and leak detection systems, alarms and isolation valves to be maintained in good working order; and
- Fit for purpose equipment with emergency override and shutdown valves and high pressure and low pressure sensors; and
- Separation of storage sites from watercourses by distance

Determined by the level of oil spill, the organisations involved in the spill response at an operational level may include but not limited to:

- The Seismic contractors;
- BRS personnel;
- Transportation equipment and personnel;
- Various government agency's i.e. Dept. Industry Tourism & Trade – Minerals and Energy, the Dept. Environment Power and Water Services, EPA.

When a hydrocarbon release is discovered or reported, the OSCP sets its response procedures into motion. Many steps and safety precautions must be followed to ensure a swift and effective response to the incident.

The initial step in any response action is to investigate the site. When a release is first reported, responders need to know all necessary information such as how the release/oil spill occurred, the extent of the damage, or even what hydrocarbon substances are involved. This information must be acquired before any effective response effort can be carried out.
Site investigation also allows responders to determine the appropriate safety measures to take during the response effort.

Once notified of a release/oil spill and prior to initiating an emergency response action, an *On Scene Coordinator* (OSC) will conduct a site preliminary assessment of the release and the site's characteristics to evaluate several factors:

- Including the size and nature of the spill/release;
- The type of oil spilled;
- Its potential hazards; and
- Resources needed to contain and clean it up.

Once information has been gathered about the release/oil spill, responders can determine what type of response action should be taken. A clean-up effort may be long-term or short-term.

Depending on the circumstances, responders may employ some or all of these methods:

- Removing hydrocarbon substances in soil or in containers;
- Burning or otherwise treating hydrocarbon substances ;
- Draining waste ponds or repairing leaky waste disposal pits so that hydrocarbon substances do not seep into the ground;
- Using chemicals to stop the spread of the hydrocarbon substances release;
- Encasing hydrocarbon substances in place or otherwise ensuring that winds or rain do not move them around;
- Providing a safe supply of drinking water to people affected by hydrocarbon substances contamination;
- Temporarily moving residents affected by hydrocarbon substances contamination while clean-up activities take place; and
- Isolating the area, barricading and installing fences to prevent direct contact with hazardous substances.

3 Location

The BRS petroleum exploration tenements overlie portion of the Simpson Desert within the south east of the Northern Territory. The tenements are located in the arid zones, the north eastern point of the EP sites are approximately 150km south east of Alice Springs. The South East portion of the tenements are approximately 360km south east of Alice Springs in proximity to the South Australian border. The exploration permit areas contains no permanent ground water. The Finke River lies to the south west of the area.

The vegetation of the region is dominated (87.8%) of hummock grassland spread across the parallel sand dunes of the region. other vegetation recorded in the broader region includes open woodland of 5.4%, sparse shrub land 4.8%, open shrub land of 1.7% and forbland 0.3% (*Environment of the Simpson Desert* NT NRM Report 2018, p. 5).

4 Description of the Activity

BRS proposes to undertake the acquisition of a 2D seismic program within the granted exploration tenement area for the purpose of stratigraphic correlation and testing of the formations for structure and the presence of methane and other gases and or liquid hydrocarbons.

This document reports the risks and the associated potential control measures of an uncontrolled hydrocarbon release (oil spill). This OSCP is developed in accordance with the guidelines of the Northern Territory Government, information, comments and advice provided by Northern Territory Government agencies and previous studies undertaken in the region.

The principal environmental issues identified by the proponent are:

- Potential loss of containment of stored oils on site;
- Potential loss of well control and containment of encountered formation oils;
- Localised reduction in water quality due to loss of containment during the exploration phase and the impact on terrestrial and nearby local waterway aquatic organisms that may result;
- Localised reduction in water quality due to release of fluids
- Potential degradation of soils due to loss of containment; and
- Potential hydrocarbon discharges to the terrestrial and local aquatic environment.

BRS has identified the following measures to minimise the impact of oil spill incidents:

- Fuel and oil transfer to be done within bunded areas;
- Spill kits to be available for clean-up of minor spills;
- Appropriate bunding and containment areas for storage and work site run-off, machinery spaces and oil chemical storage areas;
- Process spill and leak detection systems, alarms and isolation valves to be maintained in good working order; and
- Fit for purpose equipment with emergency override and shutdown valves and high pressure and low pressure sensors.
- Transport of fuel and oil to occur on maintained tracks and postponed when rain events have or will occur.

5 Description of Operations

The activity covered by this OSCP in the BE Simpson Desert Exploration program will be comprised of the acquisition and rehabilitation of 2D seismic operations across the approved tenement area.

6 Chemicals and wastes stored on site

The chemicals that will be stored onsite include:

- Diesel fuel
- lubricating and hydraulic oil for machines
- solvents and degreasers etc.

The transport of chemicals on unsealed roads will be undertaken in line with the management actions identified in the risk assessment for transport of fuel and hazardous chemicals. All loading, unloading, transfer and refuelling operations are to be undertaken in designated areas, with portable bunding and away from any sensitive receptors. BR Simpson will ensure access tracks used for transporting fuel are adequate and safe. All transport of fuel is to be carried out during daylight hours only. No transport will be permitted after a rainfall event of greater than 25mm until such time as the road way has been assessed as being safe to do so.

Use, storage and handling of fuel, chemicals and oils on site:

1. must comply with WHS legislation
2. be in accordance with their approved safety data sheet
3. must be stored to prevent release to the environment and to contain any spills
4. liquid hydrocarbons, whether separated or mixed with other fluids at a concentration greater than 1% by volume, must not be stored in any open top structure or pit

Any hazardous chemicals or those that may cause environmental harm are to be stored within secondary containment.

Secondary containment must meet all of the following:

- sufficient capacity to hold 100% of the volume of the largest container stored in the area plus 10%, unless the container is equipped with individual secondary containment
- permeability able to contain materials or waste until it can be removed or treated provide for separation of clean and dirty water
- be compatible with the material or waste stored or used within the containment
- be resistant to physical, chemical and other failure during handling, installation and use
- be maintained in good order at all times
- secondary containment requirements can be met with double-lined or double-walled storage tanks.

Daily inspections of fuel and chemical storage areas will be undertaken, including containment areas and structures, containers and spill kits. If the containment is damaged or compromised, repairs must be carried out as soon as practicable.

Materials that escape from primary containment or are otherwise spilled onto secondary containment shall be removed as soon as possible. Inspection reports and maintenance records of secondary containment shall be kept.

7 Spill Scenarios

Only limited chemicals and hazardous materials will be used during the exploration operations; however, there remains a risk of contamination as a result of spills from the following sources:

- Fuel spill during refuelling of vehicles and machinery.
- Inappropriate storage or handling of materials used during vehicle maintenance works e.g. lube
- oil, used batteries etc.
- Diesel fuel leakage.
- Inappropriate storage or handling of paints and solvents used in maintenance of vehicles and equipment.

Spills can result on the contamination of land and water (including groundwater). This in turn can lead to impacts to ecosystem function and health, vegetation death, respiratory disorders, and toxicity to individual organisms (including people).

The steps involved in cleaning up severe or minor spills are very similar. The difference lies in the type and degree of hazard, location of the spill, equipment required to clean up the spill and required personal protective equipment.

It is important to know what you are dealing with, appropriate training to deal with the spill, and the necessary equipment to clean up the spill.

Health and safety come first. DO NOT attempt to clean up or contain a spill if you do not have the necessary skills and equipment, or you are putting yourself or others at further risk.

Risks associated with spills have been assessed in the EMP. Table 1 below provides a summary of spill scenarios and management measures.

Table 7-1. Summary of spill scenarios

Spill Scenario	Duration	Mechanism	Location	Quality	Quantity	Management	Monitoring	Receptors
Handling and storage of chemicals	Duration of works	Container rupture Handling spill	Chemical storage area Re-fuelling area	Chemicals listed	<1000L diesel fuel <100L other chemicals	All appropriate personnel will be trained in Handling and storage of chemicals and fuel. Any hazardous chemicals or those that may cause environmental harm are to be stored within secondary containment. Designated storage areas with appropriate segregation of incompatible chemicals. General purpose and hazardous substance spill kits available at appropriate locations (i.e. in close proximity to the storage or use areas of all substances). All loading, unloading, transfer and refuelling operations are to be undertaken in designated areas, with portable bunding and away from any sensitive receptors. Ensure access tracks used for transporting fuel are adequate and safe. Reassess all access ways are adequate and safe for transport after a rainfall even of greater than 25mm. All transport of fuel to be carried out during daylight hours. Daily inspections of fuel and chemical storage areas will be undertaken, including containment areas and structures, containers and spill kits. Ensure that all personnel are familiar with this spill response plan and site inductions cover transport, storage, refuelling, response and clean-up activities.	Daily inspections of fuel and chemical storage areas will be undertaken, including containment areas and structures, containers and spill kits	Retained on site

Transport spill	Duration of works	Transport spill, partial or total spill due to incident	Off-site, on public roads	Chemicals listed	<50,000L for total loss of diesel fuel, <1000L other	Transport companies are to be appropriately licenced to transport chemicals and waste including the requirement to detect and respond to spills (*Dangerous Goods and Waste Management and Pollution Control Act*) Ensure access tracks used for transporting fuel are adequate and safe. Reassess all access ways are adequate and safe for transport after a rainfall even of greater than 25mm. All transport of fuel to be carried out during daylight hours. Daily inspections of fuel and chemical storage areas will be undertaken, including containment areas and structures, containers and spill kits.	Monitor the performance of contractors engaged	Chemical transport between Site and Alice Springs and Darwin, Queensland or South Australia

8 Safety data sheets

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) information should be used in spill response planning and preparation, and reviewed when substances are delivered to site, to identify the type of substance being used and the required equipment necessary to contain a spill of that substance, as well as any PPE requirements in the event of a spill.

It is important to know what you are dealing with, the appropriate training required to deal with the spill, and the necessary equipment to clean up the spill, prior to the event of a spill Health and safety comes first.

DO NOT attempt to clean up or contain a spill if you do not have the necessary skills and equipment, or you are putting yourself or others at further risk.

SDS are to be kept in areas used to store or handle hazardous materials. These forms contain the following important information:

- The identity of the chemical product and its ingredients
- The hazards of the chemical including health hazards, physical hazards and environmental hazards
- Physical properties of the chemical, like boiling point, flash point and incompatibilities with other chemicals
- Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants
- Safe handling and storage procedures for the chemical
- What to do in the case of an emergency or spill
- First aid information
- Transport information
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements

9 Environmental Risks and Effects

The potential environmental effects of the operations include:

- Physical effects to eco logical communities and habitat;
- Disruption to flora & fauna;
- Hydrocarbon discharges;
- Chemical discharges; and
- Hydrocarbon spillages.

A risk assessment was undertaken to identify the main environmental risks associated with the exploration operations within the Exploration Permit Areas. The identification of potential risks has been based on generic risks, previous risk assessments conducted for previous 2D seismic and rehabilitation operations in similar locations and topography and environments and the design risk assessment undertaken at the program design stage.

The environmental risk assessment of the activities proposed identified no activities assessed as potentially presenting a ‘high’ residual risk. This reflects the temporary and low impact nature of the activities and the application of appropriate mitigation measures.

For clarity, only residual risk levels are presented, which is the level associated with an activity after any safeguard or mitigation measures have been taken into consideration.

The conclusions of the spill risk assessment is:

- The probability of an accidental oil spill occurring is recognised as being extremely small, given the Australian oil and gas industry's land based record to date, and the technology and practices available to minimise such risk. Despite this, oil spills remain the principal environmental concern associated with seismic activities.

However, the likelihood of adverse ecological effects from a spill is low because of the nature of the work activity being undertaken and the control measures in place.

10 Risk Assessment

Risk and hazard analysis will be continuously conducted throughout the project to ensure compliance with the ALARP principle.

A semi qualitative risk assessment has been conducted for environmental risk associated with 2D seismic acquisition operations and rehabilitation activities. Analysis of risk has been undertaken on the assumption that mitigation measures will be implemented in the event of a spill.

The principal environmental issues identified by the proponent are:

- Potential loss of containment of stored chemicals and fuel and oils on site;
- Localised reduction in water quality due to loss of containment during the exploration phase and the impact on terrestrial and nearby local waterway aquatic organisms that may result;
- Localised reduction in water quality due to release of fluids; Potential degradation of soils due to loss of containment; and
- Potential hydrocarbon discharges to the terrestrial and local aquatic environment.

BRS has identified the following measures to minimise the impact of oil spill incidents:

- Fuel and oil transfer to be done within bunded areas;
- Spill kits to be available for clean-up of minor spills;
- Appropriate bunding and containment areas for site run-off, machinery spaces and oil chemical storage areas;
- Process spill and leak detection systems, alarms and isolation valves to be maintained in good working order; and
- Fit for purpose equipment with emergency override and shutdown valves and high pressure and low pressure sensors.

The following risk assessment in Table 1 is relevant to the risks associated with the generation and/or containment of oil spills only and is not a comprehensive risk assessment of all unwanted environmental events that may occur due to other factors.

Table 10-1. Activities that could cause or be related to an oil spill and control measures

Key: L = Likelihood C = Consequence R = Risk, RL = Residual likelihood RC residual Consequence RR = Residual Risk

Activity	Aspect	Potential Impact and receptors	L	C	R	Mitigation Measure	RL	RC	RR	ALARP Discussion
Fuel transfer	Spill/loss of containment	• Soil Contamination • Water way contamination	3	1	(3) Low	• Operate to SOP • Fuel within bunded area • Spill kits • Trained personnel • Locate away from water course • Daily inspection of equipment and fuel transfer area • Clean up in event of a spill	2	1	2 (low)	Implementing the OSCP, WMP and ERP that outline controls and using trained personnel with fit for purpose equipment will ensure risks are limited to ALARP
Fuel cell	Loss of containment	• Soil contamination • Water Way contamination	3	1	(3) Low	• Store in bunded area away from water course • Daily inspection of equipment and storage area • Clean up in event of a spill	2	1	2 (low)	
	Fire	• Personnel injury or death	1	4	(4) Mod	• Firefighting equipment • Trained personnel • No smoking/spark arrestors • Isolation from surrounding area • Daily inspection of equipment and storage area	1	2	2 (Low)	
		• Environmental damage	1	3	(3) Low					
Transport & equipment	Spill/loss of Containment	Environmental damage	2	3	(6) Mod	• Regular access way, machinery and equipment inspection • Spill kits & Dispersants • Loading and unloading take place in bunded areas away from sensitive receptors • Fuel and flammable chemicals stored and transported in line with AS1940-2004 • Trained licensed personnel • In event of a spill all contaminated material will be collected and disposed of via appropriate licensed facility	2	2	(4) Mod	Implementation of the OSCP, the WMP and the ERP will operate to effectively reduce risk of contamination from spill or loss of containment to ALARP

Table 10-2. Risk Matrix

		CONSEQUENCE				
Level	LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT 1	MINOR 2	MODERATE 3	MAJOR 4	EXTREME 5
5	Almost Certain	Moderate (5)	High (10)	High (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)
4	Likely	Moderate (4)	Moderate (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Extreme (20)
3	Possible	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
2	Unlikely	Low (2)	Moderate (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	High (10)
1	Rare	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Moderate (4)	Moderate (5)

Table 10-3. Likelihood matrix

	LIKELIHOOD TABLE		
Level	Description	Impact	Example of Loss
5	**Almost Certain**	The event will occur in most circumstances.	At least once a Month.
4	**Likely**	The event will more than likely occur in most circumstances.	More than once in a year
3	**Possible**	The event might occur in some circumstances.	Once every 1 to 5 years
2	**Unlikely**	The event is not likely to occur in most circumstances.	Once every 5 to10 years.
1	**Rare**	The event may occur only in exceptional circumstances.	Greater than 10 years.

Table 10-4. Consequence matrix

CONSEQUENCE TABLE		
Value	**Risk**	**Environment**
5	**Extreme**	A spillage of hydrocarbons which in areas of inland waters is in excess of 8001 litres, and in other areas in excess of 50,001 litres; or an escape of Petroleum in a gaseous form in excess of 300,001 std cubic meters
4	Major	A spillage of hydrocarbons in areas of inland waters of between 801 and 8000 litres and in other areas of between 5001 and 50,000 litres; or an escape of Petroleum in a gaseous form of between 50,001 and 300,000 std cubic metres
3	Moderate	A spillage of hydrocarbons in areas of inland waters of between 80 and 800 litres and in other areas of between 500 and 5000 litres; or an escape of Petroleum in a gaseous form of between 500 and 50,000 std cubic metres; or any uncontrolled escape or ignition of Petroleum, any other flammable or combustible material or toxic chemicals causing a potentially hazardous situation.
2	Minor	A release on site or off site less than the quantities specified under Moderate that cannot be cleaned up with existing available personnel and equipment.
1	Insignificant	A release on site or off site less than the quantities specified under Moderate that can be cleaned up with existing available personnel and equipment

11 Emergency Response Management

All oil spills and incidents regardless of size, location or nature of spill must be reported and recorded. When a hazardous substance release is reported, the BE Environmental Management Plan sets its response procedures into motion. Many steps and safety precautions must be followed to ensure a swift and effective response to the incident.

The first step in any response action is to investigate the site. When a release is first reported, responders may not know all the necessary information such as how the release occurred, the extent of the damage, or even what hazardous substances are involved. All this information must be learned before any effective response effort can be carried out. Site investigation also allows responders to determine the appropriate safety measures to take during the response effort.

Response actions fall into three main categories, depending on the urgency of the situation. Once information has been gathered about the release, responders can determine what type of response action should be taken. A clean-up effort may be long-term or short-term.

Depending on the circumstances, responders may employ some or all of these methods:

- Removing hazardous substances in soil or in containers;
- Burning or otherwise treating hazardous substances;
- Draining waste ponds or repairing leaky waste disposal pits so that hazardous substances do not seep into the ground;
- Using chemicals to stop the spread of the hazardous substance release;
- Encasing hazardous substances in place or otherwise ensuring that winds or rain do not move them around;
- Providing a safe supply of drinking water to people affected by hazardous substance contamination;
- Temporarily moving residents affected by hazardous substance contamination while cleanup activities take place; and
- Installing fences to prevent direct contact with hazardous substances

12 Site Investigation

Once the Company learns of a potential hazardous substance release, an established set of procedures is followed to investigate the site, evaluate the threat, and determine the best course of action.

First, the Company designates an On-Site Coordinator (OSC) to evaluate the incident and determine the appropriate response agency. If the OSC determines that EPA is required it will take the lead in responding to the incident, the OSC will evaluate the urgency of the situation to determine the appropriate response alternative.

Prior to initiating an emergency response action, the OSC will conduct an off-site preliminary assessment of the release and the site's characteristics. The preliminary assessment helps to identify specific hazards and determine the appropriate response measures and safety measures needed to ensure the health and safety of the responders.

The OSC may rely on a variety of methods to collect the necessary information, including;

- Interviewing witnesses, first responders and others present at the site;
- Reviewing records and documents at the facility or on the vehicle;
- Analysing photographs taken at the site; or
- Conducting a visual (off-site) inspection using binoculars.

Once a determination of the type of emergency response action needed, response personnel take special precautions to ensure that they are protected from the threats posed at the site.

When entering the site, response personnel wear appropriate personal protective gear to shield or isolate them from the chemical, physical, and biological hazards that may be encountered on the site.

The selection of the type or level of personal protective equipment is based on the identification of the hazards or suspected hazards, potential exposure pathways, and the performance of the equipment in providing a barrier to these hazards.

Because there is often little known information on specific hazards during the initial phase of an emergency response, the OSC typically directs that the most effective protective equipment be used at first and as more information about the hazards and conditions become available, the OSC can decide to downgrade the level of protection to match the site hazards.

As response personnel enter the site of the release, they gather additional information and further evaluate the site risks and hazards present. Response personnel use this information to further refine their response activities and the safety measures being taken.

Generally, response workers entering the site conduct a visual survey for potential hazards and may perform air monitoring for potential dangers to life and health.

A JSEA is conducted for an evaluation of all hazards and risks identifiable. For example, a visual survey might note the condition of waste containers (e.g., rusted or other unusual conditions), determine potential exposure pathways, and identify other possible dangers, such as confined space and oxygen-deficient environments, ground subsidence, visible vapour clouds, or areas that contain biological indicators, such as dead vegetation or wildlife.

Response personnel use direct-reading instruments and testing equipment when performing air monitoring. One important goal of monitoring during initial site entry is to establish work or safety zones at the site. As the emergency response action continues, response personnel conduct periodic monitoring to ensure that any new hazards are identified promptly and that appropriate controls are implemented to protect the responders and nearby communities.

Site investigations are essential to protect the health and safety of response personnel and others during emergency response actions. The information gathered is absolutely critical to enable responders to proceed confidently and safely, and to ensure that local communities receive accurate information about the potential for adverse health effects.

13 Response Alternatives

Not all emergency response or removal actions under the Contingency Plan are equally urgent. For example, situations involving fire or explosions or imminent, catastrophic contamination of a reservoir may require prompt and expeditious attention, while certain situations involving abandoned hazardous waste drums or clean-up of abandoned industrial facilities may not.

The following types of removal actions may be utilized:

- **Classic Emergencies**: Those actions where the release requires that on-site activities be initiated within minutes or hours of the determination that a removal action is appropriate.

Long-term clean-up efforts may respond to less urgent recent releases, or may involve clean-up over the long-term.

- **Time-Critical Actions**: Those actions where, based on an evaluation of the site, it is determined that less than six months is available before site activities must be initiated.
- **Non-Time-Critical Actions**: Those actions where, based on an evaluation of the site, it is determined that more than six months is available before on-site activities must begin.

14 Oil Spill Response Techniques

A number of advanced response mechanisms are available for controlling oil spills and minimizing their impacts on human health and the environment. The key to effectively combating spills is careful selection and proper use of the equipment and materials best suited to the type of oil and the conditions at the spill site.

Damage to spill-contaminated soils and inland waterways and dangers to other threatened areas can be reduced by timely and proper use of containment and recovery equipment. It is important to evaluate the oil spill volume to assist in the determination of the correct response technique. Table 3 provides guidelines for the estimation of oil volumes.

Spill response procedures follow the basic priority of :

ASSESS > SECURE > CONTROL > ABSORB > DISPOSE > REPORT

14.1.1 Assess

Assess the spill by determining:

- Type of substance
- Location of the spill
- Source of the spill and whether it can be isolated
- Can the spill be controlled / contained
- What is required to deal with the spill – personal protective equipment etc.

The severity ranking of the spill can be assessed using the consequence table in Section 6 – Risk assessment.

14.1.2 Secure

Mechanical containment or recovery is the primary line of defence against oil spills.
Containment and recovery equipment includes a variety of bunds, booms, barriers, and skimmers, as well as natural and synthetic sorbent materials. Mechanical containment is used to capture and store the spilled oil until it can be disposed of properly.

Chemical and biological methods can be used in conjunction with mechanical means for containing and cleaning up oil spills. Dispersing agents and gelling agents are most useful in helping to keep oil from reaching sensitive habitats. Biological agents have the potential to assist recovery in sensitive areas such as marshes, and wetlands.

Physical methods are used to clean up soils.

Natural processes such as evaporation, oxidation, and biodegradation can start the cleanup process, but are generally too slow to provide adequate environmental recovery.

Physical methods, such as wiping with sorbent materials, pressure washing, and raking and bulldozing can be used to assist these natural processes.

14.1.3 Dispose of Contaminated materials

The method of disposal will be dependent upon the nature and extent of the spill. Advice should be sought from the relevant authorities to determine the appropriate disposal method for a particular spill. Used absorbent material including granular absorbent, boom and pads shall be put into disposable bags, tied and placed in regulated waste bins. Bags should be clearly labelled. Small quantities of contaminated soils may be disposed of in regulated waste bins or contaminated soil bins if available. On-site disposal of contaminated waste must be co-ordinated and approved by the On Site Controller.

14.1.4 Report the spill

All spills are to be reported to the On Site Controller who will notify Station owners within 24 hours if appropriate. Management personnel will review the circumstances of the spill and implement or modify controls to prevent further occurrence of a similar nature. Notifications will include as a minimum;

- Time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident
- Location of the place where incident has occurred
- Nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved
- Circumstances in which the incident occurred and cause of the incident, if known
- Action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident
- Failure to complete the required notifications will be considered a system non-conformance

15 Human Intervention

If oil is spilled into a aquatic environment, the first step is to stop the crisis is to control the release and spread of oil at its source. This prevents any additional oil exposure to wildlife and downstream coastal areas. At the same time, efforts are made to keep animals away from possible contamination.

16 Oil Spill Response Management

Once notified of an oil spill, the OSC will conduct an immediate assessment to evaluate several factors, including the size and nature of the spill, the type of oil spilled, its potential hazards, and the resources needed to contain and clean it up. The OSC also will monitor any existing response efforts to determine whether additional technical support or state or federal involvement is necessary.

If the OSC determines that additional resources are needed, the OSC will assume control of all spill response operations at the site and will obtain and direct all needed resources, such as cleanup personnel and equipment. If the OSC determines that the personnel and equipment already deployed at the spill site are inadequate, the OSC will employ external resources.

Determined by the level of oil spill the organisations involved in the spill response at an operational level may include:

- The Seismic contractor;
- BRS personnel;
- Transportation, equipment and personnel;
- Dep't Resources – Minerals and Energy;
- Dep't Natural Resources, Environment the Arts and Sport; and
- Environmental Protection Agency

16.1.1 Types of Petroleum Oils

Characterization of crude oils and refined petroleum products in a release situation is one of the earliest response tasks that must be undertaken. Proper classification and an understanding of the chemical and physical properties of these substances helps determine the hazard to personnel and wildlife, the effects that may be observed on adjacent environments or waterways, creeks and rivers, and the form a response should take. Non-petroleum-based oils also pose a potential threat to human health and the environment.

Table 16-1. Types of oil utilized on exploration site.

Oil Name	Specific Gravity (@15°C)	Flash Point (°C)[2]	Pour Point (°C)[2]	Viscosity (cST)[2]		Oil Group[3]
				(@40°C)	(@30°C)	
Diesel	0.82-0.88	66	15	1.6-5.8	2.5-7.5+	II
Kerosene	0.78-0.82	38-40 (min)		4.5	5.5	II
Hydraulic Engine Oil	0.89	265	-30	63		

17 Types of Crude Oil

Classification of crude oil types by geographical source is generally not a useful classification scheme for response personnel because they offer little information about general toxicity, physical state, and changes that occur with time and weathering. These characteristics are primary considerations in oil spill response. The classification scheme provided below is more useful in a response scenario.

17.1.1 Class A: Light, Volatile Oils.

- These oils are highly fluid, often clear, spread rapidly on solid or water surfaces, have a strong odour, a high evaporation rate, and are usually flammable. They penetrate porous surfaces such as dirt and sand, and may be persistent in such a matrix. They do not tend to adhere to surfaces; flushing with water generally removes them. Class A oils may be highly toxic to humans, fish, and other biota. Most refined products and many of the highest quality light crudes can be included in this class.

17.1.2 Class B: Non-Sticky Oils.

- These oils have a waxy or oily feel. Class B oils are less toxic and adhere more firmly to surfaces than Class A oils, although they can be removed from surfaces by vigorous flushing. As temperatures rise, their tendency to penetrate porous substrates increases and they can be persistent. Evaporation of volatiles may lead to a Class C or D residue. Medium to heavy paraffin-based oils fall into this class.

17.1.3 Class C: Heavy, Sticky Oils.

- Class C oils are characteristically viscous, sticky or tarry, and brown or black. Flushing with water will not readily remove this material from surfaces, but the oil does not readily penetrate porous surfaces. The density of Class C oils may be near that of water and they often sink. Weathering or evaporation of volatiles may produce solid or tarry Class D oil. Toxicity is low, but wildlife can be smothered or drowned when contaminated. This class includes residual fuel oils and medium to heavy crudes.

17.1.4 Class D: Non-fluid Oils.

- Class D oils are relatively non-toxic, do not penetrate porous substrates, and are usually black or dark brown in colour. When heated, Class D oils may melt and coat surfaces making cleanup

very difficult. Residual oils, heavy crude oils, some high paraffin oils, and some weathered oils fall into this class.

These classifications are dynamic for spilled oils. Weather conditions and temperature greatly influence the behaviour of oil and refined petroleum products in the environment.

18 Non-Petroleum Oils

Non-petroleum oils include synthetic oils, such as silicone fluids, tung oils, and wood-derivative oils, such as resin/rosin oils, animal fats and oil, and edible and inedible seed oils from plants. The quantity of non-petroleum oils on site is negligible and consequently is considered to pose little or no risk of environmental contamination.

19 Dangerous goods and chemical management

The HSEMP identifies the types of chemicals which may be used at project site. Diesel, cementing fluid chemicals (cement, surfactants, defoamers, inorganic salts, bentonite, barite), lube oil, methanol and other chemicals to be used for potable water, etc.
A hazardous chemicals register is to be maintained on site and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are to be placed in all areas where chemicals and hazardous materials are handled; and chemical and hazardous spill management materials are to be available at the facilities.
Appropriate storage of hazardous and chemical material is in bunded or segregated areas; and use of low environment impact chemicals and materials where possible is encouraged. The chemicals selected will offer the best technical cost and environmental performance

Equipment available on site will included MSDS and:

- Spill kits to be available for clean-up of minor spills;
- Appropriate bunding and containment areas for site run-off, machinery spaces and oil chemical storage areas;
- Process spill and leak detection systems, alarms and isolation valves to be maintained in good working order; and fit for purpose equipment with emergency override and shutdown valves and high pressure and low pressure sensors.

No spent chemicals are to be discharged to the environment. BRS has identified that best practice and strict adherence to regulations governing chemical use as specified by the Designated Authority is the basis for the program.

20 Resources

BRS has identified the following resources to minimise the impact of oil spill incidents:

20.1.1 Onsite

Water pumps, poly lined drainage pits and site bunding will be utilized to contain contaminants on site. Water trucks are available for the carting of fluid to and from the site.

Graders and dozers, are available for the digging of trenches and for the building of retaining walls should it be required.

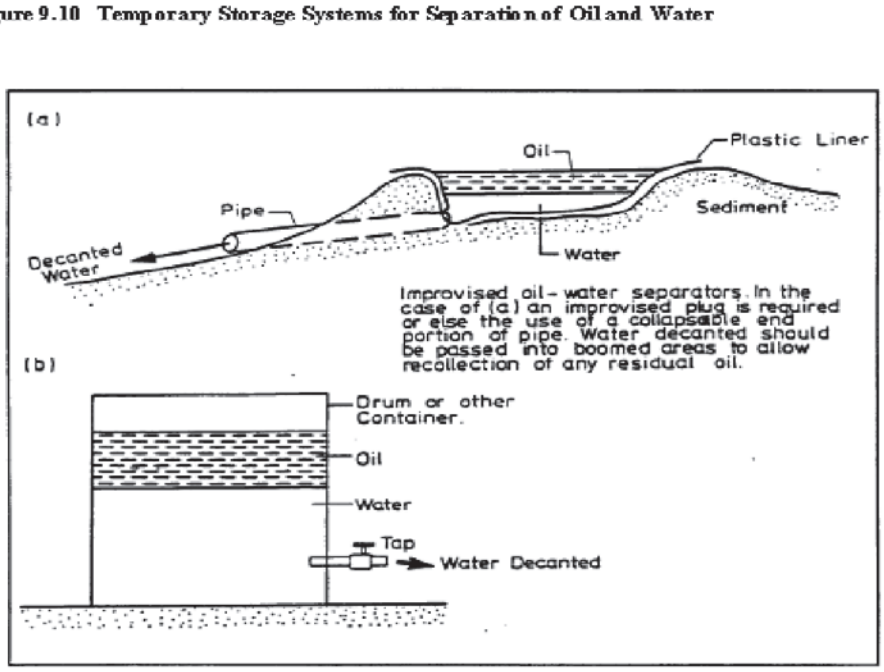
Communication is available as UHF 2 way radio and satellite mobile phones at each operating location. Vehicles are to be fitted with UHF radios and 3G mobile phones.

Daily toolbox meetings will be utilized for identification of site specific hazards and for planning of appropriate response to site specific issues and that these response are appropriately and adequately communicated to all personnel on site. Minutes of these meetings and attendance records of these meetings will be maintained.

20.1.2 Offsite

Additional facilities are available via the airstrip at the old Andado Station should they be required a for the arrival of additional specialist equipment and personnel as required. Smaller airstrips are located throughout the region for the arrival of additional personnel as required. Additional earth moving machinery is available via Alice Springs.

Figure 20-1. Temporary storage systems for separation of oil and water.



21 Personnel training

All employees and contractors will complete an environmental induction and;

- All will be trained in basic emergency response procedures relevant to the job site prior to commencing work. Part of the training will be site specific induction identifying the location of key emergency response equipment and training in the use of the relevant equipment;
- As a minimum, the environmental component of any induction shall consist of an introductory briefing explaining the nature of the work, employees responsibility towards environmental due diligence, cultural heritage and native title project requirements and legislative requirements, the general environmental issues which may be encountered during the operation, and the particular risks to the environment attached to their own function within the operation and how these risks must be identified and accounted for;
- Additional site inductions, training and awareness programs will be completed as required for specific events or activities which require specialised personnel or an increase in the risk to the environment due to the nature of the event. Notification of such an event will be communicated to the rest of the workforce.

Periodic and regular refresher training will be required of all personnel in basic safety and emergency response. Evidence of this training will be maintained as an induction record on site and through a register by the company and or contractor of qualifications, experience and training records.

22 Compliance Auditing

The primary objectives of auditing are:

- To ensure on site readiness;
- To ensure equipment preparedness;
- To minimise the risk of an incident occurring;
- Continuous improvement.

The following auditing regime will be implemented to ensure management actions for the prevention and or minimisation of environmental damage of an oil spill and watercourse protection activities are being implemented and are appropriate for the site conditions:

- Daily visual monitoring of the site and equipment to ensure all actions are being implemented in accordance with the requirements outlined in this OSCP on the site;
- Site specific requirements have been determined and communicated through tool box or other communication meetings;
- Weekly formal inspections to ensure there are no incidences of spill or loss of containment resulting from activities have occurred;
- Overflow and sediment pits will be monitored for leakage through observations of fluid levels and to gauge their rehabilitation requirements.

Corrective actions will be defined by the outcomes and recommendations of audit inspections and will be undertaken as soon as practicable to avoid or minimise environmental harm.

Corrective actions may include:

- Cleaning, repairing, re-positioning or replacing erosion and sediment control devices whenever inspections indicate they are ineffective;
- Amending the type, position and arrangement of spill containment equipment and safety controls to improve performance.

23 Incident Reporting

It is the responsibility of On Site Controller to ensure that all incident reports are completed and submitted to the CEO who will provide that report to the relevant authorities and responsible parties. The report shall be submitted on the appropriate Incident Report Form and the report should include as a minimum:

- Spill cause;
- Spill response;
- Equipment suitability;
- Familiarity of personnel with equipment and level of preparedness;
- Lessons learnt; and
- Integration of plan and procedures with other resources/agencies

Where appropriate the report will include recommendations for improving performance or revising the OSCP and items requiring further training or retraining of response personnel.

A check list of spill action responses is included at appendix 1.

24 Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all company employees and contractors on site who witness a spill to report to the On Site Controller who will report the spill to the appropriate authority and or station owner as required within 24 hours as per the incident reporting requirements detailed in section 23 above.

Appendix 1: Checklist

Title	**On Site Controller**		
Abbreviation	OSC	Emergency Station	Site 1 – Camp Office Site 2 – Seismic Rig
Role Description	Responsible for overall management of all site emergency situations including oil spills. The OSC is responsible for coordinating with all non-company personnel involved in site activities in the event of an emergency.		
SPILL ACTION CHECKLIST			
Report of Spill	▪ Upon receipt of initial spill report obtain relevant data on the nature and scope of the incident.		
Spill assessment	▪ Confirm available resources to handle the emergency ▪ Determine best course of action and document action taken		
Mobilization	▪ Decide on adequacy of onsite resources or coordinate external resources to attend emergency.		
Notification	▪ Notify the BRS CEO of the incident and that an immediate response has been initiated; and verify that the level of response is appropriate to the scale of the incident.		
Spill Response	▪ Monitor progress of spill response ▪ Assess adequacy of response ▪ Liaise with relevant authorities as required ▪ Coordinate efforts between internal and external resources		
Waste Handling	▪ Verify that adequate provision has been made for the transport storage and disposal of wastes.		
Response termination	▪ Authorise response down scaling or termination as required. ▪ Verbal authorization of termination should be confirmed in writing to the CEO		
Post Spill assessment	▪ Request originals of all incident report forms used from relevant involved parties and copies of all relevant daily logs. ▪ Compile the reports. ▪ Request written reports to accompany logs, forms, etc.		
Maintenance of spill response readiness	▪ Be familiar with all aspects of the OSCP		
Training	▪ Ensure that all personnel are trained in appropriate level of oil spill emergency response. ▪ Identify areas and personnel requiring further training.		

Appendix K

BR Simpson
Rehabilitation management Plan

December 2022

Contents

List of tables

Authorship:

This rehabilitation management plan was developed by Dr William (Bill) Low PhD Zoology, Biology & Ecology. Dr Low has the relevant skills and experience gained through 30 years of environmental compliance and rehabilitation with specific expertise in the ecology and ecosystem dynamics of arid lands in Central Australia plus a further 10 years of international experience. Dr Low has overall more than 42 years' experience gained on a wide array of projects in diverse environmental fields within mining, petroleum, Government, NGO and Aboriginal organisations, with oversight and management of more than 950 projects. Dr Low has previously been a research scientist for 11 years as a program leader with the Fauna section of the Ecosystem Dynamics, Ecology and Productivity of Rangelands CSIRO in Central Australia.

1 Introduction

1.1 Context

BR Simpson is the registered title holder of 100% interest in EP93, EP97 and EP107 located in the Simpson desert. These three EPs are located approximately 350 kms southeast of Alice springs, extending across parts of Per Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust, Andado Station and Simpson Desert Crown Land. BR Simpson is a private Australian company involved in the acquisition and exploration of oil and gas projects and in the potential for development of carbon geosequestration. BR Simpson proposes to undertake 643.8 km (4.5 m wide) of two dimensional (2D) seismic survey between May and July 2023 (subject to regulatory approvals) across EP93, EP97 and EP107 to complement historical seismic works.

1.2 Purpose

Rehabilitation is the process of returning disturbed land to a stable, self-sustaining landform that is like pre-existing and adjacent vegetation communities and/or landforms. The Rehabilitation Management Plan has the following objectives:

- To return cleared lines to a safe, stable landform that blends with the surrounding landscape. Rehabilitation will commence within 3 months of the completion of seismic activities, depending on weather conditions and contractor/equipment availability. Rehabilitation is expected to take up to 4 weeks to complete.
- To establish vegetation on cleared lines that is indigenous to the surrounding area that contains a mix of local species that suit the soil types present and provides cover to prevent erosion and fragmentation of habitats. BR Simpson will ensure that if rehabilitation is not adequately achieved through passive methods (e.g. vegetation re-spread) then active seeding with local provenance seed will be undertaken; and
- To ensure that the seismic survey does not leave any future management liability for the land manager (if applicable).
- To ensure final landform is stable and an acceptable final land-use for the disturbance area is achieved.

The primary strategies to achieve the objectives of this Plan include a baseline assessment and management actions focussing on three key areas – weed control, progressive habitat rehabilitation (to minimise the duration of disturbance) and management of erosion and sediment.

This Rehabilitation Management Plan applies to the following 2D Seismic Survey activities:

- Survey completion.
- Infrastructure decommissioning and removal; and
- Rehabilitation of cleared lines and access tracks.

1.3 Rehabilitation Strategy

The proposed rehabilitation approach is assisted natural regeneration in areas that have been cleared, and natural regeneration for the seismic line areas. The focus of rehabilitation will be on landform, erosion and vegetation. BRS has conducted a baseline pre-disturbance environmental survey of the planned work areas. Prior to work commencing monitoring points will be identified, GPS located and photo-recorded.

During the seismic survey different methods will be implemented to reduce the amount of clearing where possible. In areas with minimal vegetation blade up clearing techniques will be used to reduce impact and large trees will be avoided. This approach is most suitable for open lightly wooded areas and grasslands and will result in minimal ground disturbance and rehabilitation efforts.

Rehabilitation of the seismic lines will be carried out in a progressive manner, following behind with the completion of each survey line. This will ensure that land is stabilised as soon as possible after

disturbance to reduce the occurrence of erosion, sedimentation, loss of topsoil and weed invasion. All temporary access tracks and construction camps will be rehabilitated when no longer required. The rehabilitated areas will be monitored following completion of construction activities. It is anticipated that minor rehabilitation works and weed control activities will be required during the first year of rehabilitation operations.
The access route between the East Bore and the EP107-Line 4 is the Madigan line tourist route. This route is currently well maintained by the station for ongoing access between the East bore and Bravo bore. This access may need minimal grading periodically to allow heavy vehicle access. General maintenance will be carried out as required and may include grading and patching. No widening of the access way is to be undertaken.

2 Rehabilitation Methods

2.1 Vegetation clearing

2.1.1 Natural revegetation

A blade up method will be used for vegetation clearing along seismic lines. This means that natural revegetation can be used in these areas of minimal disturbance. Cleared vegetation will be left on the side of the seismic lines, allowing for any seed stock to remain in place. Following the completion of the seismic survey the vegetation will be pushed back into place and spread across the seismic line. Given there will be minimal disturbance to vegetation and little to no damage to root stock or topsoil natural regeneration of the vegetation is predicted to occur once the exploration activity has been completed. Furthermore, seismic survey lines have a tolerance of up to 100 metres, meaning that they can deviate around large trees or patches of dense vegetation to further reduce impact to the landscape.

2.1.2 Assisted natural regeneration.

Assisted natural regeneration combines natural regeneration with soil preparation and weed control. If monitoring demonstrates that natural regeneration is unsuccessful, additional soil preparation combined with reseeding using local provenance seed shall be carried out.

2.2 Erosion and sediment control

The following erosion and sediment control measures can be used to protect rehabilitated areas. Further information is available in the project Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Appendix F.

- Rehabilitation will be undertaken in a progressive manner to limit erosion risk.
- Inspections, following heavy rainfall, of areas prone to concentration of surface water flows.
- Erosion and sediment control structures are to be installed prior to land disturbance, and maintained in place until after rehabilitation is complete.
- All erosion and sediment control devices are to be constructed with consideration of the IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines 2008.
- Construct, improve or repair drainage control measures to reduce water movement.

2.3 Weed management.

Vehicles moving to and from the rehabilitation area/s are to be free from weed seed. Weed hygiene is to be carried out prior to access into areas undergoing rehabilitation e.g. wash vehicle down. Weed control is required for at least 12-months post rehabilitation, to remove any emerging weeds within the rehabilitated area/s. All materials and equipment used during rehabilitation are to be clean and free from dirt that may contain weed seed. Species specific management will be developed if identified as required.

2.4 Maintenance and monitoring

Following rehabilitation works, vehicular access shall be limited except where required for maintenance or monitoring work. Regular monitoring will be carried out to ensure:

- Vegetation re-establishment is on track and consistent with success criteria and surrounding land.
- Erosion and sediment control measures are effective.
- Weed species are controlled.
- Landforms remain stable.

2.5 Access tracks

Access roads and tracks used during the seismic survey will be maintained and any work required will be undertaken with the agreement of Station owners and all relevant interest holders. This may include grading, and patching. To minimise damage to existing access tracks works will cease if there is a forecast for 50 mm of rain or more within the next 48 hours. All access tracks required for the seismic exploration that are not existing will be rehabilitated in line with the surrounding landscape and ecosystems on completion of the seismic survey.

The access route between the East Bore and the EP107-line 4 is the Madigan line tourist route. This route is currently well maintained by the station for ongoing access between the East bore and Bravo bore. This access may need minimal grading periodically to allow heavy vehicle access. General maintenance will be carried out as required and may include grading and patching. No widening of the access way is to be undertaken.

2.6 2D seismic lines

2D seismic lines are not expected to cause significant impact due to the use of blade up clearing and the avoidance of large trees and steep slopes where possible. It is predicted that these areas will regenerate naturally. More heavily impacted areas will be treated with light surface scarification and ripping, respreading of an cleared vegetation and the possible addition of seed mix if needed. Rip lines are to be spaced such that movement of soil is limited.

2.7 Accommodation camp

A relatively small area will be cleared for the mobile camps. Following the completion of the proposed activity this area will be treated with light scarification or ripping and the addition of seed mix and respreading of any cleared vegetation to support natural regeneration.

3 Rehabilitation Monitoring and Successful rehabilitation criteria.

The following, quantifiable criteria has been established so that it is possible to assess the success of rehabilitation. The success criteria are performance objectives and/or standards against which rehabilitation success can be measured. The Rehabilitation Monitoring Program will assess the rehabilitation against the relevant criteria and will assess environmental characteristics across the Project area.

The key strategy for measuring success criteria over time will involve the establishment of photo monitoring points along the seismic lines and associated analogues sites within the same land system and reflecting similar vegetation and landform composition (initial land use, aspect, slope, soils, vegetation etc.). Monitoring sites [Photo-points] will be selected at approximately 10-20km along each seismic line. The cross reference of rehabilitated sites to analogue sites will demonstrate via comparison the level of success of the rehabilitation and allow evaluation of climatic and seasonal influence that may affect the rehabilitation progress.

Photographs will be taken from the same point and be consistent in orientation. The monitoring points will include camp sites, hydrocarbon storage areas, access ways and seismic lines.

A rehabilitation register will be maintained summarising the rehabilitation status of all disturbances associated with exploration activities. The register will include the site ID, the EMP reference (this document and associated EMP) for when the activity was proposed, disturbance monitoring site co-ordinates and details of the rehabilitation undertaken, evidence of rehabilitation (before site disturbance and after rehabilitation photographs) and include any monitoring of the sites in subsequent years. Table 3-1 identifies the rehabilitation objectives and measurement criteria.

Table 3-1. Rehabilitation objectives and measurement criteria

Objectives	Endpoints	Measurement criteria
• The vegetation composition (e.g., type, density, and maturity) of the rehabilitation is recognisable as the target vegetation community and indistinguishable from the surroundings. • The vegetation structure of the rehabilitation is recognisable as or is trending towards the target plant community. • Access tracks and/seismic lines are indistinguishable from the surrounding vegetation. • No adverse erosion • Landforms are stable and support appropriate vegetation	• Establishment of the dominant species per hectare (ha). • Community structure (trees, shrubs, groundcover) established. • Vegetation is established and stabilising erosion risks. • Access tracks and seismic lines reflect the surrounding landform and are stable. • 70% establishment of the dominant species present per hectare (ha) after three years of monitored sites compared to analogue sites.	• Site stability using Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) • Establish permanent photo monitoring points and analogue sites (4 sites for each seismic line). • Measurable attributes compared with analogue sites for: ➢ Indication of seed germination and plant establishment rates. ➢ Vegetation cover (dominant species and abundance). ➢ Land condition (e.g. erosion, canopy cover, ground cover, habitat quality). ➢ Weed presence/absence (species and density). ➢ Disturbance (fire frequency and intensity, evidence of feral animal/cattle) ➢ Incidental observations from surrounding area. • A minimum of 10% ground foliage cover with 10 -15% of surrounding species diversity evident within the first year and maintained for a subsequent three years. Success will be dependent on minimised stock movements as well as rainfall and fire events. • Minimum 15% ground cover using locally available material including reserved topsoil/ cleared vegetation before the onset of the first wet season • 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. • Monitoring including photos and reporting of all erosion occurrences. • 70% establishment of the dominant species present per hectare (ha) after three years of monitored sites compared to analogue sites. • No establishment of weed species declared under the Northern Territory Weeds Management Act. • Indication of seed germination and plant establishment rates

3.1 Frequency of monitoring

Rehabilitation success will be monitored annually during and after the program.

Table 3-2. Rehabilitation monitoring schedule

Initial assessment	Baseline survey pre-work commencement
Preliminary assessment (Six to nine months)	between six- and nine-months post rehabilitation works (end of wet season survey (March to June)
Early rehabilitation (Years 1 to 3)	Annual inspections preferably during April or May, yearly for the first three years post rehabilitation works
Long-term rehabilitation (Years 4 to 5 years)	Annual inspections preferably during April or May until successful rehabilitation criteria have been met and signed off by the Project Manager

4 Reporting and responsibilities

4.1 Data management and reporting

Any rehabilitation works carried out will be recorded by the Site Manager. This information will be given to the Project Manager who will compile a report for senior management. All monitoring data collected by staff or contractors will be provided to the Site Manager and stored in a database, for inclusion in final reporting.

4.2 Roles and responsibilities

Project employees and/or contractors will undertake rehabilitation works and monitoring under the direction of the Site Manager. The Site Manager will be responsible for reinstatement until the reinstatement criteria are met and certified as complete based on the performance indicators specified. The Site Manager will compile the final rehabilitation report under the direction of the Project Manager, for submission to relevant authority.

Appendix L
BR Simpson
Emergency Response Plan

December 2022

Contents

1 FOR ALL EMERGENCIES

In the event that somebody is injured:-

1) Use the BR Simpson emergency UHF channel and contact the Site Safety Manager (SSM) or if in a mobile telephone area phone, the ambulance on 000 (112 if from a mobile telephone) and give clear directions how to get to the location where you and/or the injured person(s) are. Provide GPS Coordinates if available. If possible, a first aider should perform survival first aid (as appropriate).
2) Remember your **D, R, S, A, B, C, D**:
    - Ensure there is no **D**anger to you, the casualty or others.
    - Assess the casualty for a **R**esponse.
    - **S**end for help – call 000, radio UHF emergency channel 5 or 35 or send someone to call 000 and obtain assistance
    - Ensure a clear **A**irway to the casualty's lungs.
    - Check if the casualty is **B**reathing?
    - If the casualty is not breathing, perform **C**ardio-pulmonary resuscitation.
    - Apply a **D**efribulator (if available).
3) Attend to other injuries if you can.
4) Make comfortable until help arrives.
5) Do not give food or drink.

2 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

UHF CHANNEL **Chanel 5 and 35**

The designated emergency channels are not to be used except in an emergency. To make an emergency call switch to Channel 5 with duplex on, if no response try again with duplex off.

DISTRICT CONTACT DETAILS

ALL EMERGENCIES 000		
RFDS	Charleville	**07 4654 1233**
Care flight NT	Darwin	**08 8944 2007**
Poisons Information		**13 11 26**
SES		**132 500**

Emergency services					
Town	**Hospital**	**Ambulance**	**Police**	**Fire**	**Distance (approximate)**
Alice Springs					
Santa Teresa					
Tijikala (Maryvale)					
Finke					

EMERGENCY CONTACTS AND KEY PERSONNEL			
SITE SAFETY MANAGER	TBA	Land Holders	On file in field office
COMPANY PRINCIPAL	0419 133 855	Next of Kin	On file in field office
DITT ENERGY DIV	08 8999 6567 08 8999 6350	Central Land Council	
DITT ENERGY DIV A/H	0439 744 119 0430 739 507	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER	

ON SITE CONTRACTORS			
Contractor	**Name**	**Mobile**	**UHF channel**
Seismic Crew			
Site Prep crew			
Freight			
Lay down yard			
Water crew			

3 Location Map

Primary Airstrip for Emergency Evacuation

OLD ANDADO AIRSTRIP COORDINATES UTM 543098.6 E 7192894 S

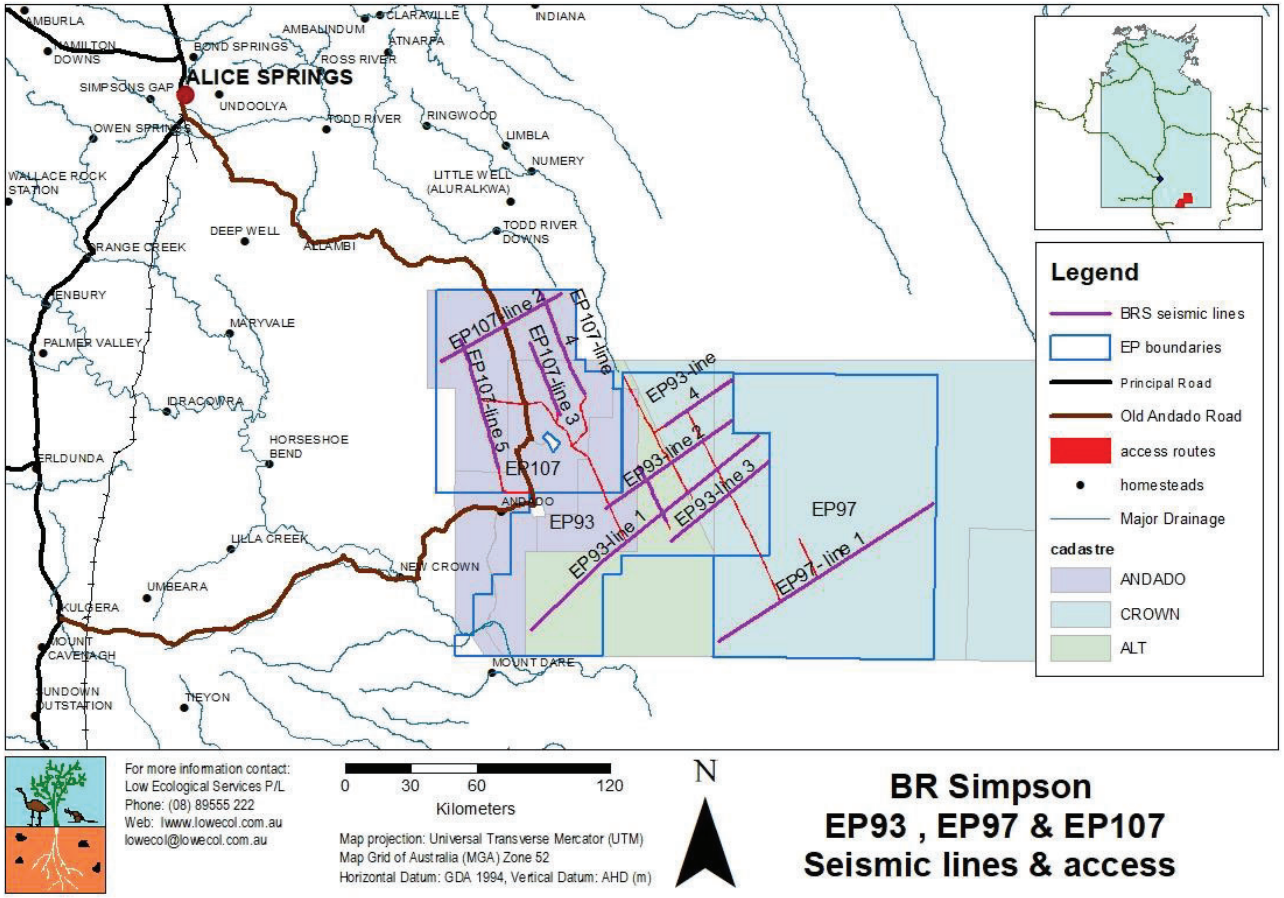


Figure 3-1. BR Simpson EP locations

4 Definitions

Authorised Persons Person's approved by BR Simpson

BR Simpson – BR Simpson Pty ltd

Emergency An emergency can be described as an abnormal, dangerous or life-threatening situation requiring urgent action to protect people, property and the work area, including:

- Serious injury to any person
- A fire which is not readily controlled
- Blow out
- Spillage, loss or exposure to hazardous materials
- Any person trapped
- An accidental explosion or ignition of gas
- Out-of-control machinery
- Natural disasters (earthquake, flood, bushfire, lightning strike, wind)
- Sabotage
- Failure of a vehicle or aircraft to arrive at destination at the expected time unless a report has been made as to the reason for delayed or non-arrival
- A vehicle or aircraft sending a distress signal

Emergency Controller The 'Emergency Controller' is the person responsible for coordinating the emergency response on site. Generally the Emergency Controller is the Rig Manager. However, should the Rig Manager be unable to perform this function (temporarily absent or injured), the senior competent person at the site shall take the role of Emergency Controller.

EPA Environmental Protection Authority (part of the DECC)

ESD Emergency Shut Down

Field Operations Field development operations under the control of BR Simpson

HSE Health Safety Environment Officer

LP Low Pressure

Person-in-Charge The designated Field Supervisor approved by BR Simpson to provide onsite supervision and control of operations at any particular time.

Site Safety Manager -The term "Site Safety Manager" is specific to the Qld Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act, but the responsibilities described in that Act in relation to the Site Safety Manager are always applicable to when the BR Simpson Person-In-Charge is on site this person shall be the Site Safety Manager. If the S SM is not on site the Senior person present shall assume the responsibility of the SSM

'Shall' - the word 'shall' is to be understood as mandatory and the word 'should' as non-mandatory, advisory or recommended

Shut-In One or more wellhead valves have been closed

Titleholder - BR Simpson Pty Limited

WorkCover/WorkSafe Responsible for operational activities workplaces

5 ABOUT THIS PLAN

5.1 Objectives

The objective of this plan is to provide BR Simpson employees, their Contractors and Visitors with guidance for responding to an emergency/incident associated with operation on a company work site.

This plan provides procedures:

- to be followed in the event of an emergency or incident;
- to reduce risk to personnel, the environment and property in the event of an Incident; &
- a basis for training personnel to deal with an emergency or incident.

5.2 Emergency Priorities

When dealing with an emergency:

- **the protection of human life is always the first priority;**
- **the protection of the environment is always the second priority;**
- **the protection and preservation of plant (equipment) is the third priority.**

The objective is to ensure that these priorities are satisfied and that risk to personnel, the environment and plant are reduced to as low as reasonably possible.

5.1 Definition of an Emergency:

An emergency is an unplanned/unexpected event, accidentally or deliberately caused, that poses a threat to life, the environment or plant and requires immediate action to prevent or limit such threat.

The following emergency events have the potential to occur during the seismic survey:

The following emergency events have the potential to occur:

- Serious illness or injury
- Motor vehicle accident
- Bush fire/ fire and or explosion
- Person lost
- Equipment failure/electrocution
- Chemical/hydrocarbon leak or spill
- Extreme weather
- Flood
- Well blow out
- Casing drop
- Cultural heritage disturbance

The Emergency Response Procedures set out the minimum procedures that should be undertaken by personnel acting on behalf of BR Simpson. In the event that the emergency escalates and cannot be contained by the local team, the personnel on site will call in support from the nearest available and appropriate support facility.

5.4 Strategy

There are a few key things to remember when managing an emergency event effectively.

- response to emergencies must be rapid but controlled;
- incidents can escalate rapidly;
- it is important that people are protected first before attempting to make areas safe; and
- for large incidents, emergency response should be left to experts

5.2 Emergency Preparation

Being prepared for an emergency will ensure that, if an event occurs, people can react quickly, calmly and effectively. Use the following guidelines to prepare for an emergency:

- ensure emergency response plans are available;
- ensure correct emergency contacts lists are available and up to date;
- ensure any emergency response equipment is available and functional, fire extinguishers, radios, SAT phones, etc.;
- understand the alarms;
- clearly identify a safe muster point at the work site, and in Camp;
- delegate responsibilities for each person in crew.

5.3 Resources

All equipment at hand will be available to be utilised in case of an emergency response. This includes all emergency equipment (fire extinguishers, fire tender, first aid kits etc), vehicles, machinery and personnel.

5.4 First Response

The first response is the most critical stage of an emergency, as accurate and detailed assessment and reporting of the situation will ensure that the most appropriate response is initiated and if required outside assistance is immediately sort.

Remember – stay calm and follow the procedure. Use the following guidelines for the initial response to **ALL** emergencies.

CAMP
ACTIVATE CAMP EMERGENCY ALARM
PROCEED TO MUSTER POINT
INITIATE APPLICABLE INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

FIELD
Raise the alarm by calling via radio (emergency, emergency emergency)
All vehicles to pull over and all work to cease
All personnel to standby by and await instruction from site safety manager
Site safety manager (SSM) or delegate to initiate applicable emergency response
All operations to cease and only restart when given all clear by SSM

6 SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

6.1 Project Introduction

The Exploration program can be summarised as the undertaking of the acquisition of 2D seismic over ca. 660km km line length and the maintenance and rehabilitation of the seismic lines and access roads. This will be followed up by the drilling of up to 5 vertical stratigraphic wells.

A map of the location of the BR Simpson company tenements is presented in Figure1.

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) aspects of the BR Simpson(BR Simpson) Exploration Program will be managed according to the BR Simpson '*Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan*' (HSEMP) and applicable Northern Territory Government Legislation.

The HSEMP will form the overarching Health Safety and Environmental Management system for all activities undertaken during the drilling, seismic acquisition and exploration phases of this BR

Simpson exploration programme. The development and implementation of these ERP will ensure that specific emergency response issues are managed effectively.

6.2 Emergency Response Guideline

6.2.1 Discovering an Emergency

It is important for the person who discovers the emergency, or a potential emergency situation, to act safely and quickly to minimize harm to people, property and the environment.
The Seismic Survey emergency response is based on:

- Escape;
- Containment; and
- Rescue.

6.2.2 Classification of Emergencies

In the event of an emergency, the Person-in-Charge will classify the situation under the category of Minor, Serious or Major. An emergency must be reported immediately to an Inspector at the Department of Industry tourism and Trade Energy Division (NT) and NT Work Safe as appropriate to the state of operations.

6.2.3 Minor Emergency

A minor emergency is one that can be satisfactorily handled by company personnel and does not affect or threaten parties beyond the scope of the direct operations.

6.2.4 Serious Emergency

A serious emergency is one that has implications beyond the control of local personnel. It would generally involve parties outside the direct scope of the operations including Government Agencies and outside contractors.

6.2.5 Major Emergency

A major emergency is an incident having major safety, environmental, Governmental, economic or public welfare implications.

6.2.6 Injury to Personnel

In the event of serious injury it is crucial to notify medical authorities (Ambulance, Hospital and contact Doctor) as quickly as possible. It is also important that the next of kin of the injured are promptly notified, as detailed below.

NOTIFICATION SHALL ONLY BE MADE BY A PERSON DESIGNATED BY BR SIMPSON'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

In the event of an incident follow the method outlined in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure.
Notification may be given along the lines of the following:
"An incident has occurred at the (location) and your (relationship), (name), has been injured and taken to the (name) hospital, at (location) for treatment. The hospitals/doctor's details (name, telephone number and area code). We will keep you informed of further details as they are received."

If a very serious injury has occurred, no notification should be given to the next of kin. Notification should be made by a member of the Police Force on advice from the doctor.

Under no circumstances are names to be released before the next of kin have been notified.

7 Investigating and reporting

In the case of an emergency involving a fatality, serious injury or significant damage to property or the environment, a senior BR Simpson employee will visit the site and investigate the incident.
Government agency representatives will also carry out investigations into the extent and causes of the situation and they are to be afforded full co-operation in the performance of their duties. It is important to not disturb the site unless absolutely necessary for safety or environmental reasons.
Reports required by government regulations shall be promptly prepared and submitted. These reports and investigations will follow the method outlined in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure and shall include photos of the scene where possible.
Statutory reports must be prepared with care, reporting facts only and expressing no opinions as to cause.

7.1.1 Preservation of the Scene and Evidence

By law, the scene of an accident, incident or emergency as well as other relevant evidence must be preserved where the emergency was a reportable event.
If there is any doubt, the scene of any incident or emergency must not be disturbed (except as necessary to deal with the emergency or to save or protect people) until approval is given by the OH&S Coordinator. The OH&S Coordinator, in consultation with the Departmental officers, will determine whether a report is required and what part if any of the scene is to be preserved.
It may be necessary to place barriers around sites or areas, or equipment which must be preserved for inspection by the inspectorate or police.

8 General Safety

In general, when operating in proximity to a drilling rig or earth moving of other heavy machinery appropriate safety clothing must be worn at all times including a minimum of: hard hat, safety glasses, high visibility long sleeve shirts (tucked in), long cotton trousers and steel or Kevlar toe safety foot wear. All clothing shall be secured with no loose flapping sections.

At Camp in the event of an emergency activate the alarm, immediately notify the camp manager or the HSE representative, assemble at the muster point.

In the field call in the emergency on the crew channel to the Site Safety Manager. If the SSM does not respond call the HSE representative.

If a mobile or satellite phone is available have someone call 000 or 112. When phoning from a mobile even though you may not have reception call 000 or 112 as this call bypasses the service provider's system and goes direct to the nearest tower.

When calling state:

- this is an emergency,
- your name,
- the nature of the emergency,
- your location with land marks to identify your location as best you can, GPS co-ords if possible
- the type of emergency,
- the number of casualties if any, and the types of injuries, and potential hazards,
- the nature of the emergency services required.
- Ensure the receiver repeats all information for confirmation. Stay on the line.

During mobilization call the project site office SSM or HSE. If near a town call 000 or 112.

When relaying incident information via a UHF radio the initial emergency call may not be heard by the SSM or HSE. On hearing an emergency call and you are aware that a response has not come from the SSM or HSE respond to the call and advise the caller that you will relay the call. Then relay the call and act as liaison until the SSM or HSE takes over.

Due to remoteness of the working location more than one relay may be required. When relaying messages it is vital that the message is confirmed by the sender and the receiver.

Observe all safety signs such as "No Smoking" and "No Unauthorised Entry". These are placed for the safety of all personnel.

All visitors are to be made aware of safety regulations.

9 Emergency Response Guideline Summary

EMERGENCY	RESPONSE ACTION
VEHICLE INCIDENT	• Ensure area safe for yourself, others & Injured Person (IP) • Remove the IP from harm; • Check for response • Radio/phone in emergency request for assistance; • Call 000 or 112 from mobile • Apply first aid (DRSABCD) until further resources arrive; • Delegate person to act as guide for arriving services; • Medivac the person as soon as possible. • Control & clean up spills
Injury/medical emergency	• Ensure area safe for yourself, others & Injured Person (IP) • Remove the IP from harm; • Check for response • Radio/phone in emergency request for assistance; • Call 000 or 112 from mobile • Apply first aid (DRSABCD) until further resources arrive; • Delegate person to act as guide for arriving services; • Medivac the person as soon as possible.
Hydrocarbon spill	• Ensure area safe for yourself, others • Shut down the system, if necessary; • Isolate the source of escape; • Radio/phone in emergency request for assistance • Contain the escape of the hydrocarbon where possible - spill control. • When safe & spill controlled initiate clean up.
Bush fire	• Observe situation & advise Crew manager / Observer • Contact local authorities and emergency services • Monitor • Prepare evacuation plan • Clear surrounding area of fuel source. • Make decision to evacuate or stay • Evacuate or Activate firefighting equipment.
Accommodation fire	• Raise alarm • Assemble at Muster Point • Fire Chief to investigate & activate plan • Shut down gas supply to kitchen.

	• Shut down power to that area • Contact emergency services.
Man lost	• Check Journey management plan • Endeavour to contact • Contact last known stopping place • Initiate Man Lost procedure
Severe Weather conditions	• Monitor weather reports • Camp - check house-keeping/ secure Camp • Field – Cease work & assemble at Muster Point • Advise local authorities of Camp location & situation • Advise Operations manager • If decided – Evacuation
Electrocution	• Ensure area safe for yourself, others & Injured Person (IP) • In Camp – Day - shut down the generator • In Camp - Night – Turn off power at applicable power distribution board. • Remove the IP from harm; • Check for response • Radio/phone in emergency request for assistance; • Call 000 or 112 from mobile • Apply first aid (DRSABCD) until further resources arrive; • Delegate person to act as guide for arriving services; • Medivac the person as soon as possible.
Bites – Snake Bites - Other	• Ensure area safe for yourself, others & Injured Person (IP) • Remove the IP from harm; • Check for response • Radio/phone in emergency request for assistance; • Call 000 or 112 from mobile • Apply first aid (DRSABCD) until further resources arrive; • Follow snake first aid procedures • Delegate person to act as guide for arriving services; • Medivac the person as soon as possible.
Heat Stress	• At first signs - tell your work mate • Cease work • Put IP in air-conditioned vehicle & increase A/C • Call Observer / Line Boss • Line Boss, paramedic or first aider to IP • Advise Crew manager / HSE • Take IP to Recorder • Apply ice to back of neck, wrists & groin • Give electrolyte drink • IP to be taken back to Camp & Monitored • If necessary, seek Medical assistance
Well Blowout, Fire or Explosion Emergency at a Well Site	• On discovery of a loss of hydrocarbon containment or fire, raise the alarm. • Inform the Person-in-Charge and give location, type and extent of fire. • Fight fire with appropriate fire equipment only if safe to do so. • Secure well and inlet to the associated gathering line if possible and relevant. • Determine type, location and extent of fire.

	• If safe to do so, de-pressure any gas containing equipment located close to the fire by venting/flaring to minimise collateral damage. • Direct visitors, contractors and service personnel to appropriate area. • Advise Rural Fire Service. • Advise and liaise with Head of Field Operations. • Use appropriate fire extinguisher only if safe to do so. • Shut off or remove source of fuel if possible to do so safely. • Determine need for additional services or evacuation. • If possible, apply measures to eliminate off site impacts. **Other Personnel:-** • Report to muster stations immediately. • Unless directed otherwise or if part of the firefighting crew, stay away from the area of the fire. • Assist or vacate the site as instructed. • Coordinate with the BR Simpson Land and Compliance Officer for the land owner and adjoining land owner/ occupiers to be informed as necessary. **Head of Field Operations:-** • Advise and liaise with BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer. • Ensure emergency contacts have been notified and necessary steps taken. • Liaise with Government Departments as appropriate. • Notify other BR Simpson personnel as appropriate

10 First Aid and Medical Treatment

First aid should be sought for all injuries on site. For more serious injuries, first aid should be provided and continued until more qualified assistance arrives or the injured person/s are transported to medical assistance.

Procedure for treatment of injuries is as follows:

1. First aider provides initial treatment and assessment.
2. If first aider assesses that further treatment (i.e. GP) or assessment is required, and if the person can be safely and efficiently transported for treatment, the Site Safety Manager shall arrange for the injured person to be transported for medical treatment.
3. If the first aider assesses that the injured person requires emergency medical treatment or transport by ambulance, then the SSM shall ensure that appropriate arrangements are made immediately. The SSM shall contact Emergency Services, Ambulance and advise the condition of injured person, and request assistance and obtain treatment advice.
4. All treatment should proceed in accordance with advice from Emergency Services - either stabilise injured person on site until Ambulance arrives or transport to hospital for further treatment.
5. The SSM should consult with Emergency Services personnel regarding further treatment or evacuation. In remote locations a helicopter fitted with an approved stretcher will be on standby for the transport of injured persons to either a local medical facility or the nearest airport for further transport with Care flight. In the event of significant injury this service shall only be used if advised it is safe to move the injured person by the Emergency Services or Ambulance personnel. Other use is only by permission of the SSM.

First aid supplies will be available at the work camp, drill site and all BR Simpson operations sites and in all vehicles.
Where a person has been injured, it is the responsibility of the Site Safety Manager (SSM) to ensure that the person is 'looked after' when going to a doctor or hospital. If going to a doctor for initial medical treatment an employee must be accompanied by a supervisor (e.g. Supervisor, Line Supervisor, Forman, Driller, or Safety Advisor) or authorised person to ensure that the treating doctor is aware of the circumstances of the injury and is aware of the company's commitment to rehabilitation and provision of alternative duties. If the person is admitted to hospital, it is the responsibility of the SSM/Site Specific Operations Manager or whee appropriate the drilling Manager to ensure that the person has sufficient personal effects, money etc. and is visited and supported while at the hospital.
The OH&S Coordinator is responsible for notifying and communicating with an injured employee's point of contact (ICE - In Case of Emergency contact person). The name of their ICE will be available from the employee's personnel file and their induction records.

1. Fire

The Person-in-Charge is to be informed immediately of any fire around the Work Sites. Minor fires may be dealt with by using on-site fire-fighting equipment.

Any fire that threatens property must be notified to the nearest Police / Fire / Emergency Service **and the Emergency Services Essential Services Officer**

10.1.1 What to do in a Fire

If a fire starts:

1. Do not panic and try to remain calm and think
2. Ensure someone has raised the alarm. Notify PIC.

In an emergency use the BR Simpson UHF Emergency Channel or satellite telephone to **notify the Person In C**harge (PIC)

DO NOT CALL

- a Rural Fire Service district office
- a Fire Control Centre
- a rural fire brigade
- volunteer member

3. Do not attempt to fight the fire if you do not feel safe to do so. Raise the alarm and leave the area in accordance with the evacuation procedure
4. Select the right type of extinguisher to fight the fire and be sure you know how to use it or any other equipment provided. Be trained and assessed competent in correct use
5. If in doubt, **READ THE INSTRUCTIONS** provided with equipment
6. Have another person back you up with another extinguisher or fire control appliance
7. If possible do not let the fire get between you and your pre planned escape route
8. Do not get too close to the fire. Radiated heat will burn you
9. Quick test the extinguisher or other fire control appliance with a test squirt to ensure they work before approaching the fire
10. Direct the extinguisher nozzle stream at the flame source and not the flames or the smoke
11. If a bush fire occurs then work crews should attempt to drive out of the fire area if safe to do so, if it's not safe to drive away from the area then work crews should make their way to the nearest road, open area or established cleared hard stand area. This will provide best protection while the fire passes over

Remain Calm

1. It is imperative that in rural areas weather conditions are regularly monitored and take particular notice of Fire Danger Periods where there can be imposed a Total Fire Ban
2. Understand your work site and in doing so prepare a Fire Safety Risk Assessment. An at all drilled well site there is a potential for gas to accumulate and should a bush fire become active in or near these locations evacuation is necessary.
3. To prevent damage to the equipment in the first instance make sure all flammable material is removed , some hazard reduction may be necessary in advance of the fire season, this must be carried out under approved conditions and where possible by NT SES
4. Where a fire is in the vicinity of a venting well shut down the de watering pump to flood the well, this will extinguish the flare
5. Test your firefighting pump on a regular basis
6. Make sure the emergency services has good access to any water supply
7. Arrange with the emergency services prior to the fire season commencing a training day and seek advice from them in relation to Asset Protection

11 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

11.1 General

As part of BR Simpson's Health, Safety and Environment Policy, BR Simpson is committed to the health and safety of its people by providing a safe and healthy work place.

The **Person-in-Charge** is responsible for:

- Informing all personnel entering Well Sites, and Field Operations area of safety requirements and the need for enforcing safety standards.
- Ensuring that operations are carried out in a safe working environment and in accordance with good gas field practice as well as any applicable specific regulations.
- Improving competence and efficiency through training and emergency drills.

Following are procedures for certain specific situations. It is impossible to cover every situation; however, the guidelines should be followed where possible. The main theme running through the procedures is communication and reporting. As soon as possible after an emergency situation develops, contact the next person in the chain of command.

The steps in responding to an emergency are:

1. Remain calm.
2. Do not take unnecessary risks in an attempt to control the emergency or even to rescue others. Assess the DANGER to yourself and others first.
3. If necessary, activate evacuation alarms and move to the emergency assembly area.
4. If necessary notify emergency services by calling 000 (or 112 on mobile phone).
5. Any person responsible for contacting emergency services must give priority to this task.

When calling emergency services, inform them of:

- Location of the emergency (Refer to Emergency Contact List for accurate description of the location).
- Give GPS and Grid Map locations where available.
- If the site is difficult to locate an "Emergency Services Escort Point" will be established and this location should be given to the emergency services.
- What has occurred?
- Number of casualties and nature of injuries if known.
- What is being done?
- Who is calling and communication details in case return contact is required.

Always wait on the line to be told what to do.

6. The most qualified person to render assistance should ensure that someone calls the SSM with basic details of the nature of the emergency.
7. The SSM shall be the Emergency Controller. If the SSM is unable to perform this function, the most qualified available person at the site shall be the Emergency Controller. The Emergency Controller will remain in that role until relieved by a competent person. (A competent person might be, for example and depending on the type of emergency, the police, fire or other officers or mine emergency personnel).
8. If the emergency is at a place that may be difficult for emergency services to locate, the Emergency Controller shall ensure that a person is sent to the designated emergency escort point to await the emergency services vehicles and escort them to site.
9. The Emergency Controller will organise to inform the OH&S Coordinator and the company representative of the emergency and will proceed to the scene of the emergency to render further assistance as appropriate.
10. The individual allocated to inform the OH&S Coordinator and the company representative of the details of the emergency should be in order of preference:
    - The employee who notified the SSM (having best details of the emergency).
    - The SSM (if it will not delay him attending the emergency).
    - Another individual who is fully informed of emergency details by either of the above.
11. In the case of multiple injuries all qualified first aiders on site are to assist in the management of injuries until ambulance or other emergency services arrive and take over.
12. Where the emergency relates to a loss of well control, the company representative shall initiate the well control emergency response plan. Rig personnel will cooperate and assist in further well control measures only within the framework of the emergency response plan, and only so far as their training and capabilities will allow. Company representatives may use such experts and specialist equipment as is necessary to bring the well under control.
13. The Emergency Controller is responsible for determining when the emergency situation is to be terminated and for initiating post emergency procedures.
14. The Emergency Controller is responsible for preserving the scene of the incident until approval has been given to recommence normal work.
15. Following the termination of the emergency, the following measures are to be implemented by the Emergency Controller at the scene:
    - Immediate report to OH&S Coordinator, who will determine whether a report is to be made to the authorities and part of the emergency scene or other evidence must be preserved.
    - Follow up of any person requiring medical care (including positive steps to ensure an adequate rehabilitation plan).
    - Preservation of evidence which may be relevant to a thorough investigation of the incident.
    - De-brief of the emergency response process with all personnel involved.
    - Investigation of the causes of the incident.
    - Preparation of incident report.
    - Seek approval from HSE Manager to alter the site.

A controlled return to work is possible when it is determined that the area, plant, equipment, and personnel are safe and ready to resume normal operations.

11.2 Assistance to Emergency Services

When an ambulance has been dispatched to site, agree on an Escort Point with the ambulance and arrange for someone to meet the ambulance at that point.

If the Royal Flying Doctor Service or Care Flight is assisting with evacuation, stay with the injured person until such time as the RFDS have taken charge of the injured person.

Arrange for a company representative to meet the injured person at the hospital where possible.

In the event of the Emergency Services calling for Helicopter Rescue assistance the emergency controller shall prepare a helicopter landing area consistent with the following figures 2 and 3.

Figure 11-1.Emergency landing area requirements

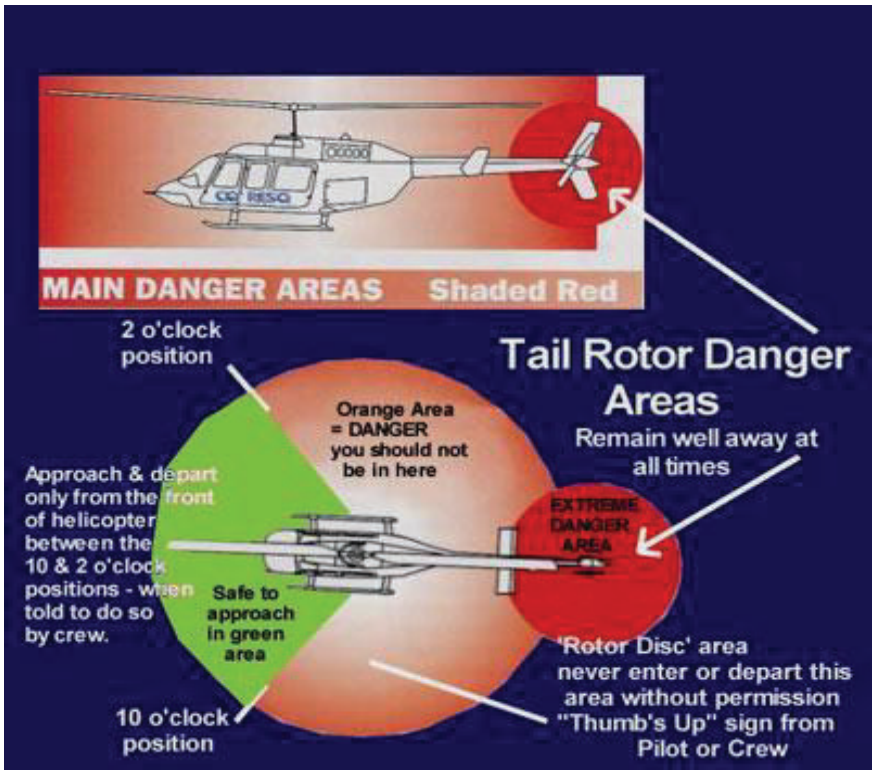


Figure 11-2. Main danger areas of helicopter landing areas

12 Reports

Reporting of Death and Serious Injury - **Division 5 Part 3 Section 36 'Incident Notification'** - *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*

*A **notifiable incident*** means:

(a) a work-related accident;

i. the death of a person; or

ii. a serious injury or illness of a person; or

*a **serious injury or illness*** of a person means an injury or illness requiring the person to have:

- immediate treatment as an inpatient in a hospital; or
- immediate treatment for:
- the amputation of any part of his or her body; or
- a serious head injury; or
- a serious eye injury; or
- a serious burn; or
- the separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue (such as degloving or scalping); or
- a spinal injury; or
- the loss of a bodily function; or
- serious lacerations; or
- medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance;
- and includes any other injury or illness prescribed by the Regulations, but does not include an illness or injury of a prescribed kind.

iii.a dangerous incident.

*A **dangerous incident*** means an incident in relation to a workplace that exposes a worker or any other person to a serious risk to the person's health or safety emanating from an immediate or imminent exposure to:

- an uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance; or
- an uncontrolled implosion, explosion or fire; or
- an uncontrolled escape of gas or steam; or
- an uncontrolled escape of a pressurised substance; or
- electric shock; or
- the fall or release from a height of any plant, substance or thing; or
- the collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to, any plant that is required to be authorised for use in accordance with the Regulations; or
- the collapse or partial collapse of a structure; or
- the collapse or failure of an excavation or of any shoring supporting an excavation; or
- the inrush of water, mud or gas in workings, in an underground excavation or tunnel; or
- the interruption of the main system of ventilation in an underground excavation or tunnel; or
- any other event prescribed by the Regulations;
- but does not include an incident of a prescribed kind.

(d) any other incident classified by the regulations as a reportable incident.

Section 38 'Duty to notify of notifiable incidents' - *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*

1. If a reportable incident occurs, the employer must:
   - I. A person who conducts a business or undertaking must ensure that the regulator is notified immediately after becoming aware that a notifiable incident arising out of the conduct of the business or undertaking has occurred.; and
   - II. The notice must be given
     a. By telephone; or
     b. In writing
   - III. A person giving notice by telephone must
     a. Give the details of the incident requested by the regulator; and
     b. If the regulator receives a notice by phone and a written notice is not required the regulator must give the person reporting details of the information received; or an acknowledgement of receiving the notice.
   - iv. If required by the regulator give a written report on the incident, in an approved form, within 48 hours after its occurrence.
   - v. The employer must keep a copy of the report given to the Authority for at least 5 years after the date of the incident.

2. The employer must, on request, make a copy of the report available for inspection by:
   (a) an authorised person; or
   (b) a person, or a representative of a person, who was injured in the incident, or who was exposed to risk of significant injury by the incident; or
   (c) a representative of a person killed in the incident; or
   (d) a health and safety representative; or
   (e) a health and safety committee established by the employer.

3. An employer who fails to comply with a provision of this section is guilty of an offence.

A report in writing giving full particulars of the death or injury and all related circumstances are to be transmitted to the appropriate regulator within the requested period after the occurrence of the death or injury as outlined in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure. **Section 39 'Duty to preserve incident sites' -** *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011.*

1. The person with management or control of a workplace at which a notifiable incident has occurred must ensure so far as is reasonably practicable, that the site where the incident occurred is not disturbed until an inspector arrives at the site or any earlier time that an inspector directs.
2. Reference to a site includes any plant, substance, structure or thing associated with the notifiable incident.
3. This subsection (1) does not prevent any action:
    a. to assist an injured person; or
    b. to remove a deceased person; or
    c. that is essential to make the site safe or to minimise the risk of a further notifiable incident; or
    d. that is associated with a police investigation; or
    e. for which an inspector or the regulator has given permission.

12.1 Written Records of Death and Injury

A record is to be kept of each injury, whether or not a serious injury is suffered. These records shall include:

- particulars of the injury;
- the circumstances leading to the occurrence of the injury; and
- the treatment (if any) given to the injured person and the name of each medical practitioner (if any) consulted in relation to the injury.

12.2 Reporting Serious Damage

'Serious damage to property' means:

- the loss or destruction of property with a value exceeding $50,000;
- damage to property, the repair of which would cost an amount exceeding $50,000; or
- the loss or destruction of any property, or any damage to property, by reason of which any person dies or suffers serious injury.

Where a serious damage to property occurs:

- a report of each occurrence is immediately to be made to the appropriate regulatory Inspector; and
- a report in writing of such occurrence is to be submitted to the regulator within 5 days of the incident occurring or as soon as practicable in line with the reporting requirements specified in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure, specifying:
    i. the date, time and place of such occurrence;
    ii. particulars of the damage;
    iii. the events so far as they are known or suspected that caused or contributed to the occurrence;
    iv. particulars of repairs carried out or proposed to be carried out to damaged property; and
    v. measures taken, or to be taken, to prevent a possible re-occurrence.

12.3 Reporting Potentially Hazardous Event

Where an event occurs which is not in the normal or ordinary course of a particular operation and which is professionally considered to be likely to cause injury to a person or serious damage to property, but such event does not cause injury or serious damage, a report of the event is

immediately to be made to the appropriate regulatory Inspector using the method outlined in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure.

12.4 Reporting Damage Less than $50,000

Where damage to property occurs which is not serious damage to property but which results in a significant loss of structural integrity or load bearing capacity in the property damaged or results in some other significant unsafe condition a report of the damage is immediately to be made to the appropriate regulatory Inspector using the method outlined in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure.

12.5 Reporting Escape or Ignition of Petroleum and Other Material

A report is immediately to be made to the appropriate regulatory Inspector using the method outlined in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure upon the occurrence of:

- a spillage of hydrocarbons which in areas of inland waters is in excess of 80 litres and in other areas in excess of 500 litres;
- an uncontrolled escape of Petroleum in a gaseous form in excess of 500 cubic metres;
- any uncontrolled escape or ignition of Petroleum, any other flammable or combustible material or toxic chemicals causing a potentially hazardous situation.

12.6 Public Reporting

All significant incidents shall be made public through the Community Consultative Committee. Information shall be provided on the incident, the cause and corrective and preventive actions taken to prevent recurrence.
Status on the implementation of the corrective and preventive actions shall be detailed and updated.

13 Emergency Evacuation from Site

Emergency evacuation may include either:

- Medical evacuation of injured personnel.
- Evacuation of personnel from hazardous areas.

13.1 Medical Evacuation

Medical evacuation should proceed as discussed in the previous Section following treatment of the injury by first aiders and/or emergency services. Emergency medical evacuation would normally be coordinated and carried out by the Ambulance Service.

13.2 Evacuation from Hazardous Areas

Major evacuation of personnel from hazardous areas or areas affected by an emergency would be under the direction of the Emergency Controller and carried out in direct consultation with client representative.

13.3 Emergency Evacuation from the Work Site

The work site shall have two emergency assembly points specified and signposted, to account for variations in wind direction.
One continuous blast of the rig siren/horn shall be the signal for an evacuation of all personnel to the emergency assembly point.
Where an emergency evacuation is ordered all personnel at site shall assemble and a check shall be conducted to confirm that all personnel are accounted for. The Emergency Controller will assess the situation and determine whether emergency services are needed and shall ensure that 000 has been called if required.

The Emergency Controller:-

- Move personnel to an alternative assembly area if the emergency assembly area is unsafe (due to proximity to danger, downwind of danger, etc).
- Check if anyone requires first aid assistance.
- Initiate a search for anyone who is missing (to the extent that it is safe to do so).
- Limit harm from the emergency situation by organizing, for example, firefighting, etc. (to the extent that it is safe to do so).
- Report the emergency to the HSE Coordinator and the client.
- Ensure that adequate information and support to emergency services personnel when coming to site (including escort to site if required) and while on site.
- Organize evacuation from the site if that is required.
- Determine when the emergency has concluded.
- Coordinate investigation and crew de-brief following the emergency.

14 Casualty Evacuation

Decisions regarding casualty evacuation will be made by the Person-in-Charge in consultation with Ambulance personnel or local doctors.

IF IN DOUBT EVACUATE.

After evacuation to local facilities, decisions on patient care and/or transfer will be made by Ambulance and/or qualified medical/hospital personnel. The method of evacuation will depend on incident location and the extent and type of injuries. Evacuation would normally be by road.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service/Care Flight may be required. The decision to use this form of evacuation will be made by Ambulance and/or qualified medical/hospital personnel.

First aid is to be administered within the capabilities of the first aid provider if required:-

1. Administer immediate first aid.
2. Determine need for medical assistance and/or evacuation.
3. Liaise with Ambulance personnel or local doctors.
4. Prepare patient for medical evacuation.
5. If incident occurred on public property advise Police, if on private land consider advising Police.
6. If required, accompany patient to hospital.
7. Ensure any necessary personal effects accompany patients, e.g. Medications and ID.
8. Advise and liaise with Head of Gas Operations.
9. At earliest possible time, obtain complete description of accident and fill out accident report.
10. Advise Person-in-Charge on treatment and necessity for evacuation.
11. If situation warrants, travel on evacuating vehicle to supervise patient handling.
12. Meet vehicle on arrival and arrange care and/or transfer as necessary.
13. Advise as necessary Government departments, including NT SES, NT WORKSAFE and Police / Fire / Emergency Service
14. Advise and liaise with the BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer and keep fully informed.
15. If necessary, arrange for next of kin to be notified via normal Police procedures.

Person in charge of field Operations:-

1. Undertake corrective measures where applicable to prevent repeat of accident.
2. Ensure emergency contacts have been notified and necessary steps taken.

3. Liaise with Government Departments as appropriate.
4. Notify other BR Simpson personnel as appropriate.

BR Simpson Management- Notify BR Simpson legal counsel and Insurers, as appropriate.

15 General Evacuation

A condition may arise requiring a general evacuation of all or non-essential personnel.
The reasons for such an evacuation are varied but may be due to fire, explosion or well blow out.
The duties relating to Casualty Evacuation should be read and followed in conjunction with these notes.
The situations are very similar but with an increase in magnitude of potential consequences.

1. Take whatever steps are necessary to minimise further injuries or damage prior to evacuation.
2. Determine need for total or partial evacuation.
3. Determine number of injured personnel and extent of injuries.
4. Determine whether evacuation is within capability of existing transport facilities.
5. Determine whether the number injured is within the capability of local facilities.

Person-in-Charge:-

1. Advise and liaise with Head of Field Operations
2. The Person in Charge should ensure that when operations are conducted on a BR Simpson exploration site the Police/Fire/Emergency Service are contacted and that personnel know and understand their duties.

Head of Field Operations:-

1. Advise BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer (as appropriate).
2. Ensure emergency contacts have been notified and necessary steps taken.
3. Liaise with Government Departments as appropriate.
4. Notify BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer
5. Notify other BR Simpson personnel as appropriate.
6. Notify BR Simpson legal counsel and Insurers, as appropriate.

15.1 Accommodation Areas

The BR Simpson Senior Site Officer is responsible for inspecting the camp provided by the company and completing an inspection checklist. When using commercially provided accommodation, the Senior Site Officer should check the accommodation provided to operational and drill crew to confirm that it is of an adequate standard.

In the event of a fire and/or evacuation of an accommodation premises, employees shall follow the emergency procedures of the accommodation providers. However, the senior person present at the emergency should also independently confirm that all employees are safe, and should immediately notify the HSE Coordinator of the emergency.

15.2 Management Strategies

15.2.1 Responsibility

In regard to bushfire risk, the management objective is to reduce the threat of bushfires to personnel, third parties, property and the environment.

- The induction program shall inform personnel of the required bushfire management procedures.
- BR Simpson shall maintain regular liaison with local emergency services organisations.

- Regular liaison with landholder shall be conducted regarding the nature and schedule of operations activities.
- All operations and project/construction activities shall be restricted to the well site area, site office, lay down, workshop, and designated access routes.
- All vehicles shall carry fire extinguishers.
- A mobile safety trailer with water tank, fire extinguishers and general safety gear is to be used for site operational work. In addition, a minimum 20,000 litre water tanker is available at the site of operations for use by the local Rural Fire Services. The correct fitting to adapt the water tanker to emergency service vehicles will be kept on the tank at all times, so it is compatible to transfer water to the fire truck.
- All machinery shall be maintained and operated to comply with relevant fire safety standards.
- Defective machinery shall be shut down until the defect is rectified and the machine made safe for operations.
- The event of a fire shall be limited through the employment of fire prevention mechanisms.

All BR Simpson personnel, each Contractor and Person-In-Charge on behalf of BR Simpson is responsible for the safety of their unit and personnel, and must have procedures in place to ensure that each person under their authority is fully acquainted with their duties in the event of fire.

If there is a fire, all precautions will be taken to eliminate any danger to personnel. Operations will be curtailed where necessary. Where a fire cannot be controlled with the resources available on site, other equipment will be called in to assist.

CALL IN OUTSIDE HELP IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT THAT THE FIRE CANNOT BE HANDLED BY SITE EMPLOYEES.

16 Flooding (Emergency)

All BR Simpson personnel, each Contractor and Person-In-Charge on behalf of BR Simpson is responsible for the safety of their unit and personnel, and must have procedures in place to ensure that each person under their authority is fully acquainted with their duties in the event of a flood. For non-emergency flooding refer to these procedures.

On advice from the SES or BR Simpson or discovery of a flood that threatens a work site, raise the alarm.

All Personnel:-

1. Inform the Person-in-Charge and give location and extent of flood.
2. Secure Production well by remote closing Shut Down Valve (SDV) or Development well by closing BOP/master valve.
3. Determine location and extent of flood
4. Advise Police / Fire / Emergency Service on actions taken.
5. If safe to do so de-pressure any gas containing equipment located close to the flood by venting/flaring to minimise collateral damage
6. Advise and liaise with Head of Field Operations
7. Direct visitors, contractors and service personnel to appropriate area

Person-in-Charge:-

1. Determine need for additional services or evacuation.
2. Report to muster stations immediately.

3. Unless directed otherwise or is part of the flood management crew, stay away from the area of the flood.
4. Advise appropriate Government contacts including as appropriate, Police / Fire / Emergency Service or other bodies, e.g. relevant Councils.

Other Personnel:-

1. Assist or vacate the site as instructed.

Head of Field Operations:-

1. Advise and liaise with BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer.
2. Ensure emergency contacts have been notified and necessary steps taken.
3. Liaise with Government Departments as appropriate.
4. Notify BR Simpson legal counsel and Insurers, as appropriate.
5. Notify other BR Simpson personnel as appropriate.

17 Hydrocarbon, Oil or Chemical Spill

Pollution as a result of an oil or chemical spill can have a significant impact on the environment. All spills will be handled in accordance with the BR Simpson Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

17.1 General

1. Site Location will be constructed so as to allow containment of spilt fluids.
2. Equipment will be inspected regularly for leaks.
3. All personnel will practice good housekeeping when handling or transporting products.
4. The Person-in-Charge will enforce good housekeeping and the BR Simpson Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

17.2 Spill Control:-

1. Report incident to appropriate contacts, including DECC and nearby operations as necessary.
2. Arrest the spill and take steps to prevent repeat.
3. Arrest the spread of fluid. Mobilise equipment to build pits and/or bunds if required.
4. Begin clean up operations. Mobilise equipment and personnel to collect and place spillage in suitable containers or pits. Follow procedure outlined in the BR Simpson Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP)

Person-in-Charge:- Immediately contact the BR Simpson Manager Community & Stakeholder Relations and inform of the spill.

BR Simpson Manager Community & Stakeholder Relations:- Must immediately contact and inform the adjoining landowners/ occupiers

Head of Field Operations:- After consideration of the size and potential off site impacts of the spill, then coordinate notification of the incident to the Police and other appropriate Government contacts as appropriate and outlined in the BR Simpson Incident Reporting Procedure.

18 Security Breach

The presence on site of any individuals who have not made themselves known to the operations personnel is to be treated as a security breach.

All Personnel:-

1. On discovery of unauthorised personnel on site, question them on who they are and why they are on site.

2. Inform the Person-in-Charge and if necessary, and safe to do so, escort individuals from the site.
3. If an intruder is acting in a dangerous fashion advise local police, requesting assistance, and notify the Head of Field Operations.

Person-in-Charge:-
If intruder is threatening plant, personnel or other in a manner that may lead to an incident, secure the situation appropriately to minimise risk of injury to personnel and damage to equipment.

Other Personnel:-
1. Assist Person-in-Charge in controlling incident if necessary.
2. Assist or vacate the site as instructed.

Head of Field Operations:-
Advise and liaise with BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer.
1. Advise Police and other appropriate Government contacts as appropriate.
2. Ensure emergency contacts have been notified and necessary steps taken.
3. Liaise with Government Departments as appropriate.
4. Notify BR Simpson legal counsel and Insurers, as appropriate.

BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer - Notify other BR Simpson personnel as appropriate.

19 Bomb Threat

If you receive a Bomb Threat it is important to keep the person talking. To do this, ask the following questions and write down and/or record the information which will be very helpful to the Police or Emergency Services.

Questions to ask and if possible record any Answers given:-

When is the Bomb going to explode?
Where is it right now?
Why are you doing this to us?
What will cause it to explode?
What does it look like?
What kind of Bomb is it?
What is your address?
What is your name?
Where are you?
Exact wording of the threat.

The Police or Emergency Services will want to interview you about the caller. Try to be able to provide the following details.

Caller's Voice	**Language**
Accent (Specify)	Well Spoken
Any impediment (Specify)	Incoherent
Voice (Loud, Soft, etc.)	Irrational
Speech (Flat, Slow, etc.)	Taped
Diction (Clear, Muffled)	Message read by caller
Manner (Calm, Emotional, etc.)	Abusive
Did you recognise the voice?	Other
If so, who do you think it was?	
Was the caller familiar with the area?	

Background Noises	Other Details
Street Noises	Sex of Caller
House Noises	Estimated Age
Aircraft	Date / Time
Ships / Boats	Duration of Call
Traffic / Trains	Number Called
Machinery / Music	Your details
Voices	
Public Phone / STD	
Other Noises	

19.1 Bomb Threat Response

All Personnel - Answer the phone and try to obtain the details in the preceding tables.

Person-in-Charge - Advise local police, requesting assistance, and notify the Head of Field Operations.

Other Personnel:-

Assist Person in Charge in controlling incident if necessary.

1. Assist or vacate the site as instructed.

Head of Field Operations:-

1. Advise and liaise with BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer.
2. Advise Police and other appropriate Government contacts as appropriate.
3. Ensure emergency contacts have been notified and necessary steps taken.
4. Notify other BR Simpson personnel as appropriate.

BR Simpson Chief Executive Officer - Notify BR Simpson legal counsel and Insurers, as appropriate.

20 Entrapment - Personnel Trapped

Where a person has been trapped (e.g. in moving parts of machinery, by falling objects, in a confined space, while climbing in the drill rig derrick), care must be taken to ensure that the person is not further harmed during an attempted rescue.

If the person is not in immediate danger, it may be better to provide first aid and comfort to the person while waiting for trained emergency response personnel to arrive, than to attempt a rescue which puts the victim or rescuers in danger.

Crews should discuss potential emergency situations and so far as possible develop emergency response plans for situations which may arise.

For example, before entering a confined space there must be a clear rescue plan and appropriate rescue equipment in place, and personnel need to have adequate training to perform the task safely.

The same principal should be applied to other hazardous activities so that there is an adequate level of emergency preparedness before a problem arises.

21 Personnel Lost or Missing

Where a person is reported missing from site, the Person-In-Charge must make all reasonable efforts to locate that person. If the person cannot be located within one hour and following a full search of the operation site and other crew, the police must be notified.

Where a person is expected at a remote drilling rig or other remote facility, and that person does not arrive within 2 hours of a scheduled arrival time, the PIC must initiate follow up and search procedures as set out in the BR Simpson Journey Management Procedures.

Attempts to contact a person who is more than two (2) hours overdue by telephone or radio shall be made.

If contact cannot be established those in the area where the person is expected to be, shall be contacted to arrange for a search of that location and the travel route.

Those involved in the search shall maintain close telephone/radio contact. The area of the search shall be broadened as required. As the search is broadened, the situation shall be escalated to the local emergency services for assistance.
If the missing person has not been found within 24 hours the Chief Executive Officer shall be advised in order for the crisis management team to be engaged.

The search shall continue until Police authorise suspension of the search.

21.1 Vehicle Breakdown or Motor Vehicle Crash

Personnel who become stranded because of vehicle breakdown shall make the scene safe, provide assistance to others to the best of their capabilities, remain with the vehicle and shall attempt to make contact with their Supervisor or the site Senior Manager.

21.2 Vehicle or Aircraft Failing to Arrive or Sending a Distress Signal

Where a vehicle or aircraft is reported missing or fails to arrive on time, the PIC must make all reasonable efforts to locate that vehicle/aircraft. If the vehicle/aircraft cannot be located within one hour, and following a full search of the route to be travelled and all reasonable efforts made to contact that vehicle/aircraft have failed, the police must be notified.

Where a vehicle or aircraft is expected at a remote work site or other remote facility, and that vehicle does not arrive within 2 hours of a scheduled arrival time, the PIC must initiate follow up and search procedures as set out in the Journey Management procedures.

If contact cannot be established those in the area where the vehicle or aircraft is expected to be, shall be contacted to arrange for a search of that location and the travel route.

Those involved in the search shall maintain close telephone/radio contact. The area of the search shall be broadened as required. As the search is broadened, the situation shall be escalated to the local emergency services for assistance.

If the missing vehicle has not been found within 24 hours the Chief Executive Officer shall be advised in order for the crisis management team to be engaged.

The search shall continue until Police authorise suspension of the search.

Where a distress signal has been issued by a vehicle or aircraft the PIC is to be notified immediately by the person receiving the distress signal.

The PIC shall notify the Police emergency services and take advice from the emergency services coordinator on the methods to mount an immediate search and rescue operation.

22 Electric Shock

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE RESCUER AVOIDS ANY RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK
Camp situations:
• Day - Shut down the generator.
• Night – Isolate that area – Turn off power / isolate power supply at distribution box.

Management of the victim of electric shock resulting in:
• Respiratory arrest
• Cardiac arrest
• Burns

Specific management steps include:
• Ensure safety for the rescuer
• Shout for help
• Disconnect the electricity supply where possible
• Commence resuscitation if necessary
• Apply first aid.

The management depends on the voltage and the circumstances. In an accident when power lines (possible high voltage) are in contact with a vehicle or a person, there should be no attempt at extrication or resuscitation of the victim until the situation is declared safe by electricity supply authority personnel.

The rescuer should ensure that all bystanders remain at least 6m clear of any energised material e.g., car body, cable, pool of water etc.

In a domestic or similar situation, it is essential to disconnect the victim from the electricity supply promptly.

The rescuer must:
- Turn off the supply of electricity / shut down the generator / turn off the power at the power box and, if possible, unplug the appliance from the power outlet OR
- Disconnect the victim from the electricity supply using dry non-conducting material, e.g. dry clothing, a wooden stick. Direct skin contact with the victim or any conducting material touching him must be avoided. Avoid contact with the armpits because sweat may make clothing conductive.
- In many situations, there may be a combination of high and low voltage. The safety of the rescuer is paramount. Metal and water conduct electricity and may be extremely hazardous to the rescuer: never take the unnecessary risks.

23 Bites

23.1 Bees

remove the sting by sliding or scraping your fingernail across it, rather than pulling at it. Wash the area and apply ice to reduce the swelling. If the person has an allergy to beestings, they can fall into a life-threatening state of anaphylactic shock. The only treatment is an injection of adrenaline. Immobilise the person, apply pressure to the bite and seek immediate medical help – contact RFDS, hospital or local medical centre.

23.2 Funnel web spider

seek immediate medical help. Bandage the wound firmly. Use a second bandage to wrap the arm or leg and splint the affected limb. Antivenin is required – contact RFDS, hospital or local medical centre.

23.3 Red-back spider

wash the affected area well and soothe the pain with icepacks or iced water. Don't bandage the area – contact RFDS, hospital or local medical centre.

23.4 Snakes

Seek immediate medical help. Not all Australian snakes are venomous; however, you should follow the basic first aid techniques, just in case. Don't wash the skin, as traces of venom left behind might be needed by medical personnel to identify the snake. Pressure bandage and splint the limb. If the person was bitten on the torso, make sure your bandaging doesn't restrict their breathing – contact RFDS, hospital or local medical centre.

23.4.1 Snake Bite

Most snakes seem to prefer to move away from something big that is moving (like a person), but you cannot rely on that to keep yourself safe.

- Avoid putting your hands into places where snakes may shelter, such as holes in logs and trees, holes made by other animals, cracks in the ground, holes in tree roots, and under rocks.
- Wear boots and long pants when walking in places where there may be snakes.
- At night, if on a mobile camp, wear closed footwear and stay in the lit areas or use a torch when going to the showers, toilets or to urinate.

Do not try to catch or kill a snake. If you force it into a corner it may well strike out at you.

Do not handle a recently killed snake as people have been 'bitten' by a dead snake and have had the poison (venom) enter their body.

23.4.2 Signs & Symptoms

The bite site is usually painless. It may have classical paired fang marks, ***but this is not the most common picture***. Often there are just a few lacerations or scratches, and sometimes these may be painless or go unnoticed.

Bruising, bleeding, and local swelling may be present, but significant local tissue destruction is uncommon in Australia.

The usual sequence of systemic symptom development is as follows; however, it may vary dramatically:

- <1hr: Headache (an important symptom), irritability, photophobia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea confusion; coagulation abnormalities; occasionally sudden hypotension with loss of consciousness.
- 1-3hrs: Cranial nerve paralysis (ptosis, diplopia, dysphagia etc), abdominal pain, hemoglobinuria, hypertension, tachycardia, haemorrhage.
- >3hrs: Limb and respiratory muscle paralysis leading to respiratory failure, peripheral circulatory failure with pallor and cyanosis, myoglobinuria, eventually death.

Treatment of Suspected Snake Bites to Limbs

- Make sure the person bitten and onlookers have moved away from the snake or that the snake has moved away.
- The bitten person should be reassured and persuaded to lie down and remain still. Many will be terrified, fearing sudden death, and they may be freaking out.
- Reassure the person by letting him or her know that:
    - often venom (poison) does not enter the body when a person is bitten by a snake &
    - the effects happen quite slowly.
    - modern medical treatment is effective.
- Do not use tourniquets or cut or suck the wound.

Do not wash the bitten area or tamper with the bite site in any way. (Snake venom cannot penetrate intact skin and any residue around the site of the bite can be tested at the medical centre to identify the type of snake.) All rings or other jewellery on the bitten limb should be removed. They can become very tight if swelling develops.

Apply bandage - If the bite is on a limb, a broad bandage or torn strips of clothing or pantyhose should be applied over the bitten area at moderate pressure (as tight as you would do it for an ankle injury; not so tight that circulation is stopped), then extended to cover as much of the bitten limb as possible, including fingers or toes.

The pants can be quickly and carefully cut so that the bandage can be applied directly to the limb; however, if no cutting implements are available &/or in so doing it would create too much body movement do not take clothing off as such actions may promote the flow of venom in the lymphatic system. Keep the patient (and the bitten or stung limb) still.

A pad, such as an eye pad, is placed over the bite site or small bandage is applied around the limb at the bite site. Once the pad or small bandage has been applied to the bite site it matters not whether the second bandage starts at the bite site or extremity of the limb if bitten on the leg or arm. What is important is that a pressure immobilising bandage is applied.

A bandage, (preferably heavy weight crepe) is applied starting at the toes or fingertips and working upwards around the limb to as far along the limb as possible at that same pressure; preferably, until the whole limb is covered. The number of bandages required will depend on the size of the limb affected.

As the bandage is being applied check that it is not too tight or loose. Ask the patient and observe the colour of the toes or fingers.

• Once the bandage is in place, ***do not take it off*.** It should only be taken off in an emergency centre.

Immobilise limb - The bitten limb should then be kept as still as possible using a splint or sling made of whatever is available.

Nil to Drink - Do not give the person anything to drink; however, due to the distance sometimes required to get to the medical centre the patient may need to be given a drink. When the emergency service is called ask as to when drinks may be given. If possible, advise the doctor or hospital of the impending arrival and transport the patient safely and without panic to medical aid.

Drive sensibly - If the patient is to be transported by vehicle it is most important that the driver is aware that once constrictive bandages have been correctly applied the patient should be out of immediate danger from the snake bite. ***It is foolhardy to drive recklessly and place the lives of the patient and others at risk from a car accident*.** By the same token all unnecessary delays should be avoided.

Do not release bandage - Under no circumstances should the bandage be released until the appropriate medical facilities have been prepared and the patient is under the care of a medical practitioner. This is because urgent treatment may be necessary if the patient deteriorates when the bandage is released. Once the bandage is released it allows the trapped venom to suddenly progress unhindered and this can result in what is termed "Toxic Shock", thus the need to have trained medical assistance present at the time.

Do not let the bitten person walk to help. Any movement of muscles in the limb speeds up absorption of the poison. If no means of transport is available, the patient is to be carried.

Observe - If the person has any difficulty with breathing or heart function, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) may be needed (this is rarely needed). Record pulse rate, Blood pressure on a regular basis and mark area of limb, when limb becomes numb and note and record time.

Treatment of Suspected Snake Bites to Trunk
Should a bite occur on the trunk, constrictive bandaging is not recommended as it could restrict the patients breathing and breathing difficulties are usually one of the symptoms observed.

A bandage, being a fairly large pad, should be placed over the bite site and a person should physical apply pressure to the site of the bite.

If the bite position is such and a pressure immobilization bandage can be applied that will not restrict the persons breathing, then a restrictive bandage may be applied.

The person must be immobilised and kept as quiet as possible.

The bitten person should be transport, without delay to the nearest medical center while pressure is constantly maintained to the bite site.

Do not restrict chest movement.

Treatment of Suspected Snake Bites to Head or Neck - Bites to the head, neck, and back are a special problem - firm pressure should be applied locally if possible.

23.5 Tick

if a tick has burrowed into the skin, grasp it behind the head with fine tweezers, as close to the skin as possible. Gently pull it straight out with steady pressure, making sure you remove the entire body. After removal of the tick, wash the site with warm soapy water and then a mild antiseptic. Cover the

site with a 'Band-Aid' type dressing for 24 hours. Keep the removed tick for identification purposes if the person's condition gets worse. Do not use methylated spirits, alcohol or anything else to kill the tick before removing as this may cause the tick to inject more poison. In the case of the Australian paralysis tick, antivenin is available. A tetanus injection might also be needed – contact RFDS, hospital or local medical centre.

23.6 Wasps

clean the affected area with soap and warm water. Use an icepack to reduce swelling and pain. Use pain-relieving medication and creams. Be alert for signs of anaphylaxis, which is a severe and life-threatening type of allergic reaction. Prolonged swelling at the site of the sting may respond to antihistamines – contact RFDS, hospital or local medical centre.

23.7 Heat Stress

Prevention is best solution.

Heat stress in the field:
Inform work mates that you are feeling sick, faint or not well. Work mate to inform supervisor and or SSM or HSE.

Injured person to be placed in air-conditioned vehicle – turn up air condition.

Loosen clothing, place wet cloth on IP neck, writs and groin. If possible place wet towel or clothing over torso. Do not give large amounts of water this may cause the IP to vomit further dehydrating them. Provide water only in small sips. Transfer IP to medical treatment as soon as possible.

Monitor breathing, pulse, and body temperature.

24 RESPONSIBILITIES, TRAINING AND DRILLS

24.1 General

The Head of Field Operations is responsible for the implementation of this Emergency Response Plan. Resources shall be obtained and maintained to provide the level of protection required by this plan.

As a minimum:

- All District personnel shall understand the requirements of this Plan;
- All Field personnel shall be trained in first aid and fire fighting techniques;
- All Supervisory personnel shall understand the detail of all emergency response procedures; and
- The Person-in-Charge of any works shall be competent in all of the above requirements as they apply to the works.

The Head of Field Operations shall ensure all personnel are appropriately trained and that drills of the emergency response procedures are performed.

Regular drills will be carried out to refresh knowledge of emergency equipment and procedures. Drills will be noted on the morning reports and monthly Environment, Health and Safety meetings minutes.

24.2 Management Priorities

After accounting for the safety of all personnel, the Crew Manager (or delegate) shall assess all information available on the incident.

24.3 Camp based incident:

The Camp Manager, SSM or HSE (or delegate) will co-ordinate with the Fire Chief &/or emergency service personnel to implement the necessary activity required to control the hazard.

- Inform the Emergency Response Officer of Medium or High-Risk potential events
- When advised by the emergency service personnel advise seismic personnel of the ALL CLEAR and the return to the accommodation &/or normal activities.

24.4 Field based Incident

The Crew manager, SSM, Rig Manager, HSE or Observer will implement the necessary activity required to Control the hazard; namely,

• Direct personnel to:

- evacuate;
- carry out any rescue activities;
- isolate/shut down of mobile equipment and machinery;
- relocate mobile equipment and machinery;
- facilitate emergency lighting;
- isolate or barricade dangerous areas;
- marshalling traffic;
- act as a guide for emergency services and/or
- undertake any task is deemed necessary to control the situation.

- Establish communications with Emergency Service Agencies for assistance in controlling the emergency.
- Coordinate medical treatment of the injured.
- Contact the Client Representative to facilitate communications with the ERO and External Authorities
- Arrange additional support if required.
- Facilitate the arrival of the Client Management, Government Representatives and external Emergency Services personal.
- Advise personnel of the ALL CLEAR and the return to normal activities

24.5 Evacuation

Following any incident or pending adverse meteorological condition that may become threatening to life, the Crew Manager (or delegate), in consultation with the Client Representative; shall:

• identify personnel that are not essential for incident management; and

• oversee the evacuation of non-essential personnel.

25 The Press and News Media

At the site, the SSM shall have the responsibility to control news media personnel and in general they are to be denied access to all sites.

NO STATEMENTS WILL BE ISSUED ON SITE UNLESS AUTHORISED BY THE BR SIMPSON CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR HIS DEPUTY. DO NOT SPECULATE ON WHAT HAPPENED OR THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

Redirect any queries from the media to the designated person. Answer Press queries with:

"A statement will be issued by the Company as soon as we have determined the facts. Until then there is no information available".

If necessary provide BR Simpson contact details to the Press.

26 Review

The Site Safety Manager and Manager Community & Stakeholder Relations shall ensure that this Emergency Response Plan is reviewed:

- After each and every drill;
- After any emergency situation; and
- Every year.

Appendix M
BR Simpson
Health Safety and Environment Policy

Contents

1 Introduction

All activities conducted by BR Simpson are governed by the BR Simpson Health Safety and Environment Management System (HSEMS). This system is underpinned by the OHS Policy which is designed to ensure the company conducts exploration in a way to cause no harm to the health and safety of its employees, contractors and visitors and has no unforeseen impact on the environment.

2 Purpose of the HSEMS

The purpose of this Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan (HSEMP) is to outline the strategies, systems and responsibilities for effectively managing safety and environmental issues during the company Exploration Programs. The BR Simpson Pty Ltd (BRS) HSEMP aims to ensure that all hazards associated with the proposed work are identified, evaluated and controlled as far as reasonably practicable.

This document is to be read and understood by all personnel involved with the (BRS) Exploration Program. All employees must adhere to this plan and failure to do so may result in disciplinary action. A copy of the BE HSEMP shall be kept on Site and be available to all employees, contractors and visitors.

The BRS HSEMP shall be reviewed and revised on an annual basis or more frequently if required;

- for each stage of the exploration program
- where an amendment is made to codes, requirements or standard; or
- where changes to plant or significant personnel could increase the overall risks levels for the plant.

The BRS HSEMP will serve as the primary document for the BR Simpson company exploration Programs within the tenements EP93, EP97, and EP107 for the identification and management of environmental incidents, emergencies, risks and hazards.

Environmental Authority licences will detail specific requirements for the Northern Territory Exploration Permit areas as required under appropriate legislation as updated.

3 Environmental Policy

BRSs' objective is the safe exploration and development of hydrocarbon resources while preserving cultural heritage, customs and the natural environment. In order to achieve this, BR Simpson is committed to develop and operate its business with a high regard for environmental management and with correspondingly high levels of environmental performance.

In doing so, BRS is committed to minimizing the impact of its operational activities on the environment whilst maximizing the social and economic benefits. To do this, BR Simpson will strive to achieve the following:

- Wherever it operates, minimize the impact on the natural environment.
- Regularly review, monitor and take action to mitigate environmental risk.
- Develop, use and refine systems to manage environmental issues from exploration through to product delivery.
- Prevent pollution and actively seek ways to maximize resource and energy efficiency while minimizing waste generation.
- Comply with environmental and heritage laws, or in their absence, apply responsible standards.
- Use modern techniques to demonstrate the effectiveness of technology

- Develop high levels of knowledge concerning the environment where BR Simpson operates and apply that knowledge in operational planning.
- Seek and implement globally applicable solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through good operating practices and where applicable supporting relevant research and development.
- Communicate openly with the workforce and stakeholders about the social and environmental benefits of BR Simpson's business and technologies and about any possible environmental impacts and the associated controls.

4 Responsibilities and Obligations

4.1 The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for:

- Developing a corporate culture that embraces the philosophies of Workplace Health, Safety and the Environment.
- Ensuring the development and implementation of a Workplace Health, Safety and Environment System.
- Providing adequate and relevant resources to support health and safety issues.
- Promoting worker involvement and input through open consultation and decision making on all health and safety issues.
- Implementing processes to ensure the Workplace Health, Safety and Environment System complies with relevant legislative requirements.
- Ensuring that all employees and contractors have the relevant experience, skills, qualifications and competencies pertinent to their specific position.
- Ensuring that all personnel are provided with adequate training and resources.
- Ensuring the position descriptions are in place and describe relevant Health, Safety and Environment responsibilities.
- Ensuring that all health and safety objectives and responsibilities are reflected in all HR systems and procedures as appropriate.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant Acts and Regulations.

4.2 The Principle Advisor Exploration & Operations (PAEO) is responsible for:

- Setting Health and Safety expectations for the operational business consistent with the BRS Safety policy and objectives.
- Ensuring that this Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan is effectively implemented and its application is continually improved.
- Ensuring that all employees understand the requirements of this Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan and their responsibilities.
- Ensuring regular auditing and management review of this Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan.
- The effective management of Change Management documentation in the field.

4.3 The Site Safety Manager (SSM) is responsible for:

- Ensuring implementation of and adherence to the Workplace Health, Safety and Environment System and the BRS HSEMP.
- Recording, reviewing and/or investigating all Incident, Accident, Observation and Non-Conformance reports.
- Health, safety and environment reporting.

- Authorizing (or delegating that accountability as appropriate) Permit to Work, training of work permit issuers and delegating work permit activities to trained and authorised personnel.
- Conducting Site Safety Inspections and recording results.
- Conducting Site Inductions.
- Issuing and controlling Permits to Work and explaining isolations to the permit holder.
- Ensuring compliance with permit requirements and safe work standards.
- Ensuring correct PPE is identified, used and worn.
- Conducting Hazardous substances risk assessment and implementing control measures.
- Maintaining the Hazardous Substances Register.
- Assisting with risk assessment and the implementation of hazard control according to risk assessments, JSEA and Permits to Work.
- Identification, understanding and comprehension of the interaction of work activities of all groups on Site.
- Assessment of the above interactions and the implementation of suitable controls and appropriate communications for the duration of the works.
- Reporting, including weekly and monthly activity reports, non-compliance reports and other reports, to assist Senior Management in maintaining a safe and efficient workplace.
- Legislative reporting.

4.4 All employees/contractors are responsible for:

- Understanding the requirements of this Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan and ensuring that they comply with all requirements as set out in this plan.
- Following all lawful directions or instructions to ensure a safe and healthy workplace and environment.
- Ensuring that they work safely at all times and actively employ risk assessment techniques as outlined in this Plan to ensure that any risk posed by health, safety and environmental hazards are minimized to a level that is as low as reasonably practical.
- Reporting all unsafe work practices, hazards, accidents, incident or near-misses immediately to BRS.
- Being familiar with the emergency response plan and other plans and procedures referenced within this Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan.
- Ensuring that all equipment and resources, including PPE are correctly utilised and maintained.

In addition to these requirements contractors are responsible for:

- Ensuring that all equipment and installation work that may be provided as part of the Contractors scope of work, is carried out to comply with all legislative and other requirements including, where necessary, providing BRS with written evidence of testing and compliance at the completion of work.

4.5 Visitors are required to:

- Follow all lawful directions or instructions from BRS so as to ensure their health and safety and also the health and safety of those around them.
- Remain with the fully inducted representative allocated by BRS to escort them at all times.
- Ensure that all equipment and resources, including PPE are correctly utilised at all times; and
- Report any unsafe conditions to their BRS representative.

5 TRAINING

5.1 Induction

The induction program provides information that shall help promote a safe work environment. The program also re-enforces for all personnel to be conscious of the obligation that we have to each other.

Pursuant to this general induction, area specific inductions and other training may also be required.

All personnel, including employees, contractors and visitors shall be formally inducted before accessing the Site. The training provided at this induction shall be commensurate with their purpose on Site.

Topics to be included in the induction are:

- Health and Safety Policy
- Safety Management Plan
- Environmental Protection
- Environmental Hazards
- Cultural Heritage Management
- Housekeeping
- Site Access and Control
- Vehicles and Driving
- Manual Handling
- Emergency Response and Medical
- Hazardous Substances
- Accident & Incident Reporting
- Electrical Safety
- Fire and Explosion control
- Hot Work
- Noise
- Working at Heights
- Equipment Isolation and Lockout
- Drug and Alcohol Policy

As a part of the induction process all inductees shall complete a questionnaire to gauge their understanding and comprehension of Workplace Health and Safety. All inductees shall successfully pass this questionnaire before Site access is permitted. A record of all such training shall be kept on Site.

At induction, records shall be obtained about emergency contact and medical information.

5.2 On-The-Job Training

The SSM in conjunction with the PAEO (Principal Advisor Exploration & Operations) shall be responsible for identifying and providing training on all operational work with particular emphasis on health, safety and the environment. Training should include techniques for identifying potential malfunctions, hazardous conditions and unsafe work situations including:

- Identifying what skills, knowledge or competencies are to be acquired before an employee starts the job, and analyse the training needed for that job.
- Setting objectives to develop, maintain or improve employment-related skills, knowledge or competencies of employees.
- All relevant SOPs as identified.

- Changes in work practices, new equipment operating procedures, and changes in the working environment generally.
- Recognising hazards in the workplace and conducting health, safety and environment inspections.
- Selecting and applying appropriate risk-control measures.
- Investigating incidents or dangerous occurrences.
- Producing clear and accurate investigation reports.
- Effective communication.
- Ensuring employees understand and follow workplace procedures.
- Assisting the Company to comply with legislative provisions.

Training shall also be provided on the specific tasks and responsibilities as defined in the employee's position description and where necessary, on the Company's policies, procedures and instructions relating to operational issues.

5.3 Key Safety & Environment Related Training

Where necessary key personnel shall be provided with recognized training by a qualified trainer in the specialized tasks before undertaking any duties associated with these tasks. The numbers of personnel and the roles in which they are employed will determine the exact number of employees trained in some of these tasks.

The topics listed below will be generic to all BRS employees:

- First Aid
- Hot Work
- Working at Heights
- Electrical Safety
- Accident and Incident Investigation
- Emergency Management Procedures
- Weed identification and management
- Refueling procedures
- Fire fighting
- Isolation and Lockout
- Safe Use of Breathing Apparatus and related PPE
- Gas Detection
- Spill response training
- Safe storage and handling of flammable and combustible materials
- Incident notification and management

5.4 Evaluation of Training Program

BRS shall ensure, where practical, that evaluations are carried out on all internal and external training to determine:

- The effectiveness of the training
- The effectiveness of the Trainer
- Relevance of the content
- Relevance of the course.

From the information supplied, the PAEO will devise and implement changes to the course content to improve the effectiveness and/or relevance of the course and/or training.

Appendix N:
Stakeholder Engagement

Contents

1 Context

BR Simpson Pty ltd ('BRS') is exploring within the Eromanga-Pedirka basin of the Northern Territory. BR Simpson operates the exploration permits ('EP') 93, 97 & 107 (the 'project area') located over pastoral land, Ulperre Aboriginal Land trust and commonwealth land located approximately 350km south east of Alice Springs. The Southern boundary of the project area is on the NT/South Australian (SA) border.

BR Simpson intends to acquire 652.7Km of 2D seismic across the project area between May and June 2023 subject to regulatory approvals. This appendix contains a log of communications with the identified stakeholders in relation to the Environmental Management Plan to the date of the submission.

The purpose of the BR Simpson stakeholder engagement is to build respectful relationships with key stakeholders and develop a positive working relationship founded on open communication. The approach to stakeholder engagement has been to ensure that those persons and/or groups directly impacted/affected and/or influenced by permit commitments have received full attention. BR Simpson views the social acceptance and informed consent of these primary stakeholders of critical importance.

2 Stakeholder engagement

BR Simpsons stakeholder engagement is focused on building respectful relationships with key stakeholders to ensure that all stakeholders are informed of proposed activity and can voice any concerns or questions with the project development process. BR Simpson seeks to establish enduring relationships to ensure that activities generate positive economic and social benefits.

2.1 Identification of stakeholders

The NT Petroleum (Environment) Regulations defines *stakeholder* as meaning:

> *a person or body whose rights or activities may be directly affected by the environmental impacts or environmental risks of the regulated activity proposed to be carried out; or Host pastoralists recognised as the landholders of the Pastoral Lease Stations affected by proposed operations.*

The identified stakeholders, as defined by Reg 7(3)(a) definition of a stakeholder, directly affected by the proposed 2023 exploration work program activities include:

- The perpetual pastoral lease owners and their delegates for Andado Station
- The Traditional Owners and Aboriginal People who represent the area on which the regulated activities will occur. These people are represented by the Central land Council
- Crown Lands Office as the owner of the Crown land portion of the work area
- Northern Territory Government departments including:
    - Transport and Civil Services Division of DIPL for access to road corridor permits and if intend to extract from NTG road bores.
    - DITT for access authority to areas outside the permit, specifically to allow access to supporting infrastructures, accommodation camp and use of access tracks.
    - Water Resources Division of DEPWS as relates to water extraction licence.
    - Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority as relates to the conditions and restricted work areas within EP107
    - Mineral license holders within the granted petroleum exploration permits

Table 1 Stakeholder contact details

Stakeholder	Contact Details
Costello Holdings & Panacheck Pty ltd as Trustees for the Andado Property Trust	Leila Creek Station PMB 32 via Alice Springs NT 0872
Pmer Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust	c/- Central Land Council 27 Stuart Highway, Alice Springs NT 0870
Crown Land Estate	Southern Region Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics Northern Territory Government Floor 1, Green Well Building, 50 Bath Street PO Box 2130, Alice Springs, NT 0871
Mineral Title Holders that coincide with the permit area	
Pedirka Basin Pty ltd	Hexagon Energy Materials Pty ltd 3/7 Kintail Rd, Applecross WA 6153
Norman McCleary	P O Box 2232 Bunbury WA 6230
Tri-Star Energy Company	Riverside Centre Level 35, Suite 1808 123 Eagle Street, Brisbane Qld. 4000
Other parties consulted with	
Ecoss Aus Ltd	c/o Minerva Corporate, Level 8/99 St Georges Terrace Perth, Western Australia 6005
Peak Helium Pty ltd	Suite 2 Level 6 12 Creek Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
Core Uranium Pty ltd	c/- Peak Helium Suite 2 Level 6 12 Creek Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
Merlin Energy Pty ltd	C/- Central Petroleum Pty Ltd, Level 7, 369 Anne Street Brisbane Qld 4000
Santos QNT Pty Ltd	GPO Box 1247 Adelaide SA 5000

3 Stakeholder engagement correspondence

3.1 Notice of objection or claim made by stakeholders

As required of Schedule 1, item 9(1)(b) to (g) throughout the consultation process no stakeholder or other consulted party has raised objection or claim about the anticipated environmental impact of the proposed regulated activity.

As such BR Simpson has not been required to issue a statement of interest holder response to any objection of claim made by a stakeholder and as such no changes have been made to the proposal as a result of the stakeholder engagement.

3.2 Central Land Council on behalf of Pmere Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust

BR Simpson has consulted with the Central Land Council ('CLC') as the representatives of the Pmere Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust and through the consultation provided the land council with information on the proposed regulated work activity to be conducted.

In accord with the deed of exploration between BR Simpson and the CLC the company has requested that the land council consult with and gain the informed consent of the Traditional Owners of the land and of the representatives of the Land trust. Evidence of this consultation is provided via the copies of the communication shown following and in the communications log in section 4 of this

appendix. The CLC has advised that they have undertaken a sacred site clearance survey of the planned work areas and have consulted with the traditional owners of the land for their informed consent. Confirmation of the stakeholder consultation and issue of the traditional owner approvals for the work to be conducted is provided in the attached email from the CLC date 19th May 2023 in which it states the "SSCC should be issued within two weeks" (*of this date-sic*). This SSCC has subsequently been issued by the CLC on the 22/06/2023 certificate no. 2021-143 evidenced by the email sent by the CLC dated 22/06/2023 below.

The information provided to the Traditional Owners of the Pmere Ulperre Aboriginal Land trust via the CLC includes the document "BR Simpson Work program – EP93, 97 & 107 – 2021-2022" and the document "On country meeting information pack' in addition to digital files of work program and camp locations and AAPA authority certificates. These documents includes the proposed work locations and camp sites. Locations and camp sites have been updated to specify all four possible camp locations as required of the Ministers Notice of the 15th February 2023 Section 4.b.v re regulation 7(2)(a)(v). This update is evidenced by the email correspondence included within this appendix and noted within the communications log at section 4..

The AAPA cleared work areas are consistent across the documents and the work to be undertaken is within the AAPA cleared areas as defined in the issued AAPA Authority certificates with consistent geospatial data. Camp locations have been positioned based on the findings of archaeological, environmental and heritage surveys.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 22 June 2023 3:25 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: Administration Officer; [redacted]
Subject: BR Simpson Pty Ltd - CLC SSCC2021-143 – Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre ALT and Andado and New Crown PPLs – EPs 93, 97 and 107

Good morning [redacted]

Please find attached the following documents:

- CLC Sacred Site Clearance Certificate No. C2021-143 – Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre ALT and Andado and New Crown PPLs – EPs 93, 97 and 107;
- Map 2023-076 for emailing purposes only, a signed A2 map will be sent with the original documents;
- Excel spreadsheet with coordinates for Map 2021-328e; and
- Shape files.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted]:55 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc:
Subject: [redacted]
Attachments: BR Simpson Work program 2021-2022.pdf

Sensitivity: Confidential

[redacted]

Following up on our conversations and my emails to you re meeting with the cultural custodians of the land for the exploration permits EP93, 97 & 107.
When last we spoke directly on May 10 you indicated you would get back to me re a timing for such a work program meeting to be held.
Although, I note from the auto out of office responses to my latest emails you have been busy and thus have been delayed in your reply to our request.
However, we would appreciate your advising us as soon as practical of when such a meeting as requested may be possible.
To facilitate this and in line with the conditions of the ILUA and respective native title agreements appropriate to the BR Simpson exploration permits I have attached for you reference and the CLC approval a copy of the proposed work program BR Simpson is looking to undertake over the next 18 months.
We look forward to receiving your advice to a suitable timing for an on country meeting and the CLC work program approvals for the planned work activity.

Regards,

[redacted]

[**NB:** The following document 'BR Simpson work program EP93, 97 & 107 – 2021-2022' is a copy of the draft document provided to the stakeholders.]

Document title:	**BR Simpson Work program – EP93, 97 & 107 – 2021-2022**
Document Number	**EXP-02-PLN**

Version	Status	Prepared by	Date
1	For review	Geoff Hokin	26/05/2021

Andado Station
EP93 & 107
EXPLORATION WORK PROGRAM
2021 & 2022

A report to the title holder of the Andado Pastoral station to identify the proposed exploration work program across the petroleum exploration permits EP93 and EP107. Portions of which lie within the pastoral property boundary and specifically within lots 1103, 1104 and 1361.

Contents

Figures:

Tables:

Introduction:

BR Simpson Pty ltd ("BRS") intends to undertake a program of petroleum exploration within the permits EP93 and EP107. Part of this exploration work program will occur within the boundary of the Andado pastoral Station specifically within the lots1103, 1104 and 1361. This document is offered to the title holder of the pastoral station to identify the work program and support the land access negotiation.

BRS intends within the remainder of the 2021 calendar year to undertake relevant ecological, environmental, hydrological and archaeological studies to develop an understanding of the nature of the region on which to develop an effective environmental management plan ('EMP') . The purpose of this EMP is to enable the development an effective strategy to reduce the environmental impact of future exploration to as low as reasonably practical ('ALARP'). BRS is committed to proactive management of its environmental and social responsibilities.

Should sufficient time remain available within 2021 and post the development of the EMP BRS intends to undertake the acquisition of 2D seismic across the tenements and to do so where possible using wireless geophone technology. On completion of the seismic acquisition BRS intends in 2022 to drill up to three (3) slim line vertical stratigraphic chip wells with the objective to confirm the reflectors identified in the seismic and to obtain downhole wireline rock geophysics and suitable rock chip samples for laboratory analysis. The intent of this drilling is to eliminate the ongoing requirement for an extensive exploration drilling footprint within the area and to minimise the need for excessive number of exploration wells. By cross referencing stratigraphic and rock analysis confirmation with seismic reflectors across the historical seismic BRS is able to reduce the number of exploration wells required to prove/disprove the commercial viability of areas within the tenements. This technique will work to minimise the environmental and socio-economic impact on the area.

BRS has made application to the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority to conduct such works including drilling and has obtained the relevant authority certificate for the areas described within this document.

Objective

The work activities planned to be undertaken within the remainder of the 2021 calendar year and within the 2022 calendar year include the undertaking of a number of reconnaissance surveys to develop data on the environmental, ecological, hydrological, archaeological characteristics and the soil types and their erosion factors within the tenement work area. This data will be used to develop an effective environmental management plan ('EMP') for the area. The EMP is intended to support an application to conduct the acquisition of 2D seismic in early post wet season 2022, and if time permits and the relevant work program authorities are obtained in sufficient time for BRS to undertake the drilling of up to 3 vertical stratigraphic chip holes in the second half of the 2022 calendar year.

Scope of Activities

2021Calendar year – The reconnaissance activities planned to be undertaken within 2021 include an archaeological survey of the proposed work sites and access routes to the work sites and any associated mobile camp sites. The archaeological studies will be conducted using qualified and authorised archaeologists approved by the Northern Territory Heritage Branch of the 'Heritage Libraries and Sport' within the Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities..

The archaeological work is planned to be in conjunction with the ecological and environmental studies to be undertaken across the planned areas. These studies will be conducted along the planned access routes, seismic lines, drill sites and associated mobile camp sites and will entail extensive studies of the flora and fauna of the region in addition to soil type and erosion studies. Hydrology studies will also be undertaken.

While the hydrological studies will be predominately desktop based any existing water bores within the area of planned works will be tested and measured for standing water table height and a sample of water (usually less than 1 litre) will be acquired and sent for analysis and measurement of metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, lead, zinc and mercury (total and dissolved)),

suspended solids, sulfate, major cations, hardness, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene and xylenes (BTEX).

Weed surveys will be undertaken and where possible the weed assessment programs will be conducted with the support of the NT Government weeds officer for the area. Due to restrictions on site access in some areas all ecological assessments consist of opportunistic assessments at each sampling location and may be taken from the vantage of a helicopter, to give a broader scale perspective of the study areas. Where sites can be reached by road or safe ground access way a 4WD dual cab (or similar) motor vehicle or 4WD quad bike may be used in place of a helicopter to access the site.

For the ecological and archaeological assessments a team of a Principal or Senior Ecologists accompanied by a qualified and approved archaeologist is required on site for 4 to 5 days. The Ecological assessments include descriptions of the relevant vegetation communities, identification of flora species present, and habitat assessments (including aquatic where such may exist). The archaeological survey will identify archaeologically sensitive zones of the project footprint and systems and methods to avoid these. At each location field sampling activities are conducted to comply with all relevant Australian standards and guidelines for archaeological, flora, fauna, soil, weed and bore water sampling and only use techniques that protect ground water, flora and fauna as identified in the relevant Australian Acts, Standards, Regulations and Guidelines.

The reconnaissance surveys aim to collect the following information:

- habitat and vegetation community and descriptions of weeds present;
- GPS locations and photos of flora fauna communities and species present;
- Standing water table height and water quality of any surface water and or aquifer(s) encountered
- An understanding of the ecological systems and their effective management
- Knowledge of the soil types and their sensitivity to impact from planned exploration operations including their erosion potential and the effective management
- The archaeological survey will identify archaeologically sensitive zones of the project footprint..

Hydrological studies will be dominantly desktop based and will occur outside the tenement area. The hydrologist will undertake a review of all available data pertaining to historical research of the regional hydrology, a review of all available existing water bore and drill hole data available for the tenement area and use this information to build an understanding of the aquifers of the region.

2022 Calendar year - BRS proposes to undertake the acquisition of up to 660km of 2D seismic utilizing wireless geophones technology which the company believes will reduce the environmental impact of seismic acquisition and minimise the foot print of the planned activity. BRS intends to acquire the 2D seismic along the routes identified in figure 2.

The planned 2D seismic survey is designed to infill areas not previously explored by historical seismic acquisition across the area. The intent of the seismic is to identify basin structure to provide an improved geological picture of the tenements. On completion of the seismic it is proposed to undertake vertical stratigraphic chip hole drilling to confirm the two way time (TWT) of the seismic, the depth to respective formations and to obtain down hole geophysics signatures of the penetrated formations. This confirmation of the TWT to reflectors correlated with the geophysics will enable future accurate detection of subsurface formations with a high level of confidence. Correlation of the newly acquired seismic to the historical seismic obtained in surrounding tenements will provide

information on the reflectors found within the stratigraphy to enable accurate predictions of other areas to be made and result in a reduction of the exploratory drilling to be conducted. This in turn will reduce the environmental footprint of the exploration program overall.

Should sufficient time remain within the 2022 calendar year post the acquisition of the 2D seismic, and provided work program approvals can be obtained from the regulatory authorities BRS intends to undertake the drilling of up to 3 vertical slim line stratigraphic chip holes. The purpose of these is to accurately measure the depth to formation top, formation thickness, and to obtain rock geophysics. In combination with the 2D seismic such correlation are expected to reduce the number of exploration wells required to identify the commercial potential of the area should suitable economic potential for the region exist.

Within late 2022 or early 2023 dependent upon available time and the regulatory approvals being received BRS also intends to complete the plug and abandon and rehabilitation of the two wells CBM93-01 and CBM93-02 drilled by Central Petroleum.

Proposed work locations, camp sites and timing of activities

A detailed location map of the planned works access route and locations is provided in the attached maps at the end of this report as appendix 1.

***Reconnaissance Surveys* 2021**- Figure 1 below shows a google earth image of the work sites of the AAPA approved seismic lines and access routes within the exploration area. These areas are the subject of the proposed reconnaissance surveys. Due to the transient nature of the reconnaissance studies and the rapid movement across the area accommodation for the ecologists and archaeologists will utilize mobile camps comprised of swags and small tents. It is preferred that the work team be accompanied by a local Indigenous Ranger with knowledge of the country. No local communities will be impacted by this style of accommodation. No local infrastructure other than existing roadways will be utilized in the conduct of the reconnaissance surveys. Application for a Permit to Enter Aboriginal lands will be made with the Land Council at least 14 days prior to planned entry. Such application will include the names and relevant details of all non-indigenous persons within the survey party.

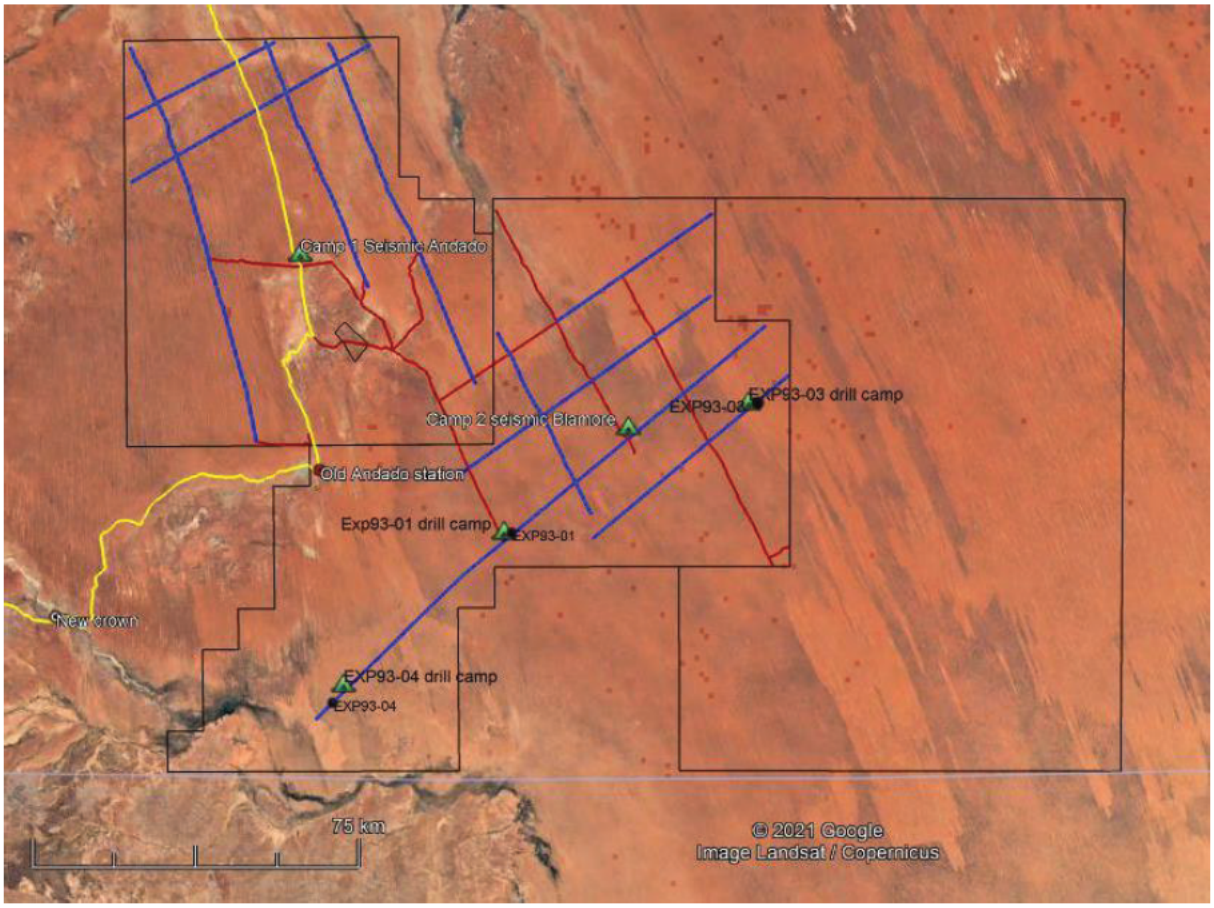


Figure 1: Google earth image of proposed access routes and seismic lines

Image shows seismic lines (blue) and access routes (red) with existing road ways (yellow)

The schedule of activities for the reconnaissance surveys is subject to the timing of approvals provided by the appropriate Custodians of the land and the completion of the CLC site clearance studies. The following table is intended to be indicative only of time lines involved to undertake the planned reconnaissance surveys.

Table 2: Indicative schedule of proposed reconnaissance activities

Schedule	Date (week Ending)	Activity	Comment
1	01/06/2021	Request Approvals CLC	• Application submitted
2	01/06/2021	Arrange for Energy branch DITT approvals to conduct ecological, environmental, hydrological, archaeological and weed reconnaissance assessment surveys	• Application in process
3	30/06/2021	Approvals received from CLC for site clearance on country Custodian consultation	• Approvals obtained in writing
4	10/07/2021	Approvals received from DITT to conduct reconnaissance surveys	• Confirm availability of consultants • Coordinate with CLC for entry to country
5	10/07/2021	Confirmation of travel	• Arrangement of logistics including travel,

		arrangements	communication, accommodation, laboratory sampling equipment • Book air fares, helicopters, 4WD hire cars, apply for access to Aboriginal lands through relevant CLC office Alice Springs with names of crew
6	31/07/2021	Day 1	• Travel to Site
		Day 2	• Coordinate work crews and transport • Confirm site access Travel to sample locations to undertake sampling
		Day 3	• Travel to sample locations to undertake sampling
		Day 4	• Travel to sample locations to undertake sampling
		Day 5	• Travel to sample locations to undertake sampling • Demobilize & return to Alice Springs

Seismic Acquisition 2022 - Regulatory authority to conduct the seismic work will be sought once the EMP has been developed in late 2021 on the basis that current approval timelines are in the order of 180 days from submission of application to the relevant authorities. On receipt of work program approvals from the Energy Division of the DITT under the Petroleum Act and Petroleum Regulations the acquisition of the seismic is proposed to commence as soon as practical after the completion of the 2021/22 wet season and when ground conditions permit. Such timing is subject to seasonal variation. The following table is intended to be indicative of time lines involved to undertake the planned reconnaissance surveys.

Table 3: Indicative schedule of to undertake proposed seismic acquisition

Schedule	Date (week Ending)	Activity	Comment
1	01/06/2021	Request Approvals CLC	• Application submitted
2	30/06/2021	Approvals received from CLC for site clearance on country Custodian consultation	• Application in process
3	30/09/2021	Submit EMP and work program to DITT for approval	• Approval timeline 180 days from submission
4	30/03/2022	Approvals received from DITT to conduct seismic surveys	• Confirm availability of contractor • Coordinate with CLC for entry to country
5	14/04/2022	Confirmation of travel arrangements	• Arrangement of logistics including travel, communication, accommodation, laboratory sampling equipment • Book air fares, helicopters, 4WD hire cars, apply for access to Aboriginal lands through relevant CLC office Alice Springs with names of crew
6	21/04/2022	Day 1	• Travel to Site
		Day 2	• Coordinate work crews and transport

			• Confirm site access Travel to line start establish camp 1 Andado
		Day 3 - 30	• Commence route pegging and mapping and line preparation for seismic
		Day 4 - 70	• Continue line pegging and route prep • Undertake seismic acquisition • Relocate as required to campsites 2 and 3
		Day 7 - 85	• Conduct rehab of lines and sites • Demobilize & return to Alice Springs
7	22/07/2022	Day 85 – 90	• Independent ecological assessment of rehab

To acquire the proposed seismic along the planned routes (identified in figure 2 below) BRS intends to use either Terrex Pty Ltd or Velseis Pty ltd with the final contractor choice dependent upon crew availability. Route pegging and mapping is expected to require approximately 28 days. The Seismic survey is projected to take 66 days. Rehabilitation will be conducted behind the acquisition as the seismic team moves forward. There will be an overlap of the survey, acquisition and rehabilitation reducing the overall time of the survey and rehabilitation to approximately 90 days. Line and access clearing will be restricted to maintenance of the existing road verge [where following existing road, fence lines or access ways] and where practical with minimal clearance of vegetation by slashing vegetation on the path when crossing country to maximise safety to men and tyres. Given the generally open nature of the vegetation this is expected to be restricted to clearing of fallen vegetation and a ground sweep of larger material to ensure good ground contact of the vibro-source. The use of wireless geophones in the seismic acquisition negates the need for direct linear travel and the need for straight line clearance of vehicle travel.

The 2D seismic will be laid down along the proposed route) within the designated blocks as identified in the maps. It is planned to lay out OYO GSR wireless nodal with six SM-24 phones (or equivalent) per receiver station at project group intervals. The GSR is designed for autonomous nodal seismic data recording. The self-contained units include 1 to 4 channels of 24-bit digitization, an integrating/high sensitivity GPS receiver, built in test signal generator and up to 4GB per channel of non-volatile solid state data storage with a high speed data port. The units are housed in sealed casing, with input connectors, extended life battery connector/data port connectors. Comprehensive source array tests will be conducted prior to normal data acquisition to optimize the source array and configurations.

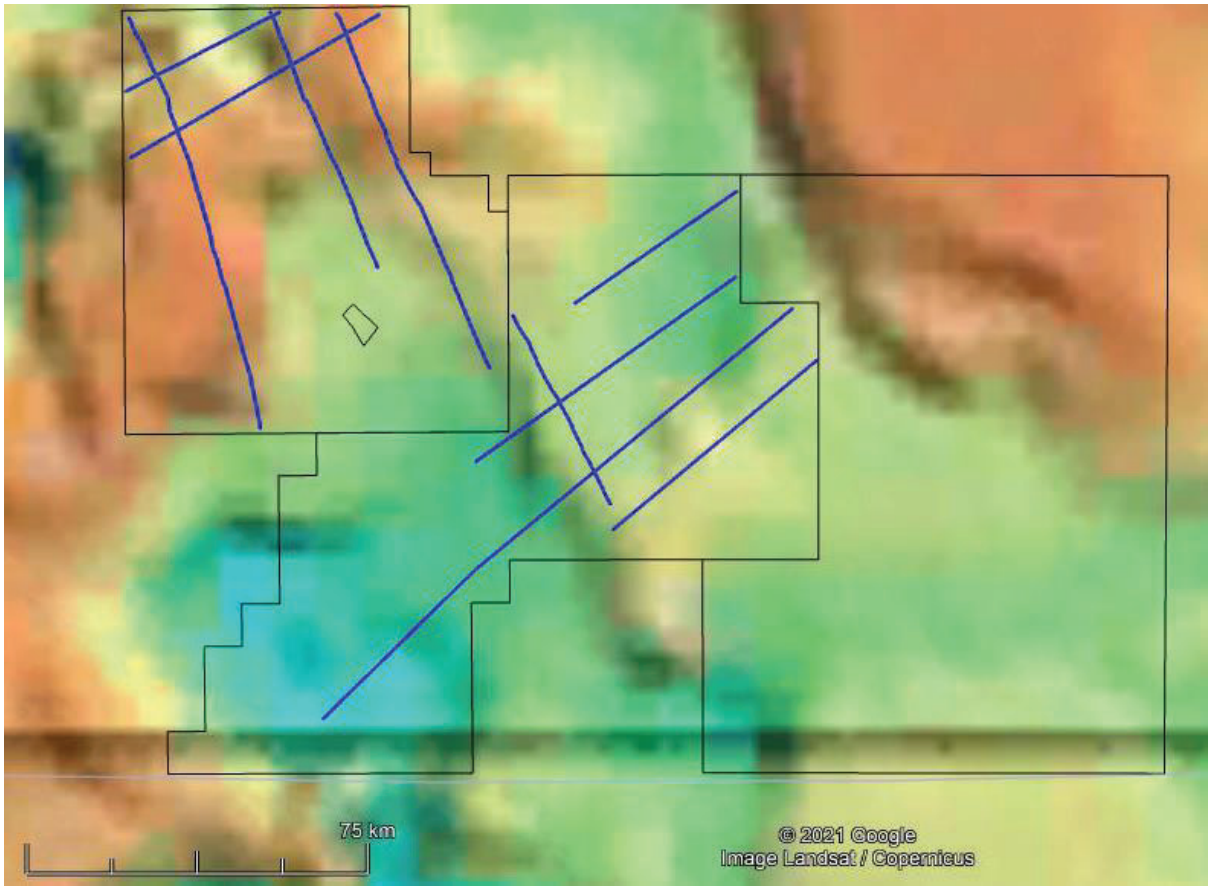


Figure 2: Landsat google image of proposed 2D seismic locations

Dual-frequency GPS receivers are used to verify existing control points and to establish any additional control stations required for the efficient execution of the operation. The control network for the project is tied into the National Geodetic Survey Network. Working survey datum and transformation parameters and working geoidal model are verified in the process.

The field procedures adopted ensure all established control points are part of a geometrically strong and well-distributed network, with ample redundant baselines ensuring confidence in the accuracy of solutions. All control points used in the survey are independently occupied on two occasions during the course of the verification program. Major factors that affect baseline accuracy and observation times are baseline length, number of satellites and satellite geometry. To ensure that data integrity is not affected by periods of poor coverage survey preplanning is carried out and factors affecting baseline accuracy monitored. Based on the method of data acquisition (i.e. static, rapid static or kinematic) the observation period is of adequate duration to ensure that ample redundant raw data is available for an accurate solution.
Line clearance (where applicable) is to be kept to a slashing of the vegetation only where ever possible, thus limiting environmental impact and facilitating fast regeneration of vegetation. Line restoration works are minimised via a proactive approach to line preparation. All relevant environmental and local authority guidelines are adhered to. A GPS-based navigational guidance system is utilized to guide all line preparation machinery.

The Flip-Flop seismic acquisition technique is utilised, involving two separate source arrays online, alternating shaking as they move through the spread. Cleared spread can be picked up from the rear of the 2D line, moved to the front and re-deployed as required. The Flip-Flop method of acquisition in land seismic uses two or more sets of vibrators, whereby one set begins sweeping at the moment that the other's listening time finishes and whilst the other set is moving up to the next VP. In this way there is no delay in recording such as experienced when a single source array is utilized and the

move up between VPs is essentially dead time. The use of the Flip-Flop technique can increase productivity significantly in scenarios where spread movement capability isn't the limiting factor. The two source arrays can either be distance separated or in close proximity.

Accommodation for the seismic and line preparation crew will consist of mobile camp facilities These are intended to be fully equipped camper trailers similar to that shown in figure 3 below. Proposed Camp locations are shown in figure 4 and coordinates are in table 3. The area of each camp site is expected to be 100m x 100m. Each camp location is chosen to fit within the area of existing Authority approval provided by the AAPA in which to conduct the planned exploration works.

Figure 3: Illustration of the seismic camp accommodation style.
Image is of Terrex Camp 401.

Table 4: proposed seismic camp location coordinates

Seismic Camp	Latitude (GDA94)	Longitude (GDA94)
Andado 1	24° 58' 02"S	135° 23' 58"E
Blamore Bore 2	25°19'24.95"S	136° 8'15.96"E

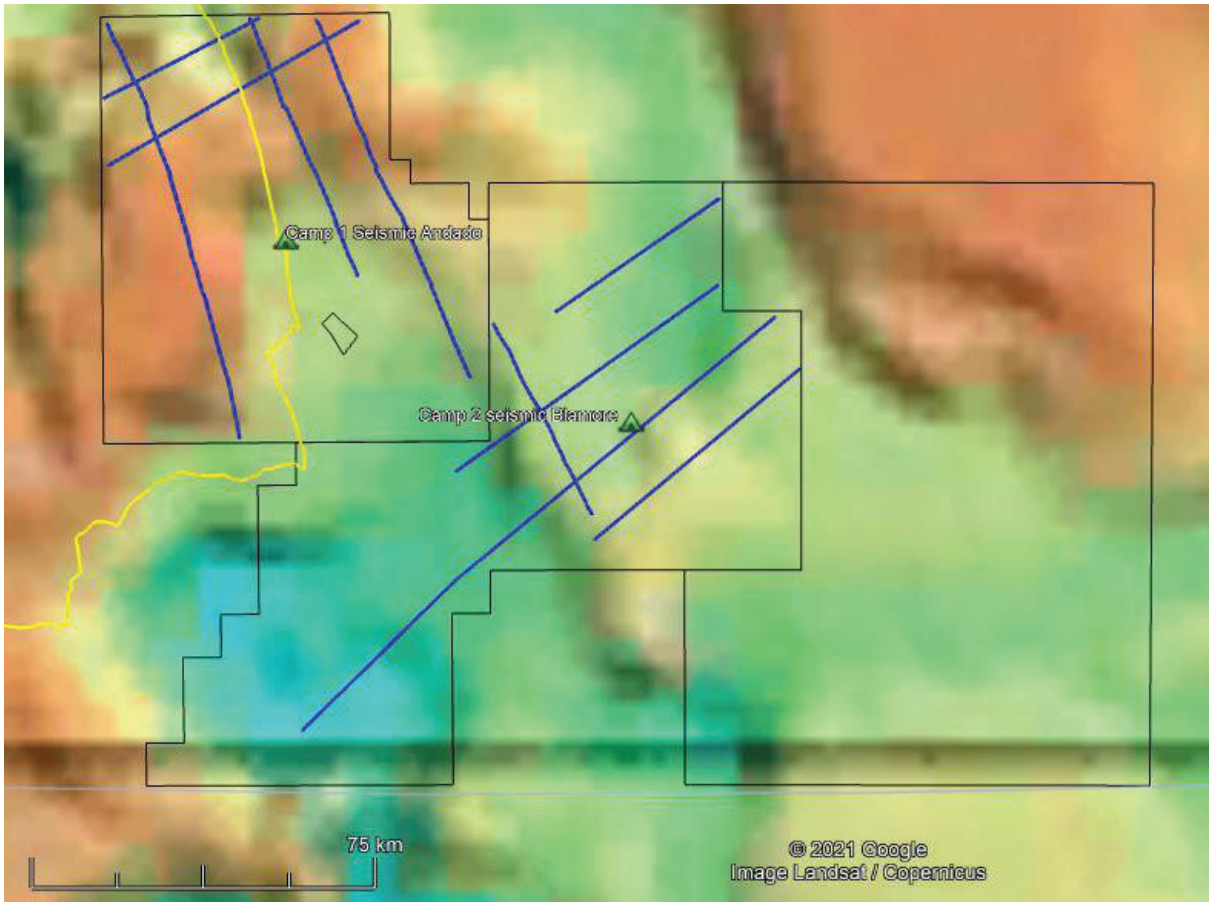


Figure 4 : Google earth image of proposed Seismic camp site locations.

Camp site locations are shown (green) overlaid with map of proposed seismic lines (blue), and existing road ways (yellow).

Vertical stratigraphic chip hole drilling 2022 – should sufficient time exist within the 2022 calendar year and work program approvals be provided by the regulatory authorities BRS intends to undertake the drilling of up to three (3) vertical slim line stratigraphic chip holes. If approvals are granted BRS intends to commence the drilling of these wells in late August 2022. Each well is anticipated to take 28 days to drill from set up with a rig move time of 3 to 5 days between each well.

If approvals are obtained the drilling program is expected to be completed by November 30, prior to the onset of the 2022/23 wet season. Table 4 identifies the coordinates of the proposed drill locations and Figure 5 illustrates the proposed location of the planned drill sites. These sites are located within the existing AAPA approved easement for works to be conducted. Camp sites are proposed to be in proximity to the drill locations within the same work area. This work area is intended to be an area of 150m x 300m to enable it to fit within the AAPA approved work area. Access routes to the drilling locations are intended to be the same as used for the acquisition of the seismic to minimise environmental footprint.

Table 5: Coordinates of proposed drill sites and mobile camp sites

Drill site	Latitude (GDA94)	Longitude (GDA94)
EXP93-01	25°30'39.46"S	135°52'30.91"E
EXP93-03	25°14'51.53"S	136°25'49.31"E
EXP93-04	25°51'24.25"S	135°27'57.85"E

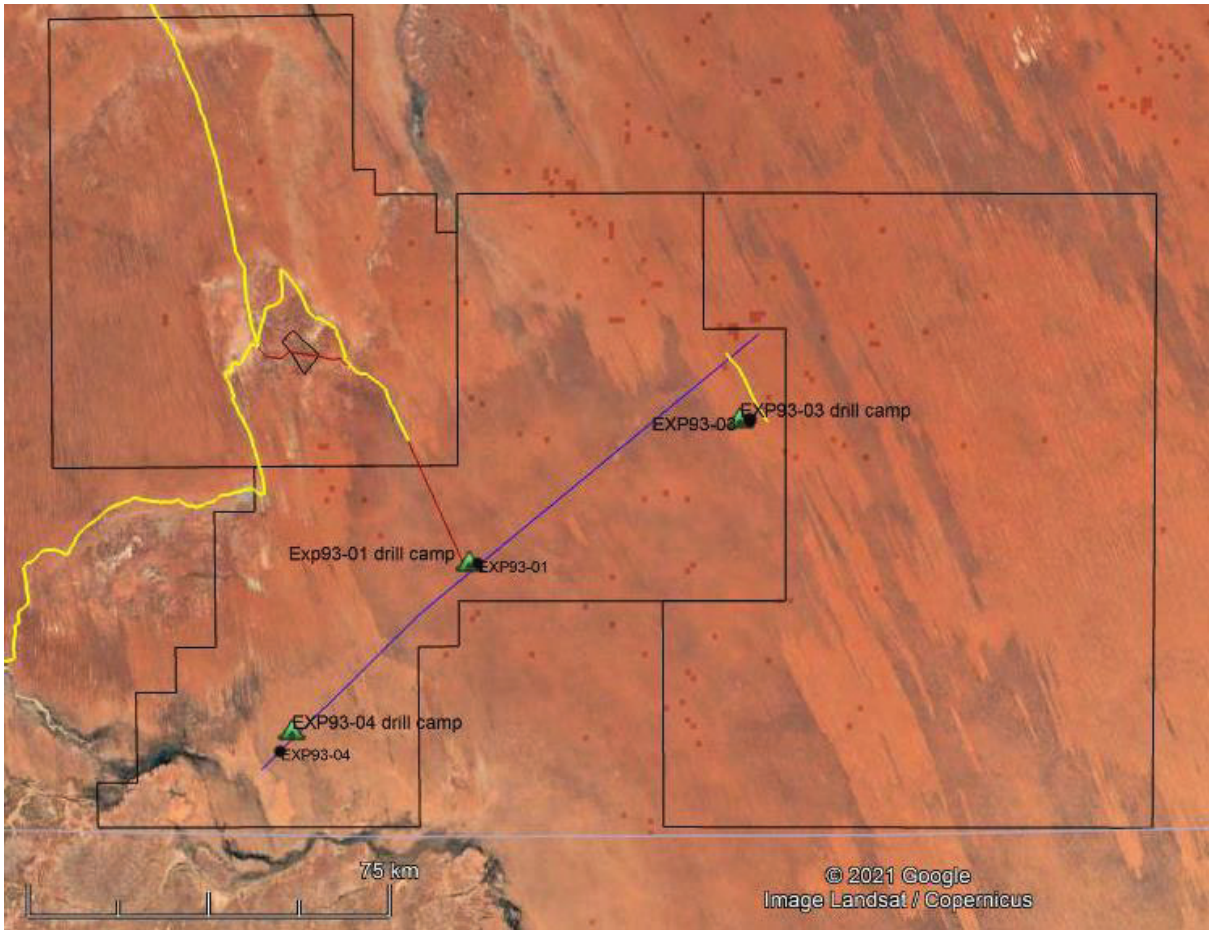


Figure 5: Proposed location of slimline vertical stratigraphic drilling.

Image shows location of proposed drill sites with local access (red) and blue (seismic line) primary access (yellow). Camp sites will be located on the approved drill site location.

Legacy Well and site rehabilitation

If sufficient time remains within 2022 and regulatory approvals are received BRS intends to plug and abandon the two wells CBM93-01 and CBM93-04. These wells were drilled by the previous tenement holder and remain in a suspended state. The locations of these wells are shown table 5 and figure 6.

Table 6: Coordinates of the suspended legacy wells CBM93-01 and CBM93-04

Drill site	Latitude (GDA94)	Longitude (GDA94)
CBM93-01	24°56'20.90"S	135°53'24.49"E
CBM93-04	24°52'10.92"S	135°50'59.60"E

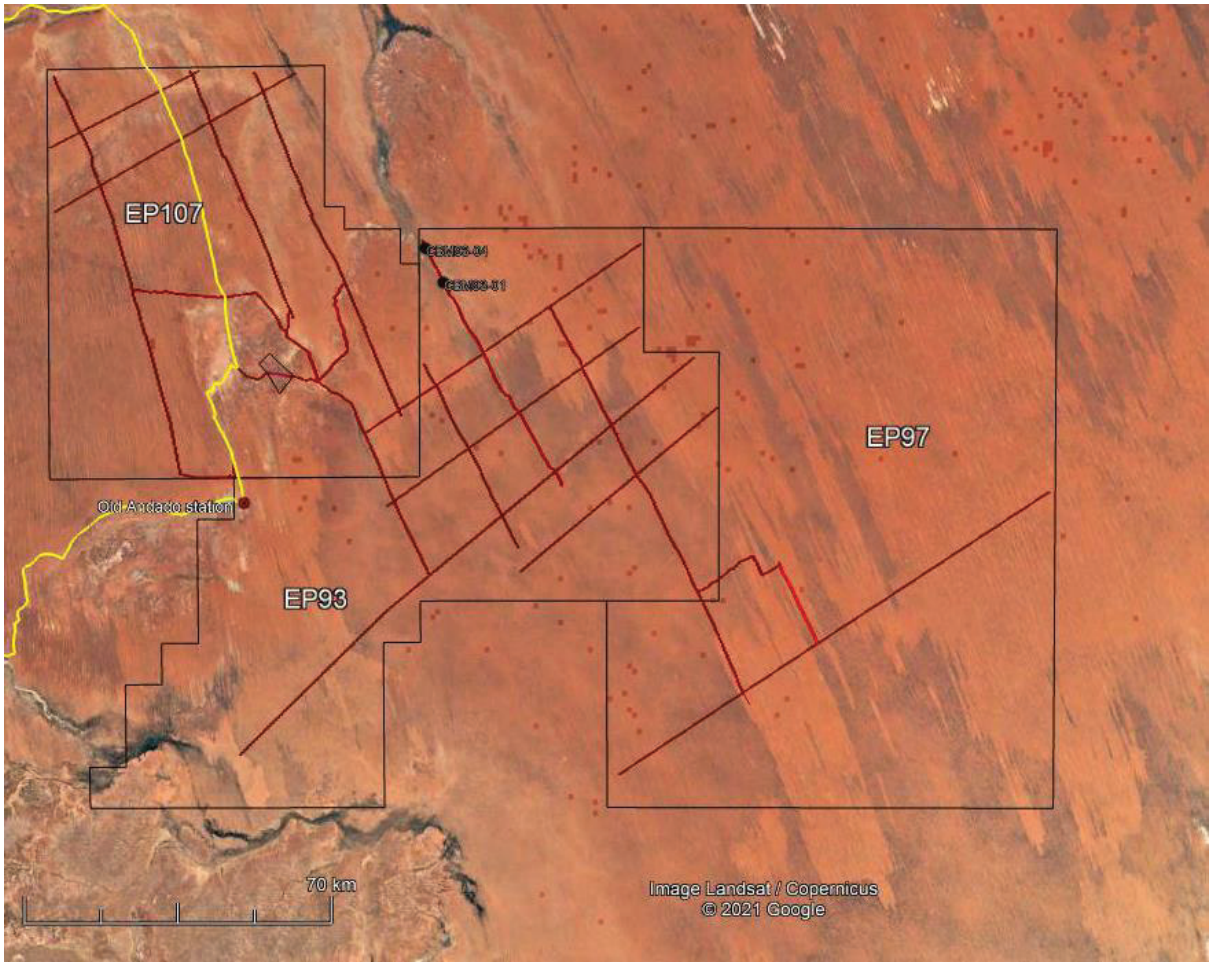


Figure 6: Google image showing location of suspended wells CBM93-01 and CBM93-04

Techniques of exploration and equipment to be used.

Reconnaissance surveys undertaken for the purpose of ecological and environmental purposes will be conducted using aerial and ground based surveys. The survey team will undertake a combination of desktop assessment and end of dry season field surveys. The desktop assessments included a review of relevant literature, mapping and database searches. The field survey objective is to obtain ecological information and opportunistic observations relevant to the study area in conjunction with a surface water quality sampling event.

Desktop assessments of available State and Commonwealth databases are undertaken prior to the commencement of the field survey to identify records or potential occurrences of conservation significant species and vegetation communities within the study area. The desktop assessment uses the following databases and documents described briefly below:

- Commonwealth Department of Environment protected matters search tool
- The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database
    - o Australia's Virtual Herbarium (AVH)
    - o Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums (OZCAM)
- BirdLife Australia's Birdata
- National Vegetation Information System (NVIS)
- Department of Land Resource Management (DLRM) species atlas
- Biodiversity Northern Territory Portal
    - o FrogWatch
    - o ReptileWatch
    - o MammalWatch
    - o BirdWatch

- National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) mapping data
- Australian Wetland Database
- Topographic and hydrological mapping
- Available geology and soils mapping
- Atlas of Australian Soils and Explanatory Data Sheet for area
- Any other previous environmental surveys, studies or EIS in the vicinity of the project area
- Available remotely sensed imagery such as Google Earth or orthorectified aerial photography

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DOE) Protected Matters search tool (PMST) is used to identify threatened species and vegetation communities listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) that may occur within the search area. The PMST is a predictive database that identifies EPBC Act listed flora and fauna species with a Moderate Potential to Occur in a given search area based on bioclimatic modelling.

The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) database contains records of Australia's Virtual Herbarium (AVH) (Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria 2014) and the Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums (OZCAM) (Council of Heads of Australian Faunal Collections 2014) and provides information on all the known species in Australia aggregated from a wide range of data providers: museums, herbaria, community groups, government departments, individuals and universities. Database records for the area surrounding the proposed work sites are used to provide locations of any threatened species records within the area. Records for the area are downloaded and clipped to records relevant to the tenement areas.

BirdLife Australia's Birdata is used to provide a list of all bird species observed within a one degree Square of the proposed work areas. Records of species in the Northern Territory Department of Land Resource Management (DLRM) spatial species atlas dataset are clipped to 1km of the tenement boundaries.

The Biodiversity Northern Territory Portal (including FrogWatch, ReptileWatch, MammalWatch and BirdWatch) provides information about species found across northern Australia.

The National Vegetation Information System (NVIS) provides information on the extent and distribution of vegetation types in Australian landscapes. The NVIS framework enables the compilation of data collected by States and Territories into a nationally consistent vegetation dataset. It provides descriptions of structural and floristic patterns of groups of plants in the landscape. NVIS version 4.1 products is used.

An assessment is undertaken of the likelihood of occurrence for threatened flora species identified through the desktop review. The field survey further informs and verifies this likelihood of occurrence assessment. The DOE and the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NTEPA) do not have prescriptive likelihood of occurrence guidelines within their policies but rather clarify the scale of assessment required to determine the level of impact (e.g. level of assessment, previous record searches, and distribution maps). The below criteria have been developed with the aim of considering this scale of assessment in order to identify the likelihood of occurrence for threatened species:

- **Low potential to occur** – the species has not been recorded in the region (no records from desktop searches) and/or current known distribution does not encompass study area and/or suitable habitat is generally lacking from the study area.
- **Moderate potential to occur** – the species has been recorded in the region (desktop searches) however suitable habitat is generally lacking from the study area or species has

not been recorded in the region (no records from desktop searches) however potentially suitable habitat occurs at the study area.

- **High potential to occur** – the species has been recorded in the region (desktop searches) and suitable habitat is present at the study area.
- **Known to occur** – the species has been recorded on-site in the recent past (i.e. last 5-10 years) and the site provides suitable habitat for it.

The field component of the ecological assessment is carried out in conjunction with baseline water quality sampling. All ecological assessments consist of opportunistic assessments at each water quality sampling location and from the vantage of a helicopter for a broader scale perspective of the study areas. The assessments include broad descriptions of vegetation communities, identification of dominant flora species (including weeds) present and habitat assessments (including aquatic). Opportunistic fauna observations, identification of observed breeding places and targeted threatened species searches are also carried out to help inform subsequent surveys.

Seismic acquisition – The seismic operation is:

- Surveyors – Working with and directing Line Preparation personnel, establishing a surveying base & setting up equipment, compilation of line trace maps and pegging seismic lines. (A wooden stake, spike, pin or other pointed object shall not, in the performance of any geophysical or geological operation, be driven into the carriage way of a road or track.)
- Line Preparation - Preparation of seismic line to defined environmental requirements;
- A permanent marker shall be set in place near the intersections of survey lines, near the intersection of a survey line and a road that has been formed or graded, and near each survey line at intervals of not more than five kilometres. Permanent markers shall consist of star pickets extending at least 1m above the ground surface, permanently marked with an identifying number, seismic line number, shot point number and identification of the person placing the marker. No marker shall be placed in a position where it can pose a threat to homes, vehicles or stock.
- Seismic Crew – The laying out of seismic geophones for approximately 5 – 14 kilometres clusters along the seismic line.
    - The placement of sets of Geophones into the ground at regular planned intervals along the seismic line in groups of 6 or 12.
    - Vibroseis trucks (Vibrators) in a group of 2 or 3 in series to provide the energy source by vibrating at pre-determined points (VP's) moving down the line. The vibroseis provide the sound waves that are propagated through the subsurface layers and are reflected and refracted by the underlying geological structures.
    - The returning sound waves are recorded by the geophones.
    - The sound waves (vibrations) are converted to an electrical impulse which is transmitted to a truck based recording vehicle located along the seismic line.
    - The Vibrators progressively vibrate (shake) at predetermined points (VP's) along the seismic line.
    - As geophones become progressively redundant, the receivers are picked up and laid out ahead of the vibrators; thus providing a continuous operation.
    - The Vibroseis trucks will not operate a vibrator within 20 metres of any gas, oil or water pipeline, electric cable or other utilities or installations.

To acquire the proposed seismic along the planned routes the proposed seismic route is initially mapped and pegged by a small crew of surveyors. The crew uses GPS mapping equipment and operates from 4WD vehicles. The route is pegged using survey pegs and pin flags. It is planned to lay out OYO GSR wireless nodal with six SM-24 phones (or equivalent) per receiver station at project group intervals.

The Flip-Flop seismic acquisition technique is utilised, involving two separate source arrays online, alternating shaking as they move through the spread. Cleared spread can be picked up from the rear of the 2D line, moved to the front and re-deployed as required. The Flip-Flop method of acquisition in land seismic uses two or more sets of vibrators, whereby one set begins sweeping at the moment that the other's listening time finishes and whilst the other set is moving up to the next VP. In this way there is no delay in recording such as experienced when a single source array is utilized and the move up between VPs is essentially dead time.

GPS operators are responsible for pegging and surveying all geophone stations with every 5th station marked with a white painted wooden survey peg, annotated with the station and line number. Intermediate stations are marked by blue pin flags at odd stations and pink pin flags at even numbered stations.

Line surveying is carried out using 'real time' kinematic utilising OmniSTAR enabling position and elevation coordinates to be acquired in the appropriate datum. During normal open field operations survey and pegging is conducted from a 4X4 Ute with the GNSS antenna mounted to the driver's side for receiver point staking. Hand carry sections require the GPS operator to use a Motion Tablet PC and external GPS antenna walking to the points to be marked and recorded.

Line Preparation (where applicable) is to be kept to a slashing of the vegetation only wherever possible, thus limiting environmental impact and facilitating fast regeneration of vegetation. Line restoration works are minimised via a proactive approach to line preparation. All relevant environmental and local authority guidelines are adhered to. A GPS-based navigational guidance system is utilized to guide all line preparation machinery. Any slashing or line preparation will be kept to a maximum of 6m width with a preferred width of 4m. Where seismic is planned to run parallel to an existing roadway the recording spread comprising sensitive geophones will be laid along the side of the road along the verge where the geophones can by stepped into the soil to ensure ground coupling. The roadside verges will be stick raked and/or slashed as required to minimize risk of fire and trip hazards.

The clearance of temporary tracks for the purpose of acquisition of seismic is to be undertaken along the proposed route. The tracks will be of a temporary nature and of such a fashion to permit the access of light to medium heavy vehicles. For line clearing and preparation a caterpillar H140 Grader or caterpillar tracked D6 (or equivalent) dozer will be used with the blade set at 1" above the ground to sweep the ground surface of large rocks and fallen timber sufficient to provide safe access for vehicles, good ground contact of the geophones and to minimise the risk of fire. No clearing of trees of significance will be required. Grass and brush root stocks will be left in place to enable rapid regrowth of vegetation. No windrows will be established nor remain after rehabilitation and no clearing of vegetation is to be undertaken without the specific approval of the appropriate Traditional Owner(s) of the country.

A small number of shallow dry water courses may need to be crossed during the acquisition of the seismic. No earth works will be undertaken to disturb the water course banks. No access or other work program activity is to be undertaken in any area designated as either a 'no go' zone or a 'non-consent area.

Any material cleared from the site will be stockpiled for respreading. Vegetation material must be stockpiled separately from any soil or rock material in such a fashion that this material can be respread across the cleared area on completion of activities. Where it is required to undertake new access works suitable to allow heavy vehicle traffic along the access route this is expected to comprise light grading of the surface with the filling and compacting of any 'wash outs' along that new access way sufficient to permit heavy vehicle access. This work will occur along the designated

routes in accord with the CLC ethnographic and cultural heritage approvals, the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority Certificate, and approvals received from the DITT Energy Permits Division.
On completion of work program activities all temporary access tracks and seismic lines created by BR Simpson are to be rehabilitated to facilitate regrowth of native vegetation. This will involve the pulling in of all lines. Tracks are not to be ripped unless it is a requirement of the work program approvals.

Seismic Rehabilitation will be conducted behind the acquisition as the seismic team moves forward. There will be an overlap of the survey, acquisition and rehabilitation. Equipment used will be the same or similar to the equipment used for the line preparation. Any cleared vegetation will be respread to allow for rapid regrowth.

Rehabilitation of wheel tracks will occur rapidly due to the light footprint of the vehicles and the expectation is that it will be complete by the end of the following wet season. Where required areas of compaction will be wheel ripped as per the DLRM guidelines. Any top soil and vegetation, where disturbed, will be respread across the lines during the rehabilitation to allow for the natural regeneration of local plant species. Where required tree and grasses seeds will be sown to aid in regeneration of suitable native species

After seismic recording is complete, line pegs and any other material will be removed. All areas of disturbance will be rehabilitated and no impact of significance will remain to either the environment or areas of land available to the Local Aboriginal Groups.

Vertical slim line drilling is designed to test the stratigraphic depth of the respective formations identified within the seismic acquisition.. The stratigraphy penetrated will be sampled for lithology and inherent rock characteristics using collection of rock chip cuttings. The drilling and completions for each well will be carried out using suitable mobile drilling units such as a Schramm TX130 top drive drill rig or equivalent. Drilling and completions techniques will be consistent with good oil field practice.

Steel casing will be set at intervals within the wells, at depths to be decided depending on drilling and operational concerns. Anticipated final depths for the proposed exploration wells could be up to 2,700 m.

As required by legislation the wells will be fitted with blow out prevention (BOP) equipment which will be installed on casing cemented to at least 15% of the anticipated final depth. Additional casing and cementing will be determined by the prognosed total drill depth of the well and the prediction of any aquifers that may be encountered in the drilling of the well. All drilling activities will be conducted in line with the relevant regulations and approvals provided by the DITT energy permits division of the NT Government.

Previous exploration within the region suggests that the composition of the gas encountered within the exploration may be predominately methane with minor nitrogen (N_2) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). Any methane gas produced on site will be flared if necessary, utilising a flare line and flare pit at a safe location away from the well so as to minimise hazards. Although it is flammable, methane (the principal component of natural gas) is not poisonous.

Depending upon the general progress of drilling, the duration of the proposed activities is expected to total approximately 28 days operational on each respective site with a further 3 to 5 days for movement of the rig between locations. On completion of activities, the bore will be plugged by cementing back to surface and abandoned and the area rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the

regulatory authorities. Each drill site will be in the order of 120m x 300m to accommodate the rig and the mobile support camp.

The proposed hole design and operational procedure is as follows:
Two above ground water storage ponds will be required on site in addition to three poly lined pits of 3m x3m x2m to capture drill cuttings plus an unlined flare pit of 3m x3m x 2m.

- The well design comprises a short conductor of 9 5/8" to approximately 12m with a 8 ½" top hole drilled to approximately 15% of proposed drill depth prior to casing with 7"steel. The BOP will be fitted to this cemented casing.
- The hole will then be drilled to TD with a 6 ¼"PDC 6 blade bit.
- The hole will be drilled on air.
- All chip samples will be geologically logged in order to clearly identify the top and base of the target formations and to pick total depth of the hole.
- The hole will be geophysically logged on achieving total depth. the logs will consist of calliper, density, gamma, resistivity, spontaneous potential, neutron measurements and temperature and sonic waveform measurement using downhole wireline tools.
- Should gas flows be encountered while in the drilling stage drilling may be temporarily suspended for the duration of suitable flow testing and for the conduct of DST/DFIT/FOT testing etc. Alternately the well may be temporarily suspended at completion of drilling for suitable bare foot completion flow tests as required by the testing program.

A blooie or bleed-off line shall extend at least 45m from the wellhead and, where practicable, be laid downwind of the well, or at right angles to the direction of the prevailing wind. Any gas discharged from a blooie or bleed-off line shall be immediately ignited by a safe and reliable method.

Should it be required to run an Intermediate 4 ½" casing string to ensure hole stability to reach the proposed target depth the intermediate casing will be cemented with sufficient cement to fill the annular space between the casing string and the wall of the hole and shall be cemented to fill at least 30 metres measured length of annular space between the liner string and the top hole/surface casing to ensure strong overlap.

The drilling rig will be accompanied by a mobile camp to accommodate the drill crew and support personnel. The camp will be located on the same site as the rig and will be positioned within the AAPA approved easement for the location. The camp will be of a similar fashion to that used for the seismic acquisition. These are intended to be fully equipped camper trailers similar to that shown in figure 3. Proposed Camp locations are shown in table 4 and figure 5. The area of each camp site is expected to be 100m x 100m. Each camp location is chosen to fit within the area of existing Authority approval provided by the AAPA in which to conduct the planned exploration works.

The well collar will be surveyed as soon as practical after completion of the drilling to provide accurate location and height datum. At least two metres above ground level, a steel plate shall be installed, welded to a suitable steel post in turn welded to the casing head or outermost casing stub, with well name, number and total depth bead-welded to it.

Legacy well rehabilitation

The previous tenement holder has left two CBM wells un-rehabilitated. BRS will undertake to plug and rehabilitate these wells. The legacy petroleum wells CBM93-01 and CBM93-04 will be plugged with cement in line with the requirements of the current petroleum regulations and guidelines. The holes will then be rehabilitated in accord with the requirements set out in the advisory note –

'Construction And Rehabilitation Of Exploration Drill Sites NT'. Any waste materials and contaminants remaining on site will be removed and disposed of in an appropriate manner, following the completion of the plug program. Any remaining drill sumps will be backfilled and access tracks to the site will be rehabbed as per the regulations advisory note for the 'Rehabilitation of Grid Lines and Tracks' .

A non-degradable plug, bridge (metal plate) or casing cap shall be installed above the cut off casing at a minimum of 0.4 metres below ground level. The plug may be fitted with a length of wire rope and a tag as an indicator, if required.

Any aquifer identified in the original drilling of the well as recorded in the 'well completion report' available from the NT Gov't website Gemis® will be plugged across the aquifer confining bed interface for a thickness of about 4 metres (2 metres above the interface and 2 metres below); and then backfilled or plugged as outlined previously. Grout plugs will be positioned at the interfaces between aquifers and the overlying confining beds. Surface casings will be left in place if they have been pressure cemented or if they have been determined to be sound, in which case they shall be bridged with cement grout. Records shall be maintained regarding the location of bores and the procedure used for rehabilitation.

Infrastructure to be utilized

Support facilities required for the operation are limited to the provision of food, water and fuel for the operating crew. These are available through the Alice Springs community. Bulk fuel will be purchased from a Territory wholesaler and will be stored in self bunded fuel cells and / or vehicles as appropriate. No additional support is required for the planned program.

Infrastructure to be utilized for the completion of the program is the existing framework to be found within the region. Where possible the existing road network and pastoral access ways and those routes approved for use by the AAPA Authority Certificate ways will be used for site access. Safety and Environmental Management will use the company Emergency Response Plans, Environmental Management Plans, Oil Spill Contingency Plans, and Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

For the seismic acquisition and drilling program accommodation and meals will utilize mobile camps as described elsewhere within this document. As an overarching principal, the company will seek to utilise local, Aboriginal and Northern Territory service providers for the provision of support services such as the provision of food, water, fuel and accommodation for the operating crew and for traffic control and other ancillary services.

Environmental and social impact

A preliminary environmental study has been undertaken of the area by LOWE Ecological Services of Alice Springs. This study identified that the proposed exploration works would have minimal to no environmental impact on the ecology of the area. The area has been explored for nearly 70 years by various companies without significant consequence to the environment. This historical exploration has included the acquisition of 2D seismic and the drilling of 14 petroleum wells across the broader area with 8 of those wells drilled within the tenements. Figure 6 below displays the locations of the historical exploration conducted within the tenements with the location of the seismic acquired and the wells drilled.

The EPs are predominately located in the Simpson-Strzelecki Dune fields Bioregion which covers an area of 297,227 km2, and extends from the southeast of the NT, through the northeast of SA, with small areas in both Qld and NSW. The vegetation of the region is dominated (87.8%) of hummock grassland spread across the parallel sand dunes of the region. other vegetation recorded in the broader region includes open woodland of 5.4%, sparse shrub land 4.8%, open shrub land of 1.7% and forbs 0.3% (*Environment of the Simpson Desert* NT NRM Report 2018, p. 5). The existing

environment has been extensively surveyed and described by LES for this submission and the previous NOI's and assessment of the works done by Merlin Coal, Merlin/Central Petroleum Limited, Santos and Central Land Council.

The Simpson Desert is a large area of dry, red sandy plains and dunes in Northern Territory; it is the fourth largest Australian desert, with an area of 176,500 km2. These north-south oriented dunes are relatively static, mostly held in position by vegetation but moving slowly north west under dominating south east anticyclonic winds. Temperatures range from around 30^0C - 39^0C from October to April and 5^0C to 15^0C April to October. There is an average of 14 rain days a year with an average of 130mm of rain annually. Soil types are susceptible to erosion given that the region experiences long dry periods followed by intense rainfall. In this environment, the soils become disturbed and once disturbed can be easily eroded. All catchments within the Simpson and Warburton Basins region drain internally towards Lake Eyre (within South Australia). All surface water including rivers, streams and drainage lines are ephemeral and subject to short flow duration and high turbidity. Flow events are highly episodic and heavily reliant on the erratic precipitation events.

The environmental management approach is a risk-based approach which calculates a level of existing risk from the likelihood of an event occurring and the consequences if that event were to occur. The mitigation and preventative measures used to reduce this risk to As Low As Reasonably Possible (ALARP) includes the use of best practise techniques, reference to *AS/NZS 4801/4804 - Risk management - Principles and guidelines* and Ecologically Sustainable Design (EcSD). EcSD principles ensure all works are conducted in a manner that does not impact the future amenity of the environment for BlackRock, surrounding stakeholders or native flora and fauna. Reducing risks to ALARP requires implementing current industry best practise principles and guidelines to mitigate the identified environmental risks. Where applicable mitigation measures have been referred to the over-arching BlackRock Health, Safety and Environmental Management Plan (HSEMP) where existing audited measures adequately reduce the risk to ALARP. The risk assessment identified no major environmental risk associated with the project. The highest risk is due to erosion. This will be managed by limiting on ground works where possible and staying on existing tracks and roads.

Key stakeholders within the region are the Southern Arrernte or Pertame people who comprise a large portion of the traditional owners of the region along with the Eastern Arrernte people, but also there are Pitjantjatjara and Luritja that live in areas adjacent to the Simpson Desert. This region is within the McDonnell Shire Council. Aboriginal communities are located at Santa Teresa to the north west of the EPs, and Finke and Titjikala (Maryvale) to the west. All locations are outside the boundary of the exploration permit area. The Central Land Council (CLC) works with these people to assist in the management of land and maintaining the lifestyle and culture of these people.
Local Aboriginal land trusts are:

- Pmere Nyente Aboriginal Land Trust
- Pmer Ulperre Ingwemirne Arletherre Aboriginal Land Trust
- Atmetye Aboriginal Land Trust

The western portion of the exploration tenement area is currently used for pastoral grazing with the adjacent cattle stations, out stations and communities accessible by either the Old Maryvale Road and or the Old Andado station access road or other unsealed roads and former seismic and exploration access tracks in the region.
The EPs lie within the widespread Simpson land system, described by Perry et al. (1962) as an area of extensive dune fields with hard spinifex pastures. A detailed description of the land systems is given in Low and Newsome (2007b). The Simpson Desert is the fourth largest Australian desert with an area of 176,500 km2.

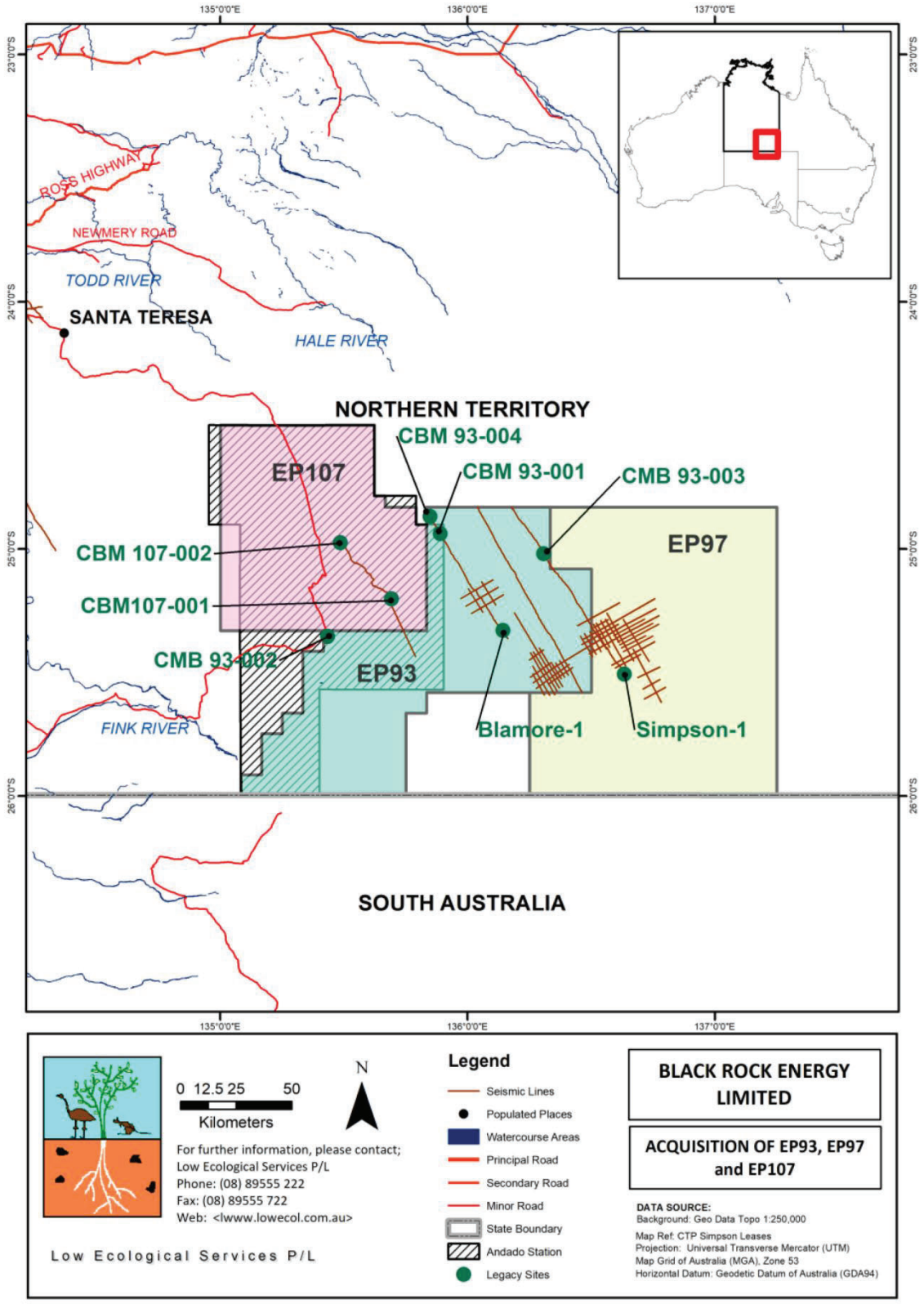


Figure 7: location of historical wells and seismic operations.

Although the Simpson Desert is primarily composed of dune fields, several other landforms occur both within the confines of the Desert itself, and in the surrounding areas. These include floodplains, alluvial plains, gibber plains and dissected residuals. The dunes are composed predominantly of quartz sand, although in southern areas they may contain up to 20% of clay pellets, and their colour

ranges from pale brownish to deep reddish-brown (Purdie 1984., Land Systems of the Simpson Desert).

The EPs soils are dominated by tenosols soils, kandosols and rudosols associated with rugged rock terrain (DLRM 2013a). Smaller pockets of calcarosols and sodosols soils are present but would be avoided by the proposed rehabilitation activities.

Soils of the region are dominated (91.8%) by Rudosol loams with Sodosol red duplex soils comprising 6.5% and the remainder as Tenosol loams (<1%) and Vertosols cracking clays (0.75%). The Tenosols and Vertosols are dominantly located in the west of the region near the Finke community and along the upper reaches of the Finke River. Similarly, the Sodosols are located along the western outcrop areas of the major basin architecture.

Beneath the EPs, marine transitional and terrestrial sediments of Mid-Cretaceous to Jurassic age (e.g. Cadna-owie Formation and the Algebuckina, DeSouza, Longsight, Hutton, Adori and Namur sandstones and lateral equivalents) encompass the main aquifer units of the Western Eromanga region of the Great Artesian Basin. These aquifer units are underlain by a regionally variable set of sediments from the Triassic, Palaeozoic or Proterozoic age.

All catchments within the Simpson and Warburton Basins region drain internally towards Lake Eyre (within South Australia). All surface water including rivers, streams and drainage lines are ephemeral and subject to short flow duration and high turbidity. The dominant basin is associated with the Finke and Hale River systems and their associated tributaries and feeder rivers. The EPs includes the floodplains associated with the Todd, Hale and Finke Rivers.

Flow events in these rivers are highly episodic and totally reliant on the erratic short-lived rainfall events. Even then stream flow usually only occurs after heavy rain. The low gradients of the region, high infiltration rates and high evaporation rates further inhibit stream flow.

Within the EPs, salt pans, defined by the waterlogged saline clays and fringing dunes, represent a small percentage of the total area (approximately 4%), and would be avoided by the survey works and proposed rehabilitation activities. The salt lakes of Central Australia are also maintained by groundwater and support specialised flora and fauna. Salt lakes are generally formed because of saline ground water evaporating to the surface.

The following vegetation communities have been identified as occurring in the EPs:

- *Triodia pungens* (soft spinifex) hummock grassland with *Allocasuarina decaisneana* (desert oak) open-woodland overstory between dunes in the wets of EP 107;
- *Eucalyptus gongylocarpa* (Marble Gum) open woodland with open hummock grassland understorey widespread; and
- Spinifex hummock grasslands and mixed *Acacia (*mainly *A. ligulata)* low shrubland dominates the dunes and variably Coolabah, Bloodwood, Corkwood and Beefwood may dominate interdunal swales.

None of these vegetation communities represent areas of conservation significance. They are wide spread and undisturbed in the surrounding area.

According to Crowley (2011) Dwarf Desert Spike-rush is a plant of ephemeral wetlands of arid areas, notably fresh or brackish swamps. It is known only from the Northern Territory, at scattered locations between the Simpson and Tanami Deserts. The presence of healthy patches of Dwarf Desert Spike-rush reflects well on the management of ephemeral, arid wetlands. Moist areas in arid

environments are the focus of both native and exotic grazing animals. Concentrations of livestock can result in these wetlands being trampled and dug over to the detriment of Dwarf Desert Spike-rush. Invasion and displacement by Couch Grass are also a problem for this species. Given the lack of surface water within the BlackRock Energy exploration area it is considered unlikely that this species will be found. However, it may occur in the western part of the project area where watering points for domesticated cattle may exist. No threatened ecological communities were identified within the EPs in the EPBC Protected Matters Report.

There is no proposed exploration activities to be located within a Site of Conservation Significance (SoCS) and the works proposed are not considered likely to impact the neighbouring SoCs. There is one NT Reserve within the EPs, the Mac Clarke reserve. There are a few historical exploration legacy items located within the Andado and Snake Creek conservation area which will require rehabilitation at a future time. When these works are proposed to occur within these areas, appropriate measures and approvals will be sought.

The Old Todd River Flood out is located within EP 107, but no works pertaining to the environmental folios exists within this area. Given that no clearing work is proposed within this area and the last rehabilitation assessment by LES (Low & Walden, 2016) and (Low & Walden, 2015) considered the sites to be in a generally stable condition (only minor rehabilitation works required at some locations), it is considered unlikely there will be a significant impact on either of these Sites of Botanical Significance ('SoBS')

Social environment.
Aboriginal communities are located at Santa Teresa to the north west of the EPs, and Finke and Titjikala (Maryvale) to the west. All locations are outside the boundaries of the EPs. Due to the transient nature of many of the Indigenous peoples of the desert regions these communities may contain small populations of diverse language groups. These communities are home to traditional owners as well as other Aboriginal people with traditional owners also living in Alice Springs and other communities across the Territory.

The western portion of the EPs area is currently used for pastoral grazing with EP107 including most of Andado Station. The cattle stations, out stations and communities are accessible by either the Old Maryvale Road and or the Old Andado station access road or other unsealed roads through the region. These roads form an essential piece of the regional infrastructure as they are the only ground route of moving people through the area. A number of these communities and pastoral stations also have local airstrips that can be used in emergency and of for the transport of small number of people around the area.

Tourism has become prominent through the area with considerable numbers of legal as well as illegal 4WDs crossing the Simpson from Birdsville to Andado or Ringwood Stations.

The economy of the Local region is driven by the town of Alice Springs as the major service and supply base for the population of Central Australia and particularly for the surrounding Aboriginal population. It also supports the mining and agricultural industries, the tourism sector, and the Joint Defence Facility at Pine Gap. Alice Springs has a limited economic base that is heavily skewed towards the government sector and the provision of government services in the areas of public administration (police, welfare and so on), education and training, health and the local government sector. Finke, Santa Teresa and Titjikala are small Aboriginal communities that support a basic level of services and infrastructure. As such no impact of consequence to the social environment is expected from the proposed exploration program.

Access routes and means of access including vehicular and airborne

Access routes used in the proposed work program are those identified within the various sections of this submission. Primary access will be via the Finke Road and the Santa Teresa road, existing pastoral access ways and via the Colson and Strzelecki tracks where these have been approved for use under the AAPA Authority Certificates. These access ways are shown in the google earth figure on page 12 figure 1 image of proposed seismic lines and in the figure 8 below. A detailed location map of the planned works and access route and locations is provided in the attached maps within the appendix at the end of this report and in the accompany electronic KMZ files. Access routes to the drilling and legacy well locations are intended to be the same as used for the acquisition of the seismic to minimise environmental footprint.

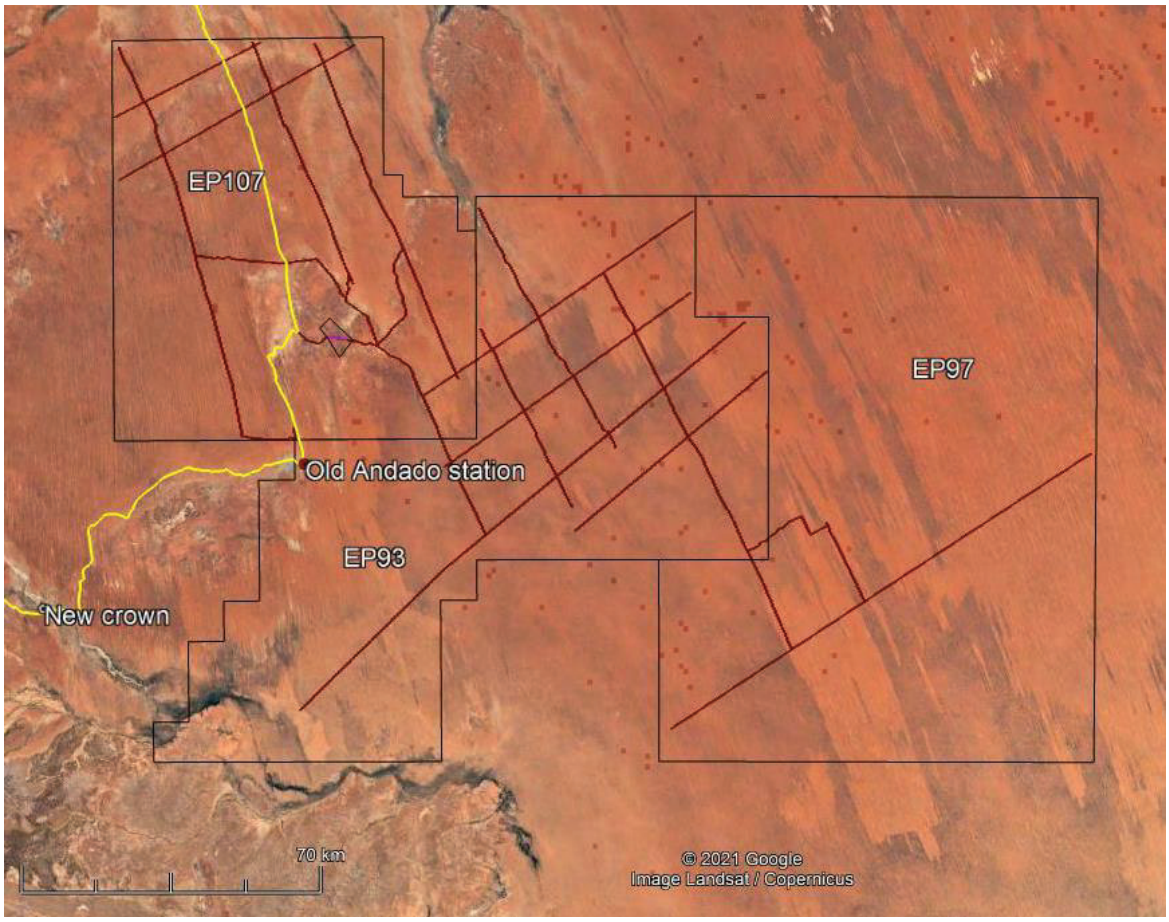


Figure 8: Google earth image of access ways for use in the exploration and rehabilitation program.
Finke road and Santa Teresa Rd (yellow) local access and seismic line (red).

Airborne Access

Any requirement for airborne access will be via helicopter from Alice Springs. If required temporary fuel dumps approval will be sought with the permission of the pastoralists to be located at the Andado and New crown homesteads. If a further temporary drum fuel site is required this will be located at the Simpson Desert airstrip.

Light aircraft may be required during the seismic and drilling phase of the work program for crew rotation and or for medical emergency stand by purpose. If this is required it is intended to undertake a temporary regrade of the Simpson desert airstrip with the regulatory authority permission and to obtain permission from the Pastoralists of the area to utilize their airstrips in an emergency if required.

Route upgrades

Line and access clearing will be restricted to maintenance of the existing road verge [where following existing road, fence lines or access ways] and where practical with minimal clearance of vegetation by slashing vegetation on the path when crossing country to maximise safety to men and

tyres. Given the generally open nature of the vegetation this is expected to be restricted to clearing of fallen vegetation and a ground sweep of larger material to ensure good ground contact of the vibro-source. The use of wireless geophones in the seismic acquisition negates the need for direct linear travel and the need for straight line clearance of vehicle travel.

The tracks will be of a temporary nature and of such a fashion to permit the access of light to medium heavy vehicles. For line clearing and preparation a caterpillar H140 Grader or caterpillar tracked D6 (or equivalent) dozer will be used with the blade set at 1" above the ground to sweep the ground surface of large rocks and fallen timber sufficient to provide safe access for vehicles, good ground contact of the geophones and to minimise the risk of fire. No clearing of trees of significance will be required. Grass and brush root stocks will be left in place to enable rapid regrowth of vegetation. No windrows will be established nor remain after rehabilitation and no clearing of vegetation is to be undertaken without the specific approval of the appropriate Traditional Owner(s) of the country.

Where it is required to undertake upgrade works suitable to allow heavy vehicle traffic along the access route this is expected to comprise light grading of the surface with the filling and compacting of any 'wash outs' along that access way sufficient to permit heavy vehicle movement. This work will occur along the approved routes in accord with the CLC ethnographic and cultural heritage approvals, the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority Certificate, and approvals received from the DITT Energy Permits Division.

Resources to be utilized

It is not anticipated that any local natural soil or rock resources will be required in the conduct of the exploration program. However some requirement may exist for access to water from local bores for the purpose of drilling and for holding in a fire fighter truck as a fire prevention and management program.

Drilling water if required will be drawn from local bores such as the existing Blamore Bore (RN)18517), Simpson Bore (RN)18516), Bravo Bore and or Andado Station bores with the approval of the NT Environment Parks and Water Security, the DITT, and the pastoralist. Potable water will be sourced from Alice Springs on a commercial basis.

No other local natural resources are expected to be utilized in the conduct of the exploration programme.

Identity of contractors and number of personnel and their roles

For the conduct of the ecological and environmental surveys it is proposed to use the services of [redacted] of Alice Springs. It is anticipated these reconnaissance surveys will require two ecologists in the work crew to be accompanied by a traditional owner of the respective land areas access. The ecologist role will be to assess the diversity and density of the flora and fauna of the area proposed for exploration, to gather water samples where available for analysis, and to determine the potential environmental impact of the proposed work activities on the area. The work team will be accompanied where required by a helicopter pilot to provide rapid access to remote areas where necessary. This will essentially be a 4 man work team.

[redacted] have extensive experience in this type of work and have an in depth knowledge of the Simpson Desert region having conducted a number of similar studies over the region previously.

A reconnaissance weed and fire survey will also need to be conducted over the proposed work area. it is expected this will be conducted in conjunction with the regional weeds officer and be

undertaken utilizing aerial and ground reconnaissance. The team will map the location, species diversity and density of the weed population through the proposed exploration area. The work team will be comprised of the weeds officer and an ecologist and accompanied by a chopper pilot and a traditional owner of the land.

The archaeological heritage survey of the area will be undertaken by OnSite Cultural Heritage Management ('OSCHM'). OSCHM are approved by the Heritage branch of the Heritage, Libraries and Sport Division Department of Territory Families, Housing and Communities, Northern Territory Government. The archaeological reconnaissance team will be comprised of one archaeologist, one traditional owner of the land and a helicopter pilot. If possible the archaeologist will accompany either the weeds survey or the environmental/ecological survey to reduce time on ground as the areas of inspection will essentially be the same for all activities. The role of the archaeologist is to map any sites of archaeological interest that may not have previously been identified through either the AAPA site survey review or the CLC site survey. The traditional owner will be present to ensure that no sites of cultural significance are impacted by the surveys and to identify any archaeological finds that may be of significance to the local indigenous culture.

Seismic acquisition will be conducted by either Terrex Pty Ltd or Velseis Pty ltd. The work crew will be comprised of surveyors, geophone locators, vibroseis drivers, support logistics personnel and geophysicists. The work team will comprise approximately 40 people at maximum capacity. Their respective roles will be to map and peg the seismic lines, provide the vibration source, lay out and collect the seismic geophones and data, and to capture and interpret the data.

The line preparation team and rehabilitation team will include two machinery operators, a mechanic, water truck driver and a support person to clear the lines where necessary and to maintain access and do the line rehab as the seismic crew progresses. Essentially a 5 man work team. Depending on ground conditions additional personnel may be needed from time to time to support the work and the respreading of vegetation over areas to promote revegetation.

The drilling operations will be conducted by Silver City Drilling of Alice Springs [or similar company dependent upon rig availability at the time required]. The work crews will be in the order of 20 personnel per day on site with a second team both on a 24hr, 14 day rotation. Additional support personnel will be required from independent contractors to supply fuel, water, food and other deliveries on a regular basis. this may entail an additional 10 personnel from time to time. other people onsite will include two well site geologists for 24 hour support to the drill crew, a project manager and a drilling supervisor.

Camp accommodation services will be provided by the seismic and drilling company as appropriate and will entail a camp manager, cleaners, cooks and maintenance personnel. As drilling operations will be on a 24hr 7 day a week basis there will be two cooks, to accommodate the crew shift changes.

Aboriginal employment and training

It is anticipated that local personnel with cultural links to the land will be retained to provide oversight and advice to the reconnaissance surveys to be conducted. Also, where available and of appropriate experience and qualifications BRS will give priority to local Indigenous business to supply support services for line preparation and rehabilitation.

Where camp and other support personnel are required BRS will also give priority to local employment opportunities to appropriately qualified and experienced individuals and companies.
If field assistants are required to support the geologists on site preference and training will be provided to suitable local indigenous personnel who qualify to perform the work.

For food and potable water supply, waste disposal, and other support services BRS will provide priority to local Indigenous business who have the required skills, qualifications and licenses, to tender for the provision of these services.

BRS will preferentially deal with local communities for support services and where these communities are unable to supply the required services the company will source from Alice Springs and then to Darwin and Adelaide as appropriate. Where unskilled and skilled opportunities are available BRS will endeavour to give priority to suitable local individuals for employment.

Area of the subject work program (km square)

Figure 9 below displays the regional location in a google earth image of the proposed area of exploration. Table 7 provides the area proposed exploration in each of the three tenements approved by the AAPA. Total area cleared by the AAPA and approved within the Authority certificates is 248.2km sq. This area is a maximum permissible for the current work programme as the corridors for the seismic are 300m wide to allow for unforeseen site conditions.

The area to be utilized will be significantly less than this approved area as the maximum seismic width will be in the order of 6m by the linear length of the seismic lines. Drilling locations are intended to be 120m x 300m [0.036sqkm] each. With three proposed drill sites this is 0.108km^2 for the drilling and will be positioned within the approved seismic easement. The seismic will be in the order of 4.96km^2 in total. The legacy well rehab sites will occupy a maximum of 0.072 square kilometres. Access will be along the existing seismic lines.

Table 7: Square kilometre of area of proposed exploration by permit

Exploration permit	Maximum area approved by AAPA (Km^2)	Actual area of work (km^2)
EP93 Seismic	107.7	2.154
EP93 Drilling	0.108	0.108
EP93 Rehab of legacy wells	0.072	0.072
EP107 Seismic	105.7	2.114
Total	**248.2**	**5.036**

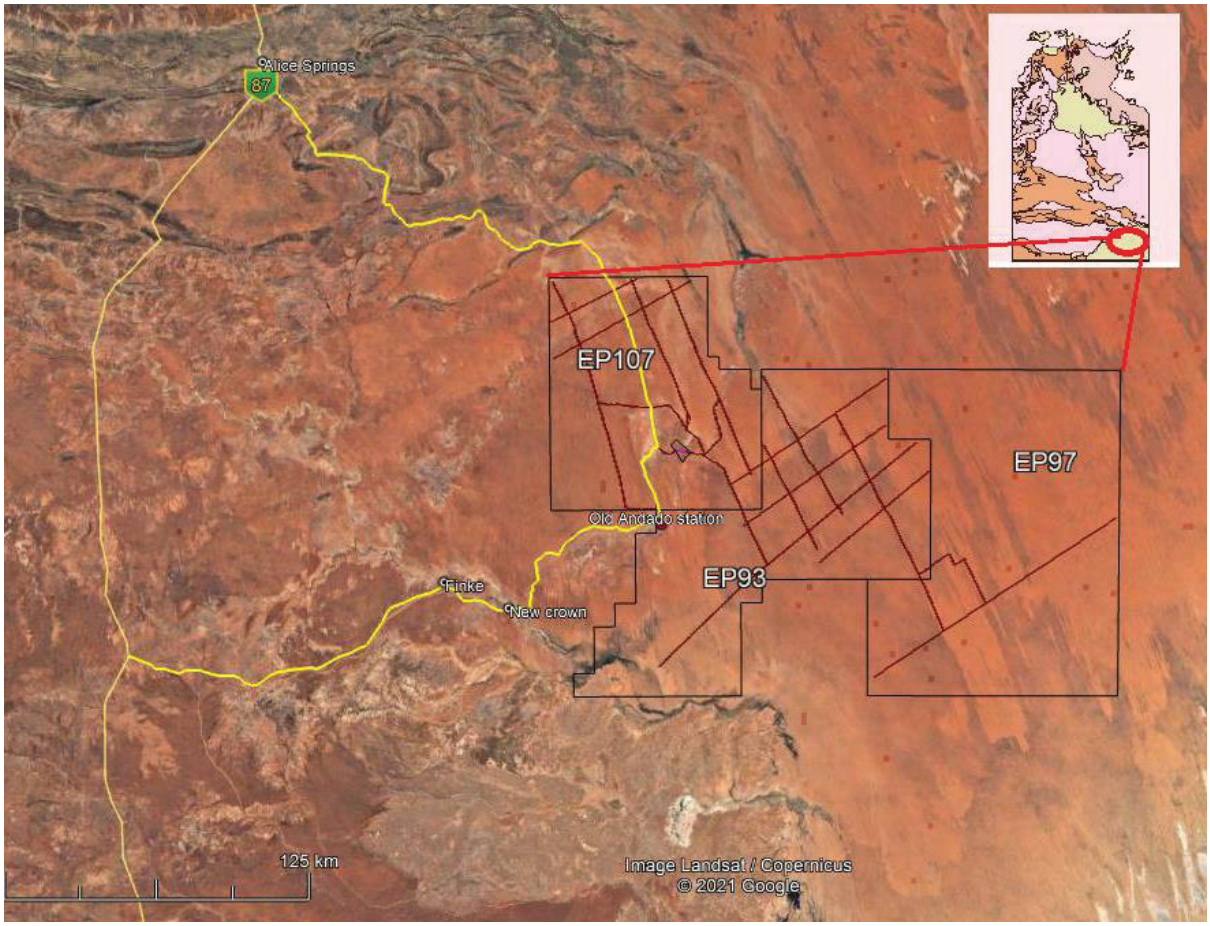


Figure 9: Google map showing geographic area of proposed explroation activity.

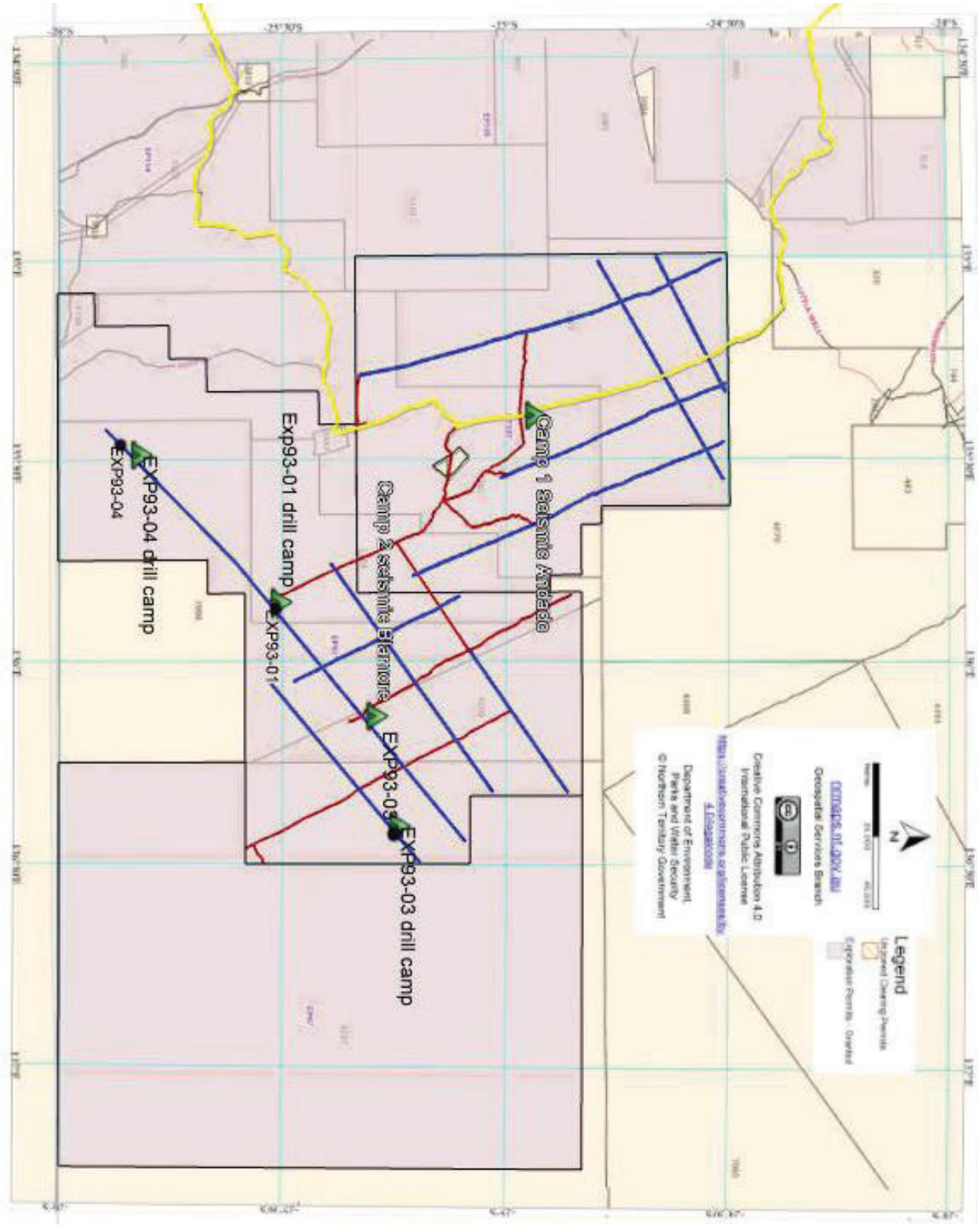


Figure 10: Location of proposed exploration within EP93 and EP107 overlaid to lot.

Main access is shown in yellow, local access is shown as red with proposed seismic lines shown as blue. The proposed Seismic and drill camp sites are identified as green triangles

This figure has been removed to respect and protect the cultural sensitivities of the area following consultatiion with Traditional Owners

This figure has been removed to respect and protect the cultural sensitivities of the area following consultation with Traditional Owners.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 11 June 2021 4:16 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: FW: on country meetings
Sensitivity: Confidential

[redacted],

I trust the work load is beginning to lessen for you over recent weeks. I note from your out of office messages you have been particularly busy of recent times.

I email you today to follow up on my phone call with you on the 10th of May and the relevant correspondence through to the 31st May re the possibility of having a date allocated for an on country meeting with the traditional owners of the land within the BR Simpson granted tenements. Can you advise please of when such a meeting may be held so that we can progress the stakeholder consultation required of the NT Petroleum Regulations.

I have provided attached another copy of the proposed program I sent to you and Tom Robertson recently on May 31 to ensure that you have available an outline of the work the company is looking to undertake over the next 18 months or so.

We look forward to receiving the approval of the CLC to undertake this work in line with the exploration agreements in place and to being able to meet with the relevant and appropriate cultural custodians of the land in the near future.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 9 August 2021 3:50 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: on country meetings EP93, 97 and 107

[redacted]lice,

I am following up the correspondence re the request for an on country community meeting date as referenced in your email of the 14th July and the associated approvals for the work program issued July 1, 2021

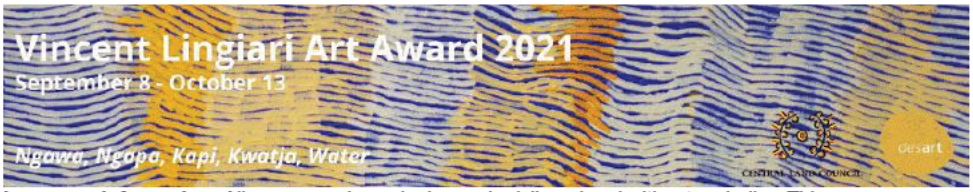
I note that under the deed of exploration for EP93 clause 8.16 and the deed of exploration for EP107 clause 8.15, and the EP97 ILUA clause 8.12; that as it is identified if the CLC has raised no objection or request within 30 days of submission of the work program that the program is deemed to have been approved. Within the correspondence trail below it is noted that the work program was acknowledged as received by the CLC on the 1st of July this year. And, as per your request of that date the KMZ files relevant to the work program were also provided on that same date (email copy attached). Given it is the 9th of August today under the terms of the respective agreements I can only therefore conclude that the CLC has approved the work program as it is presented and supported by the issued AAPA Authority certificate. Thank you for that approval.

Are you able then to let us know when we may be able to hold the community engagement meeting? Given the current date it is probable that this will now be in September due to the logistical requirements to coordinate such a meeting.
As I previously identified on the 9th of July the company still intends to go ahead with the planned reconnaissance survey to undertake the heritage and ecological studies as outlined in the work program and plan to do so as soon as can be coordinated between the archaeologist and the ecologist. We will provide the CLC with at least 14 days' notice prior to entry to country as is required. The parties to the reconnaissance will be from Lowe Ecology and OnSiteHeritage Consultants. Support will be provided by ground vehicle and helicopter. Also, we have spoken with the pastoralists with the grazing rights over the relevant land parcels in relation to land access and are currently working with them to ensure minimal disturbance to their mustering operations.
I look forward to further contact with you as the company moves ahead with the work program and to receiving your notification of the planned meeting date.
Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 14 July 2021 9:36 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: on country meetings
Hi [redacted]
I should be able to confirm a date for the clearance by the end of this week, and we'll hold the community meeting around the same time.
Regards,

[redacted]



From: [redacted]]
Sent: Monday, 24 January 2022 12:56 PM
To: [redacted]

Cc: [redacted]

Subject: RE: BR Simpson 2021/22 EPs 93, 97, 107 work program work area clearance

Hi[redacted]

Further to my email below, on this occasion, with appropriate regard for and compliance with Article 7 (Sacred Site Protection) of the Deed for Exploration for EP93 (and equivalent sections under the deeds for EP97 & EP107), the CLC does not oppose the conduct of the Environmental Reconnaissance outlined in the work program provided by BR Simpson to the CLC on 28 June 2021. **No exploration activity**, particularly Regulated Activities as defined by the *Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016* are approved – these will still require a valid CLC SSCC.

Please also note permits may be required to enter Aboriginal land as outlined in Article 12 (Permits) of the Deed for Exploration for EP93.

In carrying out the survey, the company must comply with all conditions of a valid AAPA Authority Certificate, and in addition should wherever possible use existing tracks for ground transit. No maintenance or improvements to tracks should be carried out. The CLC reserves all other rights under the relevant agreements.

We do request that BR Simpson provide to the CLC:

- a copy of the Authority Certificate
- a one page notice, showing the work area, outlining the activities of the environmental survey and indicating a date range for the works, suitable that the CLC can use to inform native title holders.
- a copy of the report when complete of the environmental and cultural survey, and also the results of any water sampling.

Further, we request that the environmental consultant contact [redacted] mpbell, Regional Land Management Coordinator, on [redacted] to discuss opportunities for working with CLC Rangers on the survey.

The CLC work area clearance is scheduled for the first week of July 2022. [redacted] Martin is the Minerals and Energy Officer who will be involved. I have cc'd [redacted] and you can contact her regarding the clearance.

All the best

[redacted]

CLC One page notice of work area

BR SIMPSON PTY LTD ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY PROGRAM EP93, 97 & 107

Date – Starting May 17, 2022. Survey will take about 7 days. The window of activity will be from the 17th to the 27th May, 2022 subject to weather.

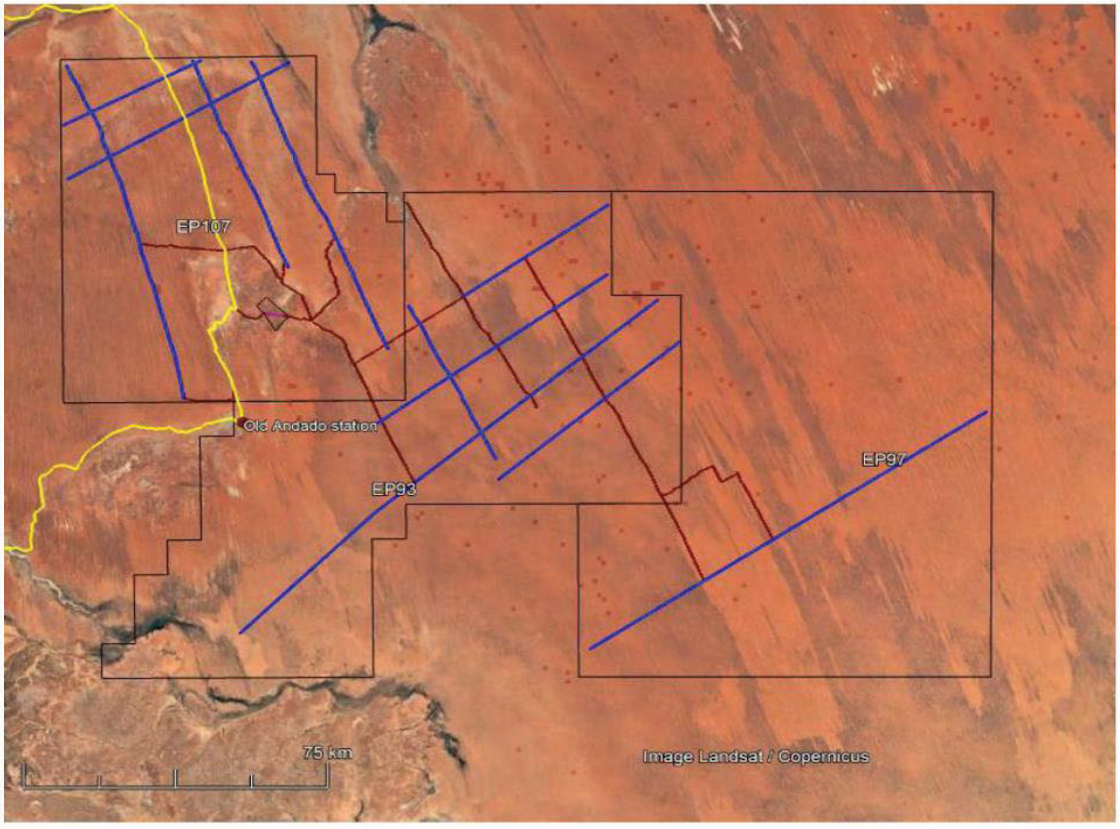
Work activity - The survey work to be done uses ecologists, archaeologist and scouts. These people will be on site for 7 to 10 days. The survey is to identify the type and quantity of vegetation and animal and bird life within the work area and access ways and the type and amount of weeds as well as what soils are there. The archaeologist will identify any objects of historical importance. The scouts work out the best way to move through the area.

Across Andado Station access will be by 4WD or a quad bike. Outside the station access will be by helicopter.

The survey is to collect the following information:

- Description of animal and plant life and type and quantity of weeds present
- GPS locations and photos of important plants, animals and weeds in the area
- Learn about the soil types present so they can be protected
- Identify any historical areas so they may be protected
- Take samples (1litre) from some bores and springs in the area and analyse for water quality

These studies will be conducted along the work areas and lines marked out in the AAPA Authority Certificates. The figure below shows the area to be covered. The blue lines are the work areas, the red lines are the access ways and the yellow line is the Santa Teresa Andado Road.



AAPA AUTHORITY CERTIFICATES copies are attached.

[See appendix D for copies of AAPA Authority Certificates]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 13 March 2023 11:31 AM
To: [redacted]nor'
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: BR Simpson Pty Ltd EP 107, EP 97

[redacted]

RE: CLC letter to BR Simpson 25th January 2023

[redacted]

Thank you for your letter of the 25 Jan and the comments within the le tter in relation to the sacred site clearances and indigenous consultation meetin g(s) to be conducted by the CLC for approval of the BRS work program.

We note with enthusiasm the comment in particular the intention of the CLC to *'prioritise, and complete, the sacred site clearance pursuant to BR Simpson's application, early this year'*.

As it is now approaching the end of the first quarter of 2023 we are interested to learn when the CLC may complete the survey and issue the appropriat e certificates with due recognitions of the indigenous consultations.

We note also the reference in the CLC letter of the 29 September to the CLC undertaking the appropriate site clearance as well as the intent of the CLC to holding the work program meetings as required of the relevant legislation. So far BR Si mpson has not received notification from the land council of when either the sacred site survey or work program meeting will take place. We would appreciate your earliest advice on this to en able the company appropri ate time to plan and coordinate attendance.

As per your letter we have included [redacted] Petroleum Tenure Energy Division Department of Industry Tourism and Trade Northern Territory Government as a cc to this email to keep her aware of the current state of discussion between the CLC and BR Simpson Pty ltd.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

For and on behalf of BR Simpson Pty ltd

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 22 March 2023 1:33 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: BR Simpson 2021/22 EPs 93, 97, 107 work program work area clearance
Attachments: AAPA Approved Authority Certificate map data Simpson.Kmz

[redacted]

Attached is digitized AAPA data.
This file is from the AAPA.
A copy of this file has previously been supplied to [redacted]g.
Regards,

[redacted]ndence is deemed privileged and without prejudice. This message may contain confidential, proprietary or privileged information. If you are not the intended receipient or you receive this message in error, you must not use or distribute the message for any purpose. Please notify the sender immediately and delete the message from your system. Unless expressly stated otherwise, we do not guarantee the accuracy of information and it may be incomplete or condensed. All opinions and estimates are a matter of judgement at the time and are subject to change without notice. Email transmission cannot be guaranteed to be secure or error free. No guarantee is made that any attachements are virus free

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 22 March 2023 11:52 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: BR Simpson 2021/22 EPs 93, 97, 107 work program work area clearance

Hi [redacted]

I have this email, thanks.

Did AAPA provide you with digital data for the restricted or excluded areas?

Or have you converted the AAPA maps into digital data?

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 3 February 2022 2:30 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: BR Simpson 2021/22 EPs 93, 97, 107 work program work area clearance

[redacted]

A short email of update for our information re the conduct of the environmental reconnaissance.

As a consequence of the recent rains across the planned work area we are currently working with the ecologists (Low Environmental) and the pastoralist of Andado Station to coordinate appropriate timing for the conduct of the survey.

Meantime I have provided attached copies of the AAPA AC as requested in your email below.

Once the timing has been sorted for the survey I will send through the 1 page document requested outlining the activities of the survey.

Note that the area over which the survey will be conducted is the same as that detailed in the AAPA AC documents and matches that provided in the application to the CLC on the 28/6/2021.

Once logistics have been sorted we will make contact with the CLC to apply for entry permits to the Aboriginal Land Trust area as by then we will have names of all persons appropriate to the work crew.

As requested I have asked [redacted] w to make contac[redacted] to coordinate with Rangers.

As the timing becomes clearer I will keep you informed of developments and timing.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 14 March 2023 5:15 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: BR Simpson Pty Ltd Work Area Clearance - Cost Estimate 2023
Attachments: CLC Camp sites Seismic and drilling.kmz (6 KB)

[redacted]

Thanks for the revised cost estimate.
An update is the intent to add two camps. One on the Blamore seismic line as mapped in vicinity to the North boundary of the EP93 and an alternate area and a fall back camp site near the Colson track in the SE of the EP93 on the existing planned se ismic easement marked. Otherwise it all remains the same. In have added a kmz file of the camp co ordinates for your reference with the two new proposed camp sites identified in the tables below. All proposed camp si tes are on the existing proposed seismic line work areas which are 300m wi de easements. Camps sites sizes are as per the work program submission.
I can be contacted by phone on [redacted] I will be out of office attending to other matters until 2pm tomorrow NT time but will be available after that If you would like to call.
Please note I have issued the cost estimate to the company for approvals and sign off and will forward to you once I have got it back from them.
Proposed Camp coordinates are:

proposed seismic camp location coordinates –UTM zone 53J

Seismic Camp	Easting (m)	Northing	Appln
Andado 1	540306	7238718 S	Existing
Blamore Bore	614513	7198733 S	Existing
Bravo 1	645971	7171833 S	New
Colson 2	584973	7250790	new

Coordinates of proposed drill sites and mobile camp sites – UTM xone 53J

Drill site	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Appln
EXP93-01	643827	7206976 S	Existing
EXP93-03	588210	7177890 S	Existing
EXP93-04	546683	7140090 S	existing

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 19 May 2023 10:09 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Site clearance Simpson desert EP93, 97 & 107

Dea[redacted]
[redacted] asked me to reply.
We now have the final map and report. The SS CC should be issued within two weeks.
Thanks, , [redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 19 May 2023 9:23 AM
To: [redacted]>
Cc: [redacted]u>
Subject: FW: Site clearance Simpson desert EP93, 97 & 107

[redacted]
I am following upon the correspondence below re the progress to issuing the sacred Site Clearance Certificate for the proposed work by BR Simpson across the EP93, 97 & 107.
The company understands that the CLC has indicated previously that the certificate could be available by the end of this month. BRS would be pleased if you would provide an update on this matter please so the company is able to advise the DITT Energy Division and the DEPWS of the current situation.

Regards,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 11 May 2023 12:15 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Site clearance Simpson desert EP93, 97 & 107

[redacted]
I am following up on correspondence from the CLC dated March 2023 in which the land council advised they would be conducting the required site clearance across the BR Simpson tenements EP93, 97 & 107 subject of the proposed work program submitted and accepted 28th June 2021.
In correspondence with Raelene Martin and David Young of the CLC at the time BR Simpson were advised the work would commence on or around the week commencing 27th March this year.

BR Simpson would appreciate if you will be able to provide us with an update on the status of this work and the issuing of the appropriate work clearance certificate so that the company can provide a sitrep to the DEPWS and DITT Energy Div.
Thank you for your attention to this email.
Regards,

[redacted]

3.3 Costello Holdings & Panachek Pty ltd as trustees for the Andado Property Trust

Extensive negotiations have been conducted with the pastoralist to develop a land access agreement that complies with the standard minimum protections required of the relevant legislation. The Pastoralist approved the access agreement on Tuesday 30th May, 2023.
Within the document the stakeholder and the company have reached agreement on conditions of access and levels of compensation applicable.. Evidence of this stakeholder engagement is provided within the correspondence log at section 4 of this appendices and via the signed Land Access Agreement.
BR Simpson has consulted with the pastoralist on the planned work activity including access routes, camp locations, and bushfire management. Within this consultation the company did provide plans on proposed work areas and camp locations, information on existing water bore locations in relation to possible impacts to livestock as a consequence of planned work areas and provided the results of ecological studies. On review of the EMP BR Simpson did notify the pastoralist by email with an accompany map of the requirement to relocate the proposed Camp Andado further to the west along the AMSAN access line.
BR Simpson requested by email to the pastoralist their input into the drafting of environmental management plans including bushfire management plans. Information provided to the pastoralist included the document "BR Simpson Work program – EP93, 97 & 107 – 2021-2022 Exploration work program" (copy of which is included with the information provided to the CLC in this appendix at page 6), maps of the location of water bores, planned access ways and work areas and ecological survey data and maps (table 1, figures 1, & 2).
A copy of the finalised EMP has not been provided to the pastoralist stakeholder. However the information that formed the basis of the EMP has been provided. While the input to the development of management plans was sought the pastoralist did not provide input to the drafting of the management plans and responded to the request for input with a simple statement that the information was *"useful"* and *"I guess we will deal with the management plans when everything is sorted"* (email 22/07/2022 & 25/7/2022).
The pastoralist did provide input to the Bushfire management plan responding to a phone call from [redacted] with the statement that the station did not have a formalised fire management plan. However the pastoralist did ask that should a bushfire occur to please call the station manager and request assistance if required as the station does have a grader, dozer and water trucks fitted with pumps and would make these available. This information has been incorporated into the BRS Bushfire Management Plan at Appendix H.
As a consequence of changes to proposed camp site location the pastoralist was notified of the change to the proposed location on Andado Station via email dated 11/07/2023. The pastoralist did not raise any objection to this change.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 6 August 2021 12:30 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: proposed land access agreement
Attachments: CoT PPL 1104 (Andado Station) – F2769866.pdf; CoT PPL 1104 (Andado Station) – F2769867; CoT PPL 1132 (New Station) – F2769858.pdf; CoT PPL 1132 (New Station) – survey plan – F2769856.pdf; Access Deed – Andado Pastoral Station – draft july 27 2012.docx

[redacted]

Thank you for your time yesterday afternoon to discuss the proposed land access agreement. As mentioned BR Simpson company is looking to negotiate the agreement for the areas including portions of the attached plans that overly the Old Andado Station and a portion of the New Crown Station. The company acquired these exploration permits from Central Petroleum/Merlin Energy in 2017 with transfer of title effected in October 2019. Since then the company has been unable to conduct any exploration activities due to the impact of the Covid virus and the consequential lock downs that have occurred across the various states.

However, the company is now planning to undertake an environmental and archaeological study of the granted petroleum exploration permit areas prior to the onset of the 2021 wet season. The intent is to develop an environmental management plan for the purpose of undertaking a seismic survey and the drilling of two slim line vertical exploration wells in 2022 and completing the rehabilitation of two legacy wells drilled by Central Petroleum.

Prior to undertaking the planned environmental work activities and finalising the land access agreement we would like the opportunity to either meet in person or to teleconference with you to discuss the work program to ensure that our planned activities are conducted to be as non-intrusive as possible with your pastoral operations.

I have attached to this email a draft of the land access agreement which complies with the current petroleum regulations for such matters. However, please note that I have not attached a form 15 notice of negotiation at this time as I consider that until your legal representatives have had the opportunity to review the draft agreement and make comment it is inappropriate to do so. Once consideration of the draft has been undertaken by you and further discussion between the parties has progressed I consider that will be the time to issue that document to inform the NT DITT Land Access team that negotiations are commencing.

As I mentioned in our phone conversation: as part of the process of engagement we acknowledge there remain a number of sections within the document that still require specific agreement between the parties prior to completion of the agreement.

Should you require further information please contact me by either phone or email at your convenience.

We look forward to further contact with you on this matter.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 11 February 2022 10:42 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: phone call re Land access thursday 3/2/2022
Attachments: BR Simpson Andado Station Work program 2021-2022; Access Deed – Andado Pastoral Station – draft august 26 2021 – F3126664

[redacted]

A short note to follow up on my email below of last Friday re the land access agreement.

Have you had opportunity to review the information provided and do you have further questions you would like me to clarify on any aspects raised in that email?
Thank you for the opportunity to provide the information and I look forward to future contact with you.
Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 4 February 2022 6:13 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: phone call re Land access thursday 3/2/2022
[redacted]

This correspondence is to follow up on our phone conversation of yesterday re the land access agreement (LAA).
There are a couple of points that I will bring forward in relation to the proposed LAA.
First, what Emanate received is not related to arbitration. What has been requested is voluntary mediation. That is It is voluntary and it doesn't have to result in a final outcome, although of course that's the goal. The intent was to try to have Emanate come to the table to negotiate a reasonable agreement.
As we discussed BR Simpson would much rather negotiate a mutually beneficial agreement directly with you, rather than have some third-party make the decision. We expect this is likely to move a lot more smoothly without the lawyers, or at least with the lawyers firmly in the background.
It is significant to recognise that the NT Government (NTG) regulations around the environmental management plan and the access agreement are different. To operate both documents need to be developed and approved by the appropriate authority. To address the concerns around this we consider it important that we engage in proper conversation with you. To highlight: below is an excerpt of the requirement for the engagement to achieve the outcome.

> Stakeholder engagement is a regulatory requirement under the *Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016*. Specifically,
>
> (1) During the preparation of an environment management plan, an interest holder for the plan must carry out stakeholder engagement in accordance with this regulation.
>
> (2) The interest holder must:
>
> (a) give each stakeholder information about:
>
> (i) the regulated activity the interest holder proposes to carry out; and
>
> (ii) the location (or locations) where it is proposed to carry out the activity; and
>
> (iii) the anticipated environmental impacts and environmental risks of the activity; and
>
> (iv) the proposed environmental outcomes in relation to the activity; and
>
> (v) the possible consequences of carrying out the activity to the stakeholder's rights or activities; and
>
> (b) allow a reasonable period for the stakeholder to respond to the information given by the interest holder.

As a consequence what we are asking for in the initial instance is a land access authority to enter the Andado Station to undertake the surveys needed to build the understanding of the local environment so that the associated management plan can be developed on a sound scientific basis.

To do this the company requires access to those areas marked in the original work program document provided in August 2021. And along the routes as identified in that document.
The environmental study specifically looks at the flor a and fauna of the area, the existing weed load, water availability, supply and quali ty, and soil types and other aspect s of cultural heritage, impacts to local communities etc. The survey also includes an archaeological study of the proposed work area for both Aboriginal and European historical artifacts.
Part of the process is the use of helicopters. This is due to the scale of the area and the difficulty in accessing some of the terrain as it progresses to the east, as well as time constraints. Management of the use of the chopper includes the obvious aspe cts of avoiding watering points, and altitude to avoid disturbing cattle. These are specific aspects that require regular consultation with the station management so that we can understand where cattle may be located to avoid disruption to their grazing as much as to work in with the pastoral operations.
This is one of the reasons why I have requested [redacted] to contact you direct to discuss the planned environmental survey program. [redacted] can then outline the work he will need to undertake and the processes he will use.
Once the environmental and archaeological data is gathered we then in consultation with, and input from you develop the plan to best manage each of these aspects identified in the work done by Bill and his team. We provide the information developed by [redacted] with the relevant survey data and draft constituent management plans for your review and input.
On completion of the final draft environmental management plan document we than ask that you again review the plan and provide any further comment to the document to ensure that you agree with the process and strategy to protect the envi ronment. By involving you in the process as it develops we believe that this will optimize your in put and minimise the amount of time required by you.
Please note that other than the use of helicopters in part and the use of vehicles for ground access the EMP program is a totally non-invasive program. The work program has been designed to as far as reasonably possible avoid stock wa tering points by around 10km.
When the input has been received and the constitu ent plans are mutually agreed we then submit the completed document to the regulatory auth ority for the DEPWS EPA review and approval. Concurrently we submit a work program application to conduct the planned seismic over the same area to the DITT.
The LAA also provides permission for the seismic subject to NTG approval of the EMP and seismic work program document.
This is the request for permission to travel over the same ground on which the EMP surveys were conducted to acquire the seismic. The conduct of the seismic is subject to the conditions of the LAA and must remain within the bounds of the environm ental and sacred site clearance survey (those same lines on the map). As a point of note the cu rrent time line between submitting the application to the NT DITT Energy division, the EPA, and appr ovals is currently between 180 and 270 days. Not including any queries that may be generated by either department and reply time required.
In each component of the work program (EMP and seismic etc.) there is a requirement for the use of a mobile camp. The seismic accommodates around 30 to 35 people. These camps are transient and for the seismic are fully contained modular camp s. For the EMP work the accommodation would be tents as there are very few people involved prob ably 4 to 5 including chopper pilot. We have requested quotes from ANH in Alice for this work.
In relation to rehabilitation of the work area the LAA and the NTG regulations prescribe specific criteria for the work to be approved and for the ar ea to be rehabilitated and the timeline for which that rehabilitation must occur. The LAA is a legally enforceable contract.
The draft LAA currently outlines the conditions an d values on which compensation for damage and loss of land value would be paid. It also recognises that compensation is payable to you for your time when involved in the negotiation process and for reasonable legal fees incurred in reviewing the LAA.

Under the terms of the LAA the company is required to do everything reasonably practical to minimise disturbance to the land and the grazin g operations and to ensu re the property on which we operate is not degraded and is to be left in the same or better condition than when we arrived. We also must maintain and rehabilitate the access ways we use.

To this end please note that as part of our commitment to the environment BR Simpson has proposed to and had accepted by the NTG for the company to undertake to rehabilitate the two Coal seam exploration wells left open by Central petroleum on Andado and to rehabilitate specific areas of the Mac Clarke Reserve roadways identified by the NTG as eroded and to clean up the Simpson Desert airstrip where earth mo ving machinery has been left.

The LAA also details that the company commits to having the rehab work done assessed by an independent consultant and to provide a copy of that report to you.

As part of the overall process the LAA also specifies that regular consultation be held with you to explain the ongoing work program, to work with you to ensure minimal disruption to the pastoral operations and to make available appropriate records of our activities for your review. Essentially we meet on a regular basis and provide an update on ou r future plans and work with your team to so far as possible ensure both parties are fully informed and can minimise impact.

Subject to outcomes of the seismic program if furthe r work is required such as the drilling of a well we would consult with you on that also. There are cu rrent plans for the drilling of a single slim line stratigraphic well on Andado to calibrate the stratigraphy to the seismic to enable the historical seismic to be tied into the new seismic. The location for this well is shown in the work program document issued last August an d is located reasonably close to the east boundary of the Station adjacent to the Aboriginal Land Trust area in broa d proximity to the location of the Blamore Bore.

On completion of our use of the well, if water is found and of suitable quality, there is opportunity for application to be made to the NTG for the well to be transferred to you as a water bore. If this is done the responsibility for equipp ing the bore would by yours.

Note that as mentioned we have spoken on a number of occasions with [redacted] of Silver City Drilling as our preferred contract or for any drilling. And for any civil construction that may be required for road maintenance, access, etc. we ha ve a preference to use local companies, machinery and personnel wherever possible.

For your reference I have attached to this email another copy of the draft LAA and the original work program proposed.

Please do not hesitate to contact me by phone or email as you deem appropriate to discuss any aspect of this. As stated at the beginning, our pref erence is to negotiate a LAA directly with you, and have your involvement and input to the management of the planned program at each step. In this way we see we can effectively work together to achieve our respective goals and minimise impact to your pastoral operations.

Thank you for the phone call yesterday and for enab ling me to provide this information. I look forward to future contact with you.

Regards,

[redacted]

NB: Copy of proposed work program provided. Copy available pg. 6 this appendix "BR Simpson Work program – EP93, 97 & 107 – 2021-2022".

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 12 April 2022 9:55 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: phone call re Land access thursday 3/2/2022
Attachments: Overview Map Work Program Topographic Base A3 Water Bores.pdf

[redacted]

I write to follow up on my email of last Thursday evening in relation to conducting the planned environmental survey over the Andado station by [redacted]
Do you have any queries in relation to the proposed survey to be done or require further information on the proposed survey work program and or the map of the bores provided?

BR Simpson would like to have your permission to conduct this survey and to drive along the planned access and work route to map the vegetation, fauna, soils etc. If you give consent to the survey the company will provide 14 days or more notice of date of commencement of the activity. The expectation is the work team will be comprised of 3 to 5 people. This will be 2 ecologists and 1 archaeologist and potentially 2 scouts. For reasons of safety we expect that two 4wd vehicles will be used.

I am advised the work will take approximately 3 to 4 days on the station.

I look forward to your reply.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 7 April 2022 5:06 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: phone call re Land access thursday 3/2/2022

[redacted]

As requested attached is the map of the water bores to the proposed work program areas. The bore data was downloaded from the NR Maps website water bore data base.
The map also includes the proposed access routes which are those existing pastoral access ways marked on the map in grey. The blue lines represent the proposed work area. The red outline is the station boundary taken from the lands office survey map with the lot portions marked.

We would like your permission to have [redacted] and his team and the archaeologist drive along these lines and the access routes to undertake the environmental and archaeological survey within the station. As mentioned the intent of the work is to gain an in depth understanding of the flora (including weed load), fauna, and soil types of the area. The work is non-invasive and will involve GPS mapping of populations, photographs of the sample locations and determination of the soil types. If ground water is encountered in the work area it may be sampled (1ltr) and sent to a lab for analysis.

The expectation is the work will take approximately 3 to 4 days on the station. Once complete the company will provide you a copy of the report.

if you provide permission I will let [redacted] know to go ahead and finalise prep aration for the survey.

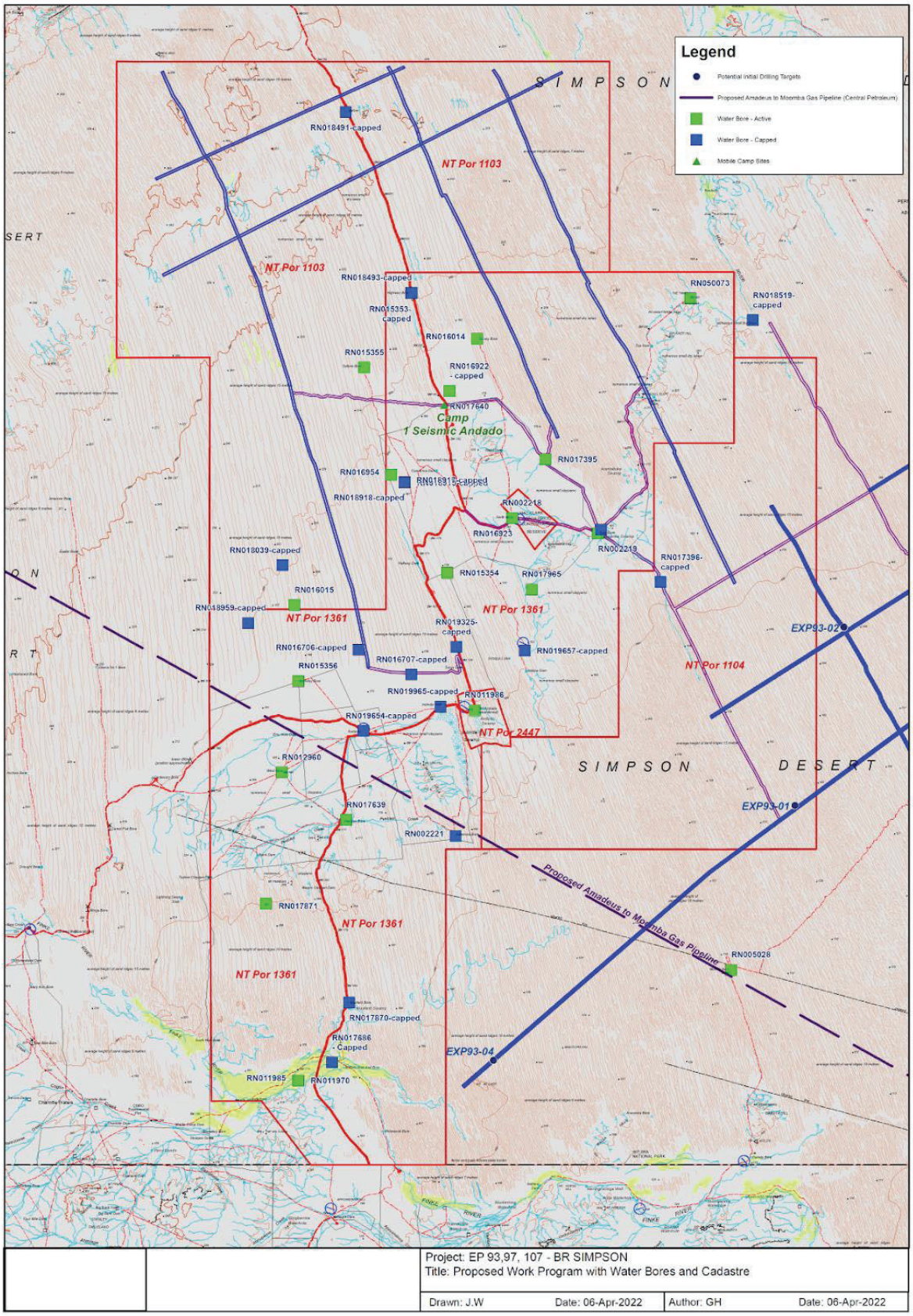
I look forward to receiving your reply.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 4 April 2022 1:46 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: phone call re Land access thursday 3/2/2022

Thanks


Legend
Potential Initial Drilling Targets
Proposed Amadeus to Moomba Gas Pipeline (Central Petroleum)
Water Bore - Active
Water Bore - Capped
Mobile Camp Sites
SIMPSON
DESERT
NT Por 1103
NT Por 1361
NT Por 1104
NT Por 2447
RN018491-capped
RN018493-capped
RN015353-capped
RN016014
RN015355
RN016922-capped
RN017640
Camp
1 Seismic Andado
RN017395
RN016954
RN018916-capped
RN018918-capped
RN002218
RN016923
RN018039-capped
RN015354
RN017965
RN016015
RN018959-capped
RN019329-capped
RN016706-capped
RN016707-capped
RN019657-capped
RN015356
RN019965-capped
RN011986
RN019654-capped
RN012960
RN017639
RN002221
RN017871
RN017870-capped
RN017686-Capped
RN011985
RN011970
RN050073
RN018519-capped
RN017396-capped
EXP93-02
EXP93-01
EXP93-04
Proposed Amadeus to Moomba Gas Pipeline
RN005028
Project: EP 93,97, 107 - BR SIMPSON
Title: Proposed Work Program with Water Bores and Cadastre
Drawn: J.W
Date: 06-Apr-2022
Author: GH
Date: 06-Apr-2022

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 26 April 2022 10:18 AM
To: [redacted]u
Cc: [redacted]>
Subject: environmental study

[redacted]

Please find attached the official notification of intent to undertake the planned environmental study in May as we have been communicating about recently.

As requested in your emails on and prior to the 12th of this month I will have [redacted] contact you by phone 14 days before he comes out from Alice to undertake the work. As previously advised currently the dates remain to commence the work on the 17th of May. We do not expect any changes to this program as outlined in the accompany document.

Also, we have been advised that the CLC will be sending along a team of up to 10 Aputula Rangers and Traditional Owners to accompany the survey. However not all of the Rangers or TO's may be present at any one time or for the duration.

Please note that the attached documents are required to be issued by the NT Petroleum regulations with copies of the same lodged with the land access unit of the DITT.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 22 July 2022 5:02 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: environmental survey data
Attachments: Andado Stn- ecology enviro survey data 2022.xlsx

[redacted]

Some time ago on behalf of BR Simpson I committed to you that I would provide to you information from the environmental studies done by [redacted] of [redacted] on behalf of BR Simpson for their planned seismic survey within the boundary of Andado Station. As the pastoral team managing Andado Station is very familiar with the area BR Simpson is seeking your input to assist in developing effective environmental management plans for the land. These plans include fauna, flora and weed management, bush fire management, and dust and erosion control.

To assist in developing these needed plans I receiv ed today from [redacted] an excel spreadsheet summarising the findings of the environmental survey undertaken across the station by [redacted] and his team th is year on behalf of BR Simpson Pty ltd. This spreadsheet identifies

locations within the Andado station using lat long coordinates and summarises the landform, vegetation, flora and fauna, and weeds present at each of the identified sites within the Station. The spreadsheet also reports on the fire history at these sites within the station boundary. Within the spreadsheet additional comments are provided where [redacted] and the team have considered them to be appropriate to the location. The hope is the data provided here will assist the Andado management team to help BR Simpson with the development of management plans to minimise any potential environmental impact to the land.

Please contact me If you have any questions in relation to this information; I will be happy to assist where I am able. As mentioned above BR Simpson will be pleased to have your comments and input relevant to this data.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 22 July 2022 5:27 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: environmental survey data

Hi [redacted]
Thanks for that.
I will have to transpose it to a map so that we see where each point is.
I guess we will deal with the management plans when everything is sorted.
Kind regards
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, 23 July 2022 9:05 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: environmental survey data
Attachments: Enviro points data

[redacted]
As I only received the data yesterday I have not had a chance yet to properly map the points. However I have put the lat/long into google maps and the attached google image may you help you to some extent.

Regards
[redacted]

Table 8: ecological survey data

EP	Line	SD No. #	Lat	Long	Landform	Vegetation	Dominant species	Weeds	Erosion	Pastoralism	fauna	Fire	Comments for each line
93	2	1	-25.293675°	135.904425°	wide dune swale	Grass land.	Triodia basedowii, Aristida holothera, Ptilotus polystachyus, Abutilon otocarpum, Calandrinia balonensis	no	no	no	military dragon	long unburnt	Hale river flood out may present erosion risks and difficulty for vehicle movement in wet conditions
93	5	1	-25.210702°	135.905854°	dune swale	low open shrub land	Acacia ligulata, Grevillea junicifolia, Senna art. ssp. Artemisioides, Triodia basedowii, Aristida holothera, Ptilotus polystachyus, Abutilon otocarpum, Zygochloa paradoxa	paddy melon	no	no		long unburnt	
107	1	1	-24.543941°	135.263212°	dune crest	grassland	Zygochloa paradoxa, Atriplex elachophylla, Ptilotus sessilifolius, Aristida holothera, Ptilotus polystachyus, Salsola tragus	no	mild cattle tracking	yes - cattle tracking and grazing		fire in last five years	
107	1	2	-24.543623°	135.264583°	dune swale / sand plain	grassland	Triodia basedowii, Aristida holothera, Ptilotus polystachyus, Abutilon otocarpum, Zygochloa paradoxa	buffel grass	mild cattle tracking	yes - cattle tracking and grazing		fire in last five years	
107	1	3	-24.552323°	135.244439°	dune swale	tall open woodland	Acacia aneura, Ptilotus sessilifolius, Aristida holothera, Ptilotus polystachyus, Salsola tragus, Tribulus terrestris, Euphorbia tannensis	buffel grass	no	mild signs of grazing and tracking		fire in last five years	

107	2	1	-24.649117°	135.296544°	dune crest	tall open shrub land	Atriplex elachophylla, Grevillea striata, Zygochloa paradoxa, Alyogyne pinoniana,	buffel grass		no		fire in last five years	Avoid large rocky outcrop close to Site description 1 and 2. More details contained in archaeological report
107	2	2	-24.650067°	135.294190°	dune swale	open grassland	Acacia aneura, Aristida contorta, Aristida holothera, Ptilotus polystachyus, Eragrostis eriopoda, Maireana georgei	buffel grass	minor erosion	no		fire in last five years	
107	2	3	-24.644766°	135.307050°	dune crest	open grassland	Acacia ligulata, Acacia meliodora, acacia muryanna, Aristida contorta, Aristida holothera, Ptilotus polystachyus, Eragrostis eriopoda, Trichodesma zeylanicum	buffel grass	minor erosion	cattle tracking over dune crest		fire in last five years	
107	3	1	-25.013133°	135.554266°	dune swale	open shrub land	Dodonaea viscosa ssp. Angustissima, Abutilon otocarpum, Eragrostis eriopoda, Trichodesma zeylanicum, Portulaca oleracea	buffel grass, paddy melon	no	no		long unburnt	Easily trafficable wide dune swale. Large eagle nest at (-25.003322°, 135.550350°)
107	3	2	-24.991710°	135.546446°	dune swale	open shrub land	Acacia ligulata, Dodonaea viscosa ssp. Angustissima, Abutilon otocarpum, Eragrostis eriopoda, Trichodesma zeylanicum, Portulaca oleracea,	buffel grass, paddy melon	no	no		long unburnt	
107	4	1	-24.952596°	135.674696°	rocky rise/ hills	giber plain slope - very little vegetation	Senna art. ssp. Oligophylla, Aristida contorta, Dactyloctenium radulans, Sclerolaena johnsonii, Eragrostis eriopoda		minor erosion	no		long unburnt	These land units may present difficulties for vehicle movement with steep rocky slopes. Erosion risk when large rocks are

107	4	2	-24.934288°	135.667317°	sand plain	low open woodland	Eucalyptus microtheca, Abutilon otocarpum, Eragrostis eriopoda, Portulaca oleracea, salsola tragus,	buffel grass	minor erosion in drainage areas.	cattle tracking and grazing signs		long unburnt	removed. Several artefacts found in this area.
107	5	1	-25.159519°	135.256215°	wide dune swale	low open woodland	Corymbia opaca, Hakea diveracata, Portulaca oleracea, Zygochloa paradoxa, Aristida contorta, Aristida holothera, acacia muryanna		no	no		long unburnt	Wide dune swale, easily trafficable with very little erosion risk. Avoid larger trees were possible
107	5	2	-25.200577°	135.269560°	wide dune swale	low open woodland	Corymbia opaca, Acacia aneura, Hakea diveracata, Portulaca oleracea, Zygochloa paradoxa, Aristida contorta, Aristida holothera, acacia muryanna		no	no		long unburnt	
107	5	3	-25.296116°	135.291299°	wide dune swale	low open woodland	Corymbia opaca, Acacia aneura, Hakea diveracata, Portulaca oleracea, Zygochloa paradoxa, Aristida contorta, Aristida holothera, acacia muryanna		no	no		long unburnt	
107	5	4	-25.312846°	135.294671°	wide dune swale	low open woodland	Corymbia opaca, Acacia aneura, Hakea diveracata, Portulaca oleracea, Zygochloa paradoxa, Aristida contorta, Aristida holothera, acacia muryanna		no	no		long unburnt	

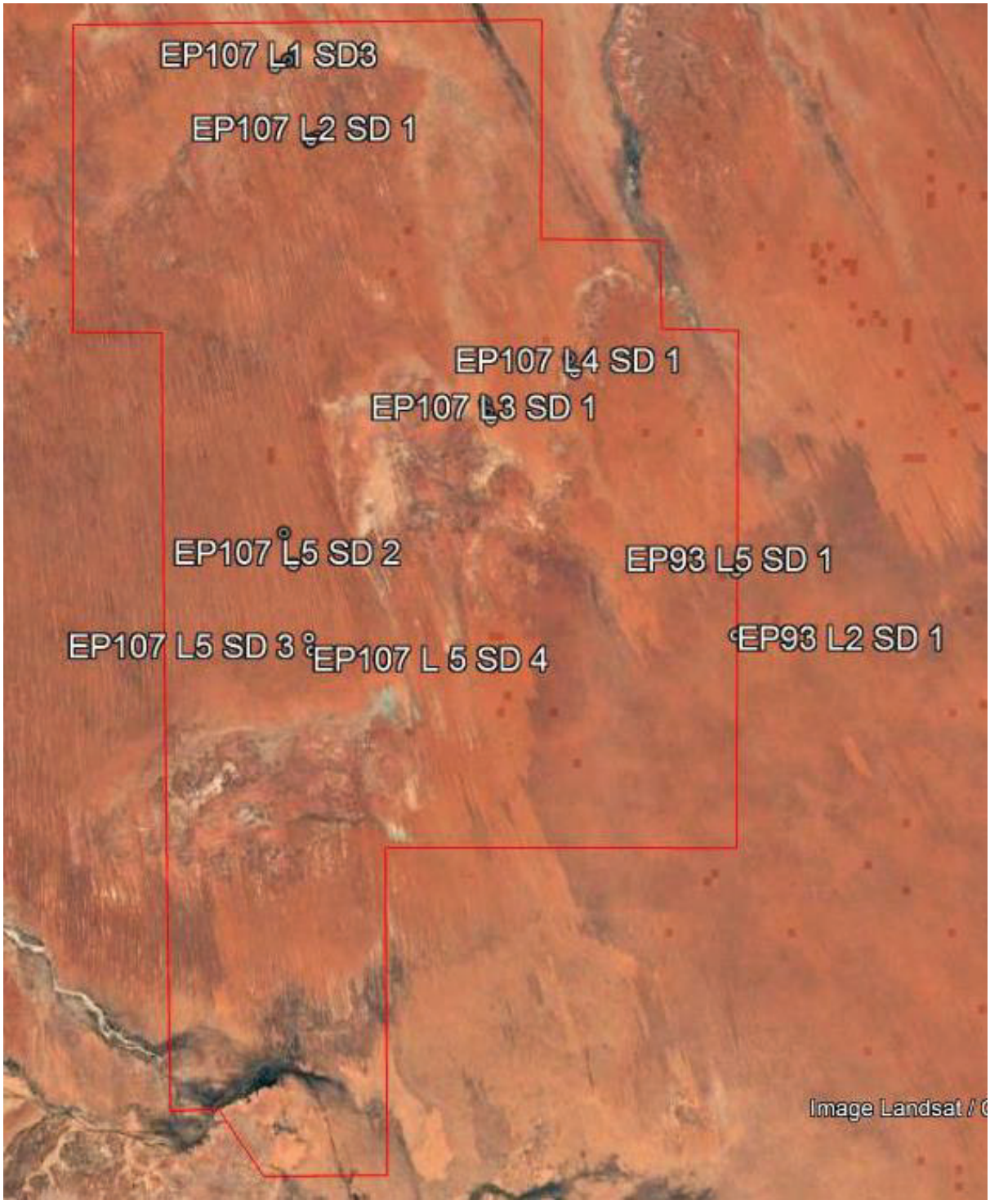


Figure 11: Google image of locations of ecological survey data points within Andado Station

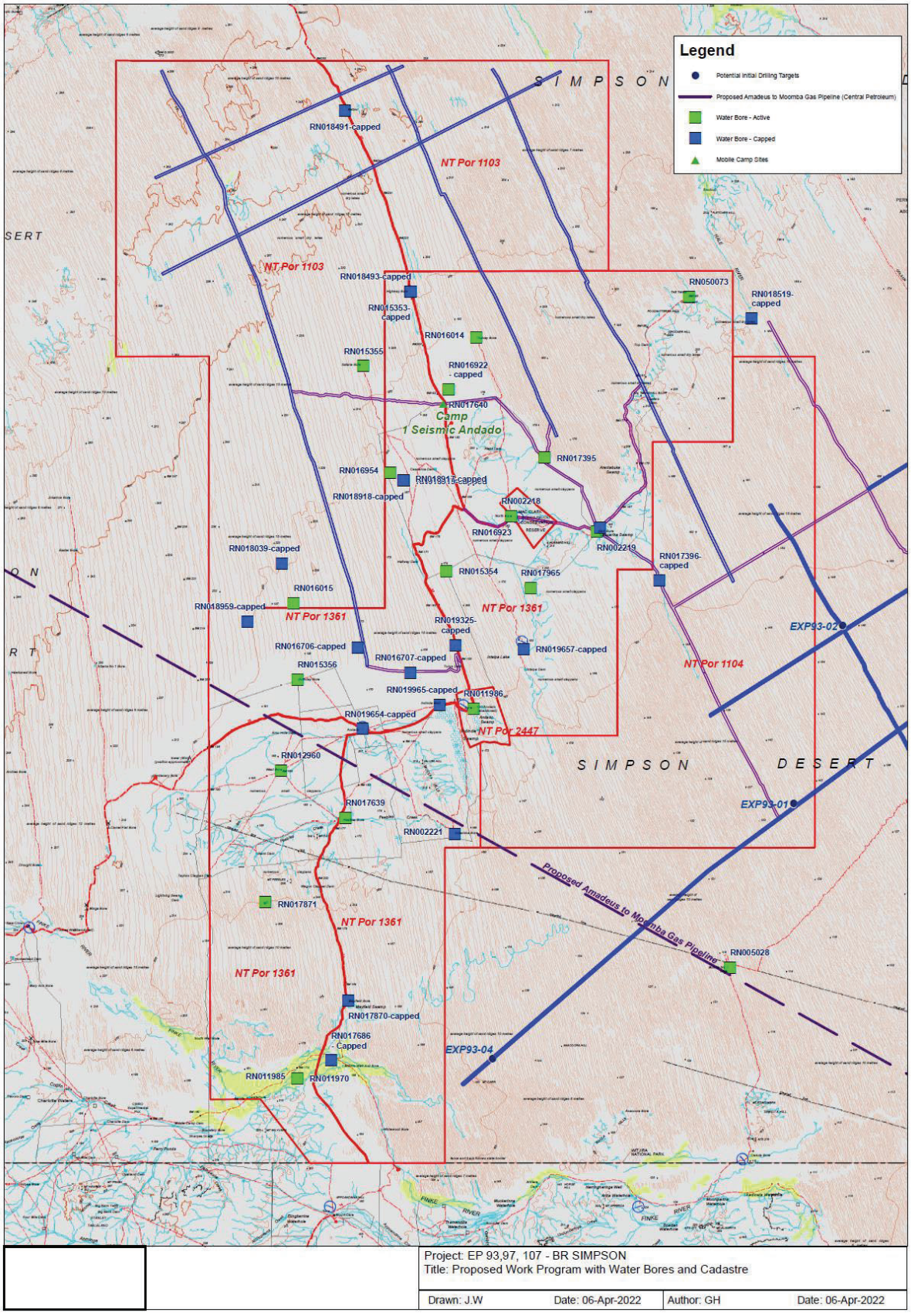


Figure 12: Proposed work program with water bores and cadastre of Andado Station

From: [redacted].au]
Sent: Tuesday, 30 May 2023 1:48 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: LACA Andado - Executed by CPPC

[redacted]

Hi, The LACA has now been signed by all the CPPC parties and hopefully it should be with you soon,

Cheers [redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 11 July 2023 2:51 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: work program and EMP

[redacted]

I am following up on my correspondence of the 21/06/23 re the status of the EMP and CLC approvals for the proposed seismic program.
The CLC has now issued their sacred site clearance certificate effective as of the 22nd June (copy arrived in the mail today). The CLC certificate duplicates the area of work approvals as provided by the Aboriginal areas protection Authority and the maps provided in the land access agreement. Notice of this documentation has been issued to the relevant NT Gov't authorities as part of the environmental management plan application process.
As part of the review by the authority of the EMP BRS has had to move the intended seismic camp on Andado within EP107 to the west of the Old Andado Road along the AMSAN access line. Essentially this means to the other side of the Andado road from the original site. I have attached a map showing the location. This short move is to place the site outside of the buffer zone for the site of conservation significance and an indigenous restricted work area. The new positon is on an old seismic line and a current approved access route. It is not located near any known stock watering points and if and when in use should only be occupied for a short period of time in the order of two weeks or so.
As matters progress we will keep you informed.

Regards,

[redacted]

3.3.1 Crown Lands Office stakeholder correspondence

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 24 May 2022 3:12 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Land access commonwealth land Simpson desert
Attachments: NT Portion 4207

[redacted]

I write to ask the mechanism to obtain any required consent to access crown land for the purpose of petroleum exploration within a granted tenement.
BR Simpson is the holder of the petroleum exploration permits EP93 and EP97. Portions of which overlie Crown land parcel 4207 within the Simpson Desert. A map of the relevant area is attached for reference.

The company is planning to undertake a 2D seismic program over this area in 2023 and ultimately to drill for the purpose of determining the resource potential of the region subject to appropriate regulatory approval.

Historically, since the 1960's , petroleum exploration has been undertaken by a number of companies through the area using seismic and wild cat oil drilling. BRS is planning to build on this knowledge base to define the geological and economic potential of the area and to this end is currently working with the federal government 'AFER' working group evaluating the basin.

As such we would appreciate any information you are able to provide re the required land access approvals to enter and to work on Crown Land.

I look forward to your reply.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 31 May 2022 3:12 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: crown land

[redacted]

Thanks for your time today on the phone and for clarifying the access approval required for entry to crown land for the purpose of petroleum exploration.
As discussed BR Simpson is intending to undertake exploration within the land portion 4207 overlain by the granted exploration permit EP97.

Access will occur commencing approximately mid 2023 [timing subject to the receipt of the appropriate regulatory approvals]with the intent to undertake a 2D seismic program followed by a well drilling campaign.
Currently the tenement has been issued for a five year term valid until 29/01/2025 at which time the company subject to positive outcomes of the planned program, will apply for renewal of the grant.

We will appreciate your acknowledgement of this notice of intent to enter and thank you for explaining that no formal notice is required.

Should the Crown Lands estate office require further information at any time please do not hesitate to contact me using the details below.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 2 June 2022 2:14 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: crownland alicesprings
Subject: RE: crown land

Hi [redacted]

Thanks for your email. As discussed, the permit itself grants access to the land and no additional Crown land approvals are required. We appreciate as a courtesy that you inform us when you know dates that you will be entering the land.

Regards, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

3.4 Mineral title holders that coincide with the permit area

3.4.1 Pedirka Basin Pty ltd

Pedirka Basin Pty ltd, a subsidiary company held by Hexagon Energy Minerals Pty ltd, holds two granted mineral exploration licenses (EL's) within the area of petroleum regulated activity . These ELs are located within the boundary of the Andado Station and within the Petroleum exploration permit (EP) 107.

BR Simpson has consulted with Pedirka Basin Pty ltd by phone and email and has discussed with Pedirka Basin Pty ltd the BR Simpson proposed regulated work activity. BR Simpson has also engaged with Pedirka Basin Pty ltd to gain an understanding of any works that may be planned or currently being undertaken by them to evaluate if there is any cumulative environmental impact of those works. No mining activity is currently conducted or planned for these mineral exploration licenses.
BR Simpson has no exploration work planned to occur within the boundary of the mineral exploration licenses. However BR Simpson does require access through the EL's along the existing pastoral access ways. BR Simpson has provided to Pedirka Basin/Hexagon maps (figure 3 & 4) of the proposed work program and access ways. Pedirka/Hexagon have confirmed by email (8/3/2023, 9/3/2023) that the BR Simpson planned seismic activity will have no impact on the activity of Pedirka/Hexagon and access through the EL is approved.

Evidence of the engagement can be found in the copies of email correspondence within this document and within the section 4 communications log of this appendix.

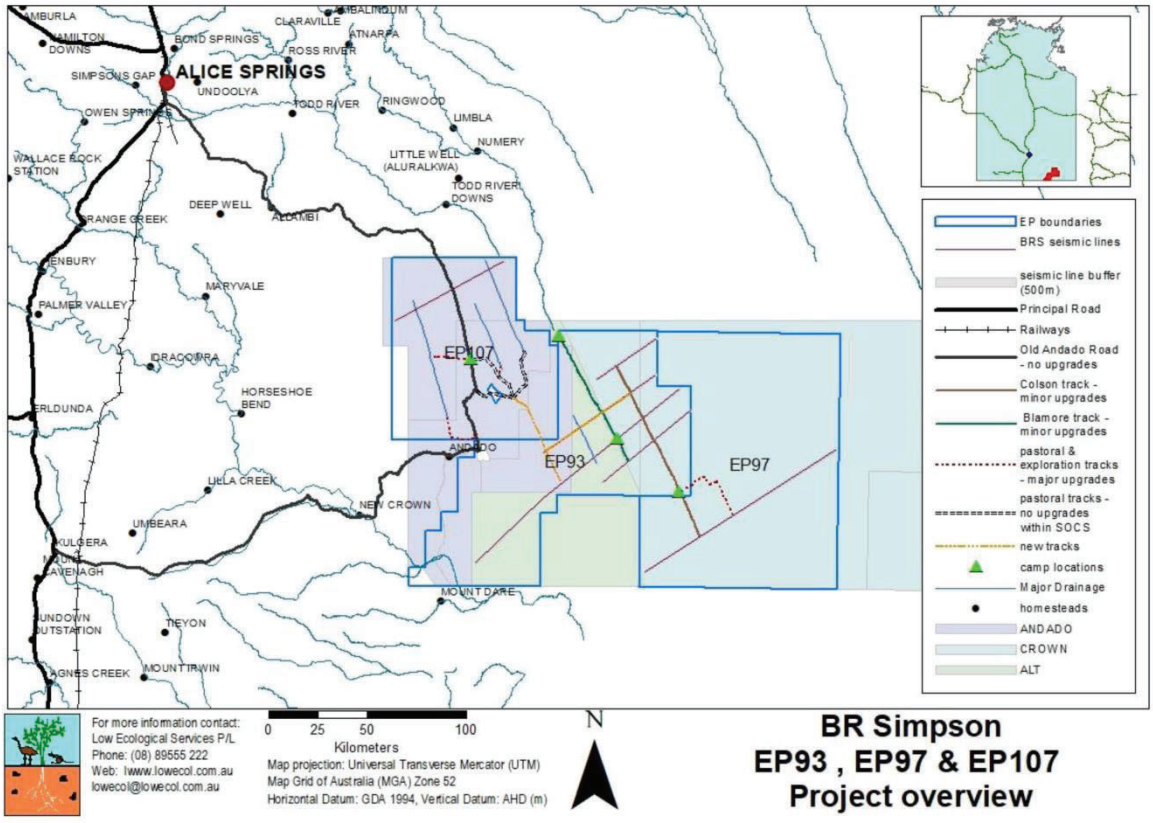


Figure 13: Proposed seismic activity and access routes

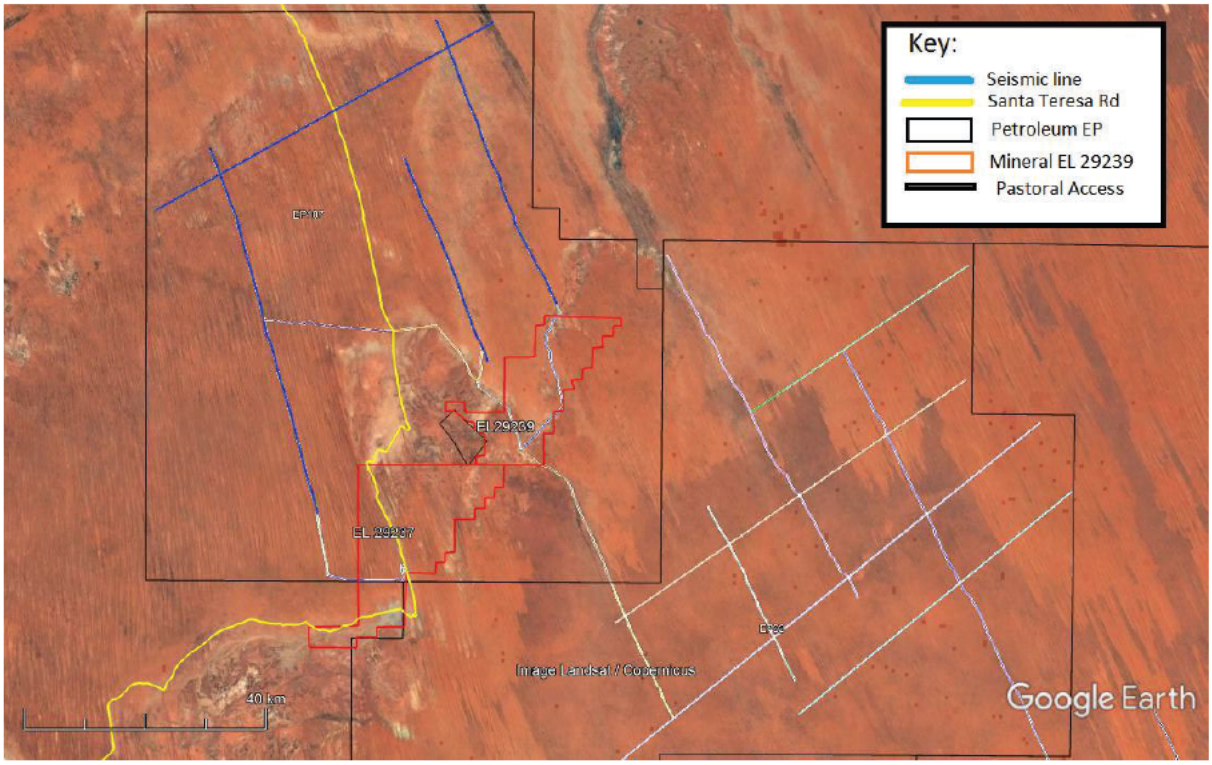


Figure 14: Pedirka Basin Pty ltd Mineral exploration license location within EP107 and access

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 7 March 2023 1:10 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: stakeholder engagement EL29237 & El29239 Simpson Desert NT
Attachments: EMP Project overview.png; EL29239-29237 BRS Exp access.png

[redacted],

I represent the company BR Simpson Pty ltd who hold the petroleum exploration permits EP93 and EP107. Portions of which overlie wholly or in part the mineral exploration licenses EL29239 and EL29237 within the Simpson Desert held by Pedirka Basin Pty ltd as a subsidiary of Hexagon Energy Materials.

BR Simpson intends to conduct a seismic and drilling exploration program within the granted petroleum tenements. This planned work will require access through the identified mineral licences.

As part of the development of the environmental management plan for the proposed work it is a requirement that BR Simpson engage with Pedirka basin Pty ltd (Hexagon Energy materials) to gain informed consent of the stakeholder.

No work is planned to be conducted within the mineral license granted area. Only access through the area is required.

Attached is a map of the proposed work areas and access ways and a google image of the access required through the ELs.

BR Simpson will appreciate being able to discuss this matter with you and to obtain the informed consent of Pedirka basin P/l for the access through the license areas.

I can be contacted by phone on [redacted] or email at [redacted]

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Regards,

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 9 March 2023 6:01 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: stakeholder engagement EL29237 & El29239 Simpson Desert NT

Thank you [redacted]
Good luck.

Regards
[redacted]

On 9 Mar 2023, at 3:36 pm, [redacted]

Thank you.
Unfortunately none of the seismic will run through the ELs or we could share data with you if it was relevant. Our target depth is 3K and the Warburton so probably a bit deep for what you may want for the ELs.
As a consequence of the parameters of the program the upper formations sensitivity will probably not be that clear in the data to be of much use to Hexagon on these blocks.
However, keep in touch. You never know if something may come up that is of use.

Regards,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 9 March 2023 5:31 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Re: stakeholder engagement EL29237 & El29239 Simpson Desert NT

Best of luck with your exploration.

Regards
[redacted]

On 9 Mar 2023, at 3:25 pm, geoffh@kagent.com.au wrote:

[redacted] onfirmation. It is appreciated.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 9 March 2023 5:11 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: Re: stakeholder engagement EL29237 & El29239 Simpson Desert NT

Thank you[redacted]
You are correct, we do not intend on undertaking any fieldwork at the moment upon either EL.

Regards
[redacted]

On 9 Mar 2023, at 8:45 am,

[redacted]
Thank you for the email and confirmation of the access.
There are no required forms to be signed for this m atter as it falls under the umbrella of stakeholder engagement. The mineral licenses held by Pedirk a Basin P/L (Hexagon) lie within the petroleum exploration permits held by BR Simpson and the company requires access through the ELs.
As stated in the email below no work is propos ed to be conducted in the area other than the movement of personnel and machinery along the ex isting pastoral access track within the Andado Station.
In the development of the environmental manage ment plan for the conduct of planned petroleum exploration activity [in this instance seismic] it is important that all potential stakeholders be recognised in the process and consulted.
Part of the consultation process is to obtain an understanding of any activity planned by the holder of the EL that may occur and require consideration for cumulative impacts to the environment.
BR Simpson is of the understanding that Pedirka Basi n Pty ltd has no current work programs in place for the ELs that requires such cumulative impact attention.
For your reference attached is a mud map of the lo cation of the ELs relevant to the EPs and of the project overview planned access ro ute which pass through the ELs.

Regards,

[redacted].au

3.4.2 Norman McCleary

Norman McCleary has applied for the mineral exploration licenses (EL's) 33312, 33313, 33314, 33315 and 33318. The ELs are currently in application status and as at time of writing have not yet been granted (www.Stike.nt.gov.au). These ELs are overlain all or in part by the petroleum exploration permit EP93. The BR Simpson planned seismic acquisition program will pass through the ELs 33312, 33313, 33314, 33315 and 33318. (figure 5).

BR Simpson has consulted with [redacted]by phone and email to discuss with him the proposed work program. A copy of the "On country information pack " (included for reference in section 5 of this appendix) has been provided to [redacted]along with a map of the location of the planned works and proposed camp sites (figure 6).

[redacted]has confirmed that he currently has no exploration work planned within the ELs and that the planned work activity will not impact his activity and access into and through the ELs is approved. As there is no exploration works planned to be conducted by [redacted]within the ELs at this time there is no environmental cumulative impact to be considered in the planning of the BR Simpson seismic.
Evidence of this consultation is provided by the included copies of correspondence below and within the section 4 communications log.

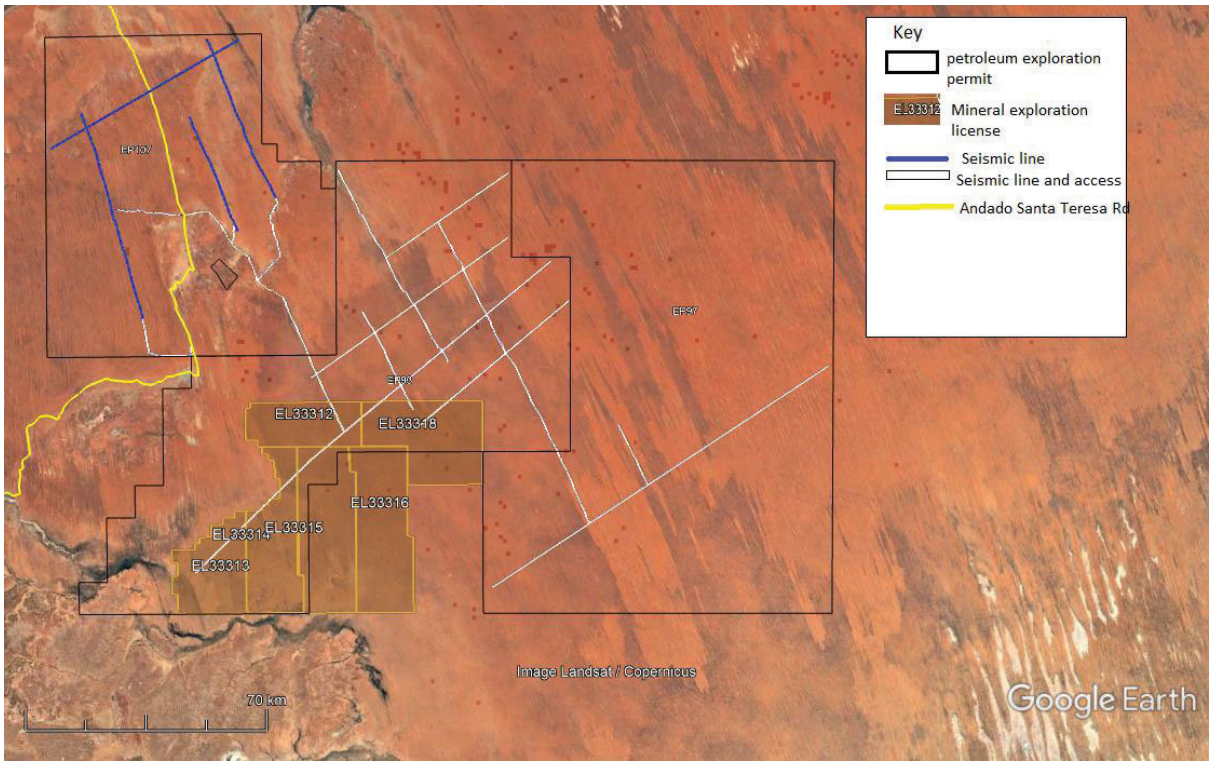


Figure 15: Location of McCleary EL in relation to EP93 and proposed seismic work program

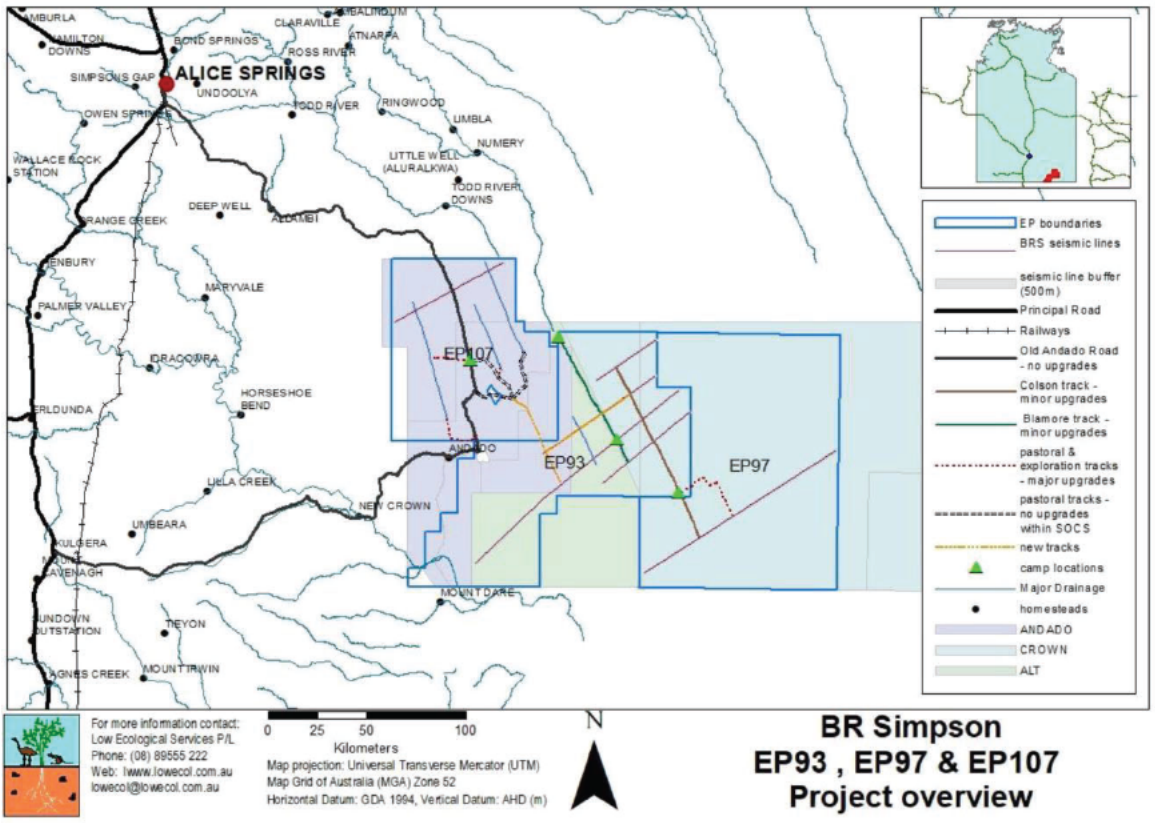


Figure 16: Proposed seismic activity and access routes

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 9 March 2023 10:33 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: planned seismic exploration

Hi [redacted]
As discussed I have no objections regarding your intended work programs which may occur within my leases or applications.
With Regards [redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 7 March 2023 1:00 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: planned seismic exploration
Attachments: EMP Project overview.png; BR Simpson oncountry Jan 23.pdf; Norman McLeary.png

[redacted]han,
Thank you for your time on the phone today to discuss the planned BR Simpson seismic program. As discussed the program will include work over the mineral exploration license areas held by yourself.

Attached to this email is a map of the project overview as well as a google map of the seismic line(s) BR Simpson intends to acquire that will impact your ELs. Note that this work involves approximately 100km of 2D seismic across the ELs33313, 33314, 33315, 33312 and 33318.

I have also included a brochure outlining the basics of the planned work for your reference. While no doubt you are well familiar with the work to be conducted this brochure outlines the company plans for the seismic acquisition over exploration permits. It is also noteworthy that at a future time the

company intends to drill an exploration well either in or close to the ELs. This work may also have some impact to the area.

The intent of BRS is to conduct this seismic work within the 2023 dry season subject to obtaining regulatory approval.

We will appreciate your informed consent to conduct this work over the mineral license areas and being advised of any potential impacts that you may see to your operations if any such are currently planned. In this way we can work to minimise the impact of our work plans and develop effective management systems to minimise the greenhouse waste gas emissions from any combined operations.

As agreed the company is happy to share any pertinent information developed in relation to the McDills Ridge that results from this survey work.

It is my expectation that both BRS and yourself will be able to build a mutually beneficial working relationship to explore and develop the respective acreage.

Should you have any questions in relation to th is matter I can be contacted by phone on [redacted]

Regards,

[redacted]

On 9 Mar 2023 11:36 pm, [redacted] wrote:

Hi [redacted]

At this point in time I have nothing planned that will impact upon the work you intend to do. I suspect that I will probably spend several years gaining permission to undertake the small drill program I would like to conduct. If anything changes I will let you know, however don't hold your breath. I wish you and your Company the best of luck with your survey and drilling.

With Regards [redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 9 March 2023 7:04 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: planned seismic exploration EL33312, 33313, 33314, 33315 & 33318

At: [redacted]

[redacted]

A short email to confirm your understanding and acknowledgement of, and agreement with, the petroleum exploration work planned by BR Simpson through parts of the mineral licences held by yourself in the NT.

In our conversation you stated that the company could 'go for it' and do 'what was needed' and requested that we share any information on the McDills Ridge that we may learn.

From our phone call I understand that you currently have no work planned to be conducted within these mineral tenements that will necessitate BR Simpson including them for consideration of cumulative environmental impact with the company planned seismic program and inclusion into the associated environmental management plan.

If my understanding of this information is incorrect please let me know by return email.

Regards,

[redacted]

3.4.3 Tri-Star Energy Company

Tri-Star Energy Company hold the mineral authority (MA) 31363 and 31362. These MA lie wholly or in part within the BR Simpson petroleum exploration permit (EP) 107. Tri-Star also hold a number of mineral authorities within EP134 held by Peak Helium adjacent to EP93 and EP107.

BR Simpson has consulted with Tri-Star by phone and email to discuss the potential for impact if any of the planned seismic acquisition program on the MA and any Tri-star planned exploration activity. BR Simpson has no exploration works planned to be conducted within the MA other than access via the public Santa Teresa Andado Road that passes through the MA 31362. BR Simpson has provided to Tri-Star by email maps (figures 7 & 8) of the proposed work activity and the route of the Santa Teresa Andado Road through the MA.

Tri-Star have confirmed the company has no current exploration works planned and that the seismic work planned by BR Simpson will have no impact on their activity. Tri-Star have provided their informed consent to BR Simpson use of the Santa Teresa road through the MA should it be required. Evidence of this consultation can be seen in the attached copy of correspondence below and within the correspondence log at section 4 of this appendix.

No planned exploration activity by Tri-Star on these MA identifies no cumulative environmental impact to the proposed BRS work activity.

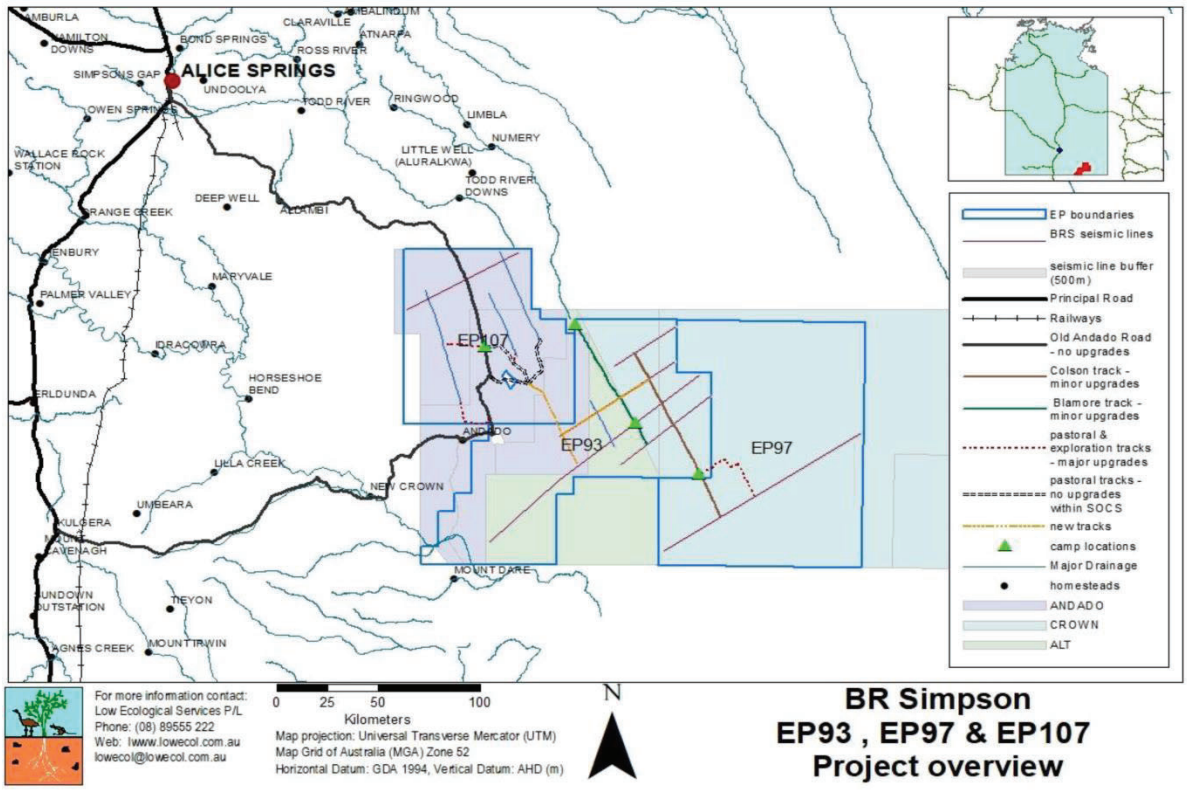


Figure 17: Proposed seismic activity and access routes

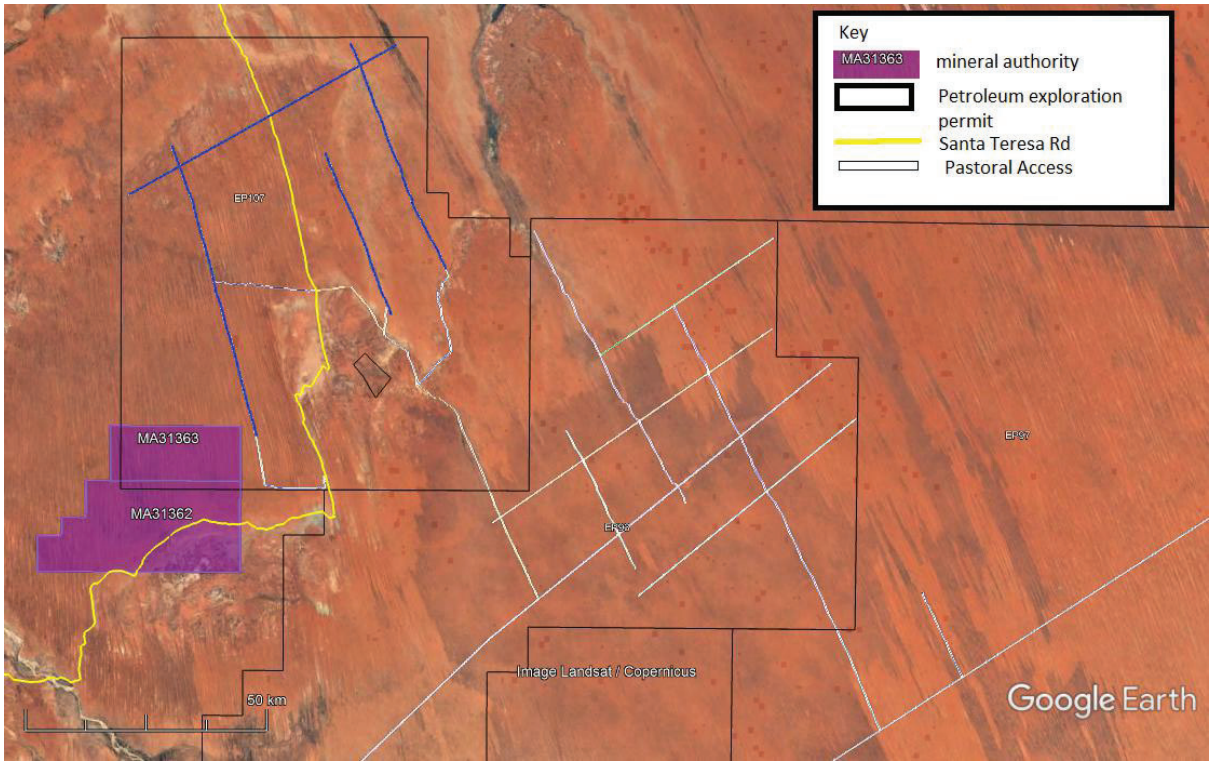


Figure 18: location of Tri-Star MA in relation to EP107 and planned seismic acquisition

From: [redacted]]
Sent: Tuesday, 7 March 2023 3:40 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] stakeholder engagement

Hi [redacted]
Thank you for your email.
Tri-Star has no objections to your use of the Santa Teresa Andado Rd.
We wish you good luck with your exploration program.

Kind regards
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, March 7, 2023 2:08 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: [EXTERNAL] stakeholder engagement

[redacted]
As discussed on the phone I am representing the company BR Simpson Pty ltd who hold the petroleum exploration permits EP93, EP97 and EP107 within the Simpson desert NT. Portions of which overlie wholly or in part the mineral exploration licenses MA31363 and MA31362 held by Tristar Pty ltd.

BR Simpson intends to conduct a seismic and drilling exploration program within the granted petroleum tenements once the respective appropriate regulatory approvals are obtained. This planned work will require access through the identified mineral licences MA31363 and MA31362 using the Santa Teresa Andado Rd.

As part of the development of the environmental management plan for the proposed work it is a requirement that BR Simpson engage with Tristar to gain informed consent of the stakeholder and to work with Tri-Start to plan for minimisation of any potential work programs Tri-Star may have in progress or currently planned. Part of this is understanding any contribution to greenhouse gas emissions that may result from joint work programs.

Please note that BRS has no work planned to be conducted within the Tri-Star mineral license granted area. Only access via the main road through the area is required.

Attached is a map of the proposed work areas and access ways and a google image of the access required through the ELs.

BR Simpson will appreciate your feedback on this and to obtain the informed consent of Tristar for the access through the license areas. Any information you are able to share in relation to potential environmental impacts on the proposal will be appreciated.

Should further information be required I can be contacted by phone on [redacted] or email at [redacted]

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Regards,

[redacted]

3.4.4 EccossAus

EcossAus holds the mineral exploration license (EL) 32395 and 33273 which lie approximately 20km to the North West of the most northerly point of petroleum exploration permit (EP)107. BR Simpson has consulted with the company by email and phone to gain an understanding of any potential for conflict or cumulative environment impact that may occur as a consequence of exploration being conducted concurrently.

EcossAus has confirmed that they will be conducting an aerial magnetic survey in the 3rd or 4th quarter of 2023. However this work will not be impacted by the planned BR Simpson seismic program. And, as the aerial work is of a short term transient nature and positioned more than 50km from the nearest planned seismic activity will not provide a source of cumulative environmental impact.
Evidence of this communication can be seen in the attached copies of email correspondence and in the section 4 correspondence log.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 9 May 2023 4:21 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Environmental Management

[redacted],
Thank you for the confirmation.
Not sure if you are aware the NTGS is intending to undertake a 4k x 4k ground based gravity survey across the Eromanga Pedirka basin within the next few months. On memory part of this survey may cover your EL's.
[redacted] at the NTGS should be able to provide you with more detail if you are interested. The survey report will be available in the public domain once completed via the Gemis website.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 9 May 2023 4:16 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: Environmental Management

Thank you [redacted] off, yes indeed this is correct. If the situation changes in the case of funding being available more rapidly than we think we would of course revert asap.
Kind regards, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: 09 May 2023 10:17
To: [redacted]
Subject: Environmental Management

[redacted]

Thanks for your time today to briefly discuss the Ecoss Aus ltd Northern Territory exploration program.
As part of the development of an EMP for BR Simpson it is a requirement that the company considers the potential for cumulative environmental impact of exploration activities within the surrounding area.
We note that currently Ecoss Aus holds the mineral exploration licenses EL32395 and EL33273 both of which lie approximately 20km to the north west of EP107.
As I understand it Ecoss has plans for an aerial magnetic survey to be conducted at a later stage in 2023 however there is no ground exploration works of either drilling or seismic planned until at least some time in 2024 or later. And no other ground activity is currently planned to be undertaken that BR Simpson may need to consider for cumulative environmental impact.
We would appreciate your confirmation by return email that this understanding is correct.
Regards,

[redacted]

[redacted]

3.4.5 Peak Helium Pty ltd and Core Uranium Ltd

Peak Helium Pty ltd and its subsidiary company Core Uranium Limited hold the petroleum exploration license EP134 and the underlying mineral licenses. EP134 has a common boundary with EP93 in the south west adjacent to the South Australian/Northern Territory boarder. Peak Helium (10%) also hold in JV with Merlin Energy (60%) (subsidiary of central Petroleum) and Santos QNT P/L (30%) EP105 adjacent to EP107.

BR Simpson has consulted with Peak Helium/Core Uranium by phone and email on the potential for impact of the planned seismic program. No work by BR Simpson is planned to be conducted within 23 km of the common boundary. Peak Helium have confirmed they have no exploration works planned through EP134 and EP105 or the underlying mineral licenses held by Core Uranium ltd (subsidiary of Peak Helium) that may be impacted by the planned BR Simpson seismic program and that given the distance to proposed works there are no concerns around the potential for cumulative environmental impact.

Evidence of this correspondence can be seen in the attached copies of email correspondence and in the section 4 correspondence log.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 10 May 2023 2:31 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: BR Simpson request - EMP requirements

Hi [redacted]
I can confirm as a Director of both Peak Helium and Core Uranium that there will be no major works this year.
Peak have a pending EMP for drilling Ramsay 1 on EP134 but given timelines this will not be possible to drill before the wet season with lead times well over 9 months for key equipment.

Best regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, May 10, 2023 2:25 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: BR Simpson request - EMP requirements

[redacted]

Thank you for your time today to discuss the Peak Helium planned exploration program.
As discussed BR Simpson is developing an EMP to undertake a 2D seismic programme across EP93, 97 & 107 within late 2023. While the southern west portion of EP93 has a common boundary with the Peak Helium EP134 and the Core Uranium Ltd EL's no work by BR Simpson is planned to occur within 23km of the boundary at its nearest point. As such there will be no impact of the planned seismic acquisition to the Peak Helium permit area.
From our conversation I am of the understanding that neither Peak Helium Pty ltd or Core Uranium Ltd have any exploration either underway or currently planned through 2023 within the EP134 and the associated underlying mineral exploration licenses and as such there are no issues around potential cumulative environmental impacts BRS needs to consider in the development of the EMP for the planned seismic.

If my understanding is correct I would appreciate your confirmation of this by return email.

Regards,

[redacted]

3.4.6 Santos QNT Pty ltd - Merlin Energy Pty ltd

Merlin Energy is a subsidiary company of Central Petroleum Pty ltd and holds 60% ownership of the petroleum exploration license EP105 in joint with Peak Helium (10%) and Santos QNT Pty ltd (30%). EP105 has a common boundary with the western boundary of the BR Simpson EP107.

BR Simpson has consulted with Santos QNT by email and by phone. Santos QNT has confirmed the information provided by Central Petroleum on behalf of Merlin Energy and Peak Helium that the proposed work to be conducted by BRS will have no cumulative environmental impact as there are currently no exploration programs planned by Santos QNT to be conducted within EP105. Santos QNT has been provided with a copy of the 'On Country information Pack" provided in this appendix N at section 5. pg. 93. This engagement is evidenced by the correspondence from Santos QNT dated 28th July 2023 and in the section 4 communications log.

None of the planned seismic program will impact on the EP105 tenement area and no access is required through or into the EP105. Central Petroleum (Merlin Energy) and Peak Helium have confirmed they and their joint partners in the EP have no exploration works planned through EP105 or that may be impacted by the planned BR Simpson seismic program and that given the distance to proposed works there are no concerns around the potential for cumulative environmental impact. Evidence of this consultation can be seen in the attached copies of email correspondence and in the section 4 correspondence log.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 28 July 2023 4:21 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: ![EXT]: FW: EP105 work programs

Hi [redacted]

We acknowledge the proposed work program and, based on the information provided, have no objections. Santos QNT Pty Ltd (Santos), as operator of EP 105, has no current plans for regulated activities in EP 105 over the scheduled seismic acquisition period of October/November 2023.

Based on the proximity of the proposed work program to EP 105, Santos reiterates the importance of BR Simpson Pty Ltd implementing appropriate environmental management practices to ensure that all environmental risks and impacts from the activities are identified and reduced to ALARP and an acceptable level in order to ensure there are no impacts on EP 105. This is particularly in respect of the potential for risks and impacts associated with the introduction or spreading of weeds and pests, impacts to soil and waterways (e.g. due to erosion) and impacts from waste management, including at drill sites and camps (e.g. discharge of treated wastewater) as a result of the proposed activities.

If there is any change to the proposed work program, including timing, Santos respectfully requests to be updated to assess the impacts of the proposed change on its operations.

Thanks again for providing us information regarding your proposed activity.

Kind regards,

[redacted]

Santos acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands on which we operate. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, July 28, 2023 12:13 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: ![EXT]: FW: EP105 work programs

[redacted]

As requested info attached. This is a copy of the document provided to the Aboriginal traditional Owners for on country meeting stakeholder engagement.

Since this document was issued the CLC have now provided sacred site clearance and traditional owner approval for the access and the planned work area. The outstanding matters relate to DEPWS approvals of the EMP. Land access with the pastoralist and AAPA approvals are in place and registered as appropriate with the Minister.

Consequently the contact with Santos QNT for acknowledgement of the work program and the SQNT input to the matters of potential of cumulative environmental impact of the planned seismic works of and to minimise any potential for impact to works that may be planned by the stakeholder(s) of EP105.

As discussed the proposed work does not impinge on EP105. Nor is there access required through the Santos QNT managed EP105. As the seismic project is of a transient nature it is considered there will be minimal to no environmental impact of the planned work on any planned activity of Santos QNT and its JV partners.

Primary access to the work area is via the Old Andado Rd. Either from Alice via Finke River or via Santa Teresa. The seismic has been scheduled for acquisition in October/November 2023 subject to regulatory approvals.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 28 July 2023 12:18 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: RE: ![EXT]: FW: EP105 work programs

Hi[redacted]

Thanks for the time on the phone just now, appreciate the further information you were able to provide.

As discussed, could we please request a copy of the documentation that you offered? We'll review this and respond at our soonest opportunity.

Kind regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 14 July 2023 11:29 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: Ep93, 97 & 107 Simpsin desert

[redacted]

I am following up on my email of Wednesday re the contact required with the interest Holder of EP105 to permit my client BR Simpson to comply with the consultation requirements for the development of an EMP for the conduct of seismic within EP107.

EP107 has a common boundary with EP105 and as such the company must gain an understanding of the potential for cumulative environmental impact of any works planned by Santos QNT within EP105 with that of the works planned within EP107.

As detailed below Central Petroleum on behalf of their subsidiary company Merlin Energy and Peak Helium (Amadeus basin) Pty ltd have informed us that no work is planned. However, under the regulations in place the Minister requires the nominated interest holder as listed on the NT Strike website be consulted.

BR Simpson will appreciate your confirmation by return email of the information supplied by the Santos QNT JV partners in relation to EP105.

Regards,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, 12 July 2023 11:36 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted])
Subject: Ep93, 97 & 107 Simpsin desert

[redacted]

, [redacted] has provided me with your contact details.

The purpose of my contact is to identify that BR Simpson is developing an EMP to undertake a 2D seismic programme across EP93, 97 & 107 within the Simpson desert area in late 2023. And, the BRS held EP107 has a common boundary with EP105 manage d by Santos QNT held jointly with Central petroleum (60%) and Peak Helium (10%).

As part of the development of the EMP for the BR S planned seismic program it is a requirement that BRS consult with the adjacent petroleum teneme nt holders to ascertain if there are any works

planned within their EP that our work program may conflict with and to consider any potential for cumulative environmental impact.

BRS has no works planned immediately adjacent to the common tenement boundary and no access into or through the EP105 is required. The planned works of the 2D seismic line are approximately parallel to and within the swale of the sand dunes of the area. The closet the seismic line approaches the common boundary is approximately 10.2Km.

Discussions with Central petroleum and Peak Helium have identified that there is no work currently planned within EP105 that the BRS program may interfere with or that needs to be considered for cumulative environmental impact.

If my understanding is correct I would appreciate your confirmation of this by return email.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 29 June 2023 11:27 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: EP105 work programs

As requested please find below the email I would appreciate if you can forward to the exploration manager for the NT onshore assets.
Thank you for your help on this matter.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, 29 June 2023 11:15 AM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: EP105 work programs

To whom it may concern

I represent the company BR Simpson Pty ltd which hold the exploration permit (EP)107 adjacent to the Santos QNT Pty Ltd held EP105.

It is a requirement of the NT regulatory authority that as part of the development of an EMP for the conduct of a seismic program within EP107, EP93 and EP 97 that BR Simpson consult with the stakeholder of EP105 for the purpose of obtaining stakeholder informed consent.

It is also a requirement that BR Simpson work with Santos QNT to plan for minimisation of any potential work programs the stakeholder may have in progress or currently planned. Part of this is understanding any contribution to greenhouse gas emissions that may result from the current or planned work programs. Advice received recently from Merlin Energy Pty ltd as the 60% owner of the EP105 is there is no work currently in place or planned to be conducted within the tenement.

Please note that no work or access will be required by BR Simpson within the EP105 tenement granted area. The planned seismic work program to be conducted by BRS will not encroach on EP105.

BR Simpson will appreciate your feedback on this and to obtain the informed consent of Santos QNT as the nominated contact for the EP105. Any information you are able to share in relation to potential environmental impacts on the proposal will be appreciated.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 3 July 2023 10:33 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: FW: EP105 work programs

[redacted]

I represent the company BR Simpson Pty ltd which hold the exploration permit (EP)107 adjacent to the Santos QNT Pty Ltd held EP105.

It is a requirement of the NT regulatory authority that as part of the development of an EMP for the conduct of a seismic program within EP107, EP93 and EP 97 that BR Simpson consult with the stakeholder of EP105 for the purpose of obtaining stakeholder informed consent.
It is also a requirement that BR Simpson work with Santos QNT to plan for minimisation of impact to any potential work programs the stakeholder may have in progress or currently planned. Part of this is understanding any contribution to greenhouse gas emissions that may result from the current or planned work programs. Advice received recently from Merlin Energy Pty ltd (central petroleum) as the 60% owner of the EP105 is there is no work currently in place or planned to be conducted within the tenement.

Please note that no work or access will be required by BR Simpson within the EP105 tenement granted area. The planned seismic work program to be conducted by BRS will not encroach on EP105.

BR Simpson will appreciate your feedback on this and to obtain the informed consent of Santos QNT as the nominated contact for the EP105. Any information you are able to share in relation to potential environmental impacts on the proposal will be appreciated.

Regards,

[redacted].au

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 12 May 2023 2:42 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: EMP 93, 97 & 107

[redacted]

I can confirm that we are not planning any exploration work in EP105 in the immediately foreseeable future.

On another note – will you be looking at drilling late 23 or early 24 ?

We are talking to several vendors about drilling Q4 this year. There could be some savings for both companies if we could align our projects.

Regards

[redacted]

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Tuesday, 9 May 2023 11:21 AM
To: [redacted]
Subject: EMP 93, 97 & 107

[redacted]

For the purpose of an EMP being developed within the EP93, 97 & 107 are you able to tell me please if Central has any exploration work planned within EP105.
It is a requirement that any exploration work being conducted within 50km of a planned work area be considered for cumulative environmental impact.

Regards,

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Friday, 30 June 2023 4:40 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: RE: EMP 93, 97 & 107

[redacted]

Can you enlighten me on who I need to contact at Santos QNT re the stakeholder engagement for EP105 as per our earlier correspondence on the matter (copied below) of the Blackrock planned seismic program.
DEPWS have not accepted the correspondence from CTP on behalf of Merlin for EP105 as apparently the strike website lists Santos QNT p/L as the contact. That is despite Merlin being the 60% owner of the tenement.
Apparently I need the Santos confirmation.
Thanks for the help. It is appreciated.
Regards,

[redacted]

4 Correspondence Log

The following log summarizes the engagement with the stakeholders and provides information in accordance with section 7(2)(a) of the Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016.

Company:	BR Simpson Pty ltd
Project Name:	Simpson Desert Exploration project
Project Description:	**2D seismic and vertical drilling program across EPs 93, 97 & 107 in the NT**

Date	Stakeholder	Communication	Description/Purpose/ information	Comments/information provided
Summary of Central land council communications				
14/07/2019	CLC	phone	seeking contact person	establish responsible person for consultation
21/07/2019	CLC	phone	contact details for responsible person	establish consultation protocol
30/07/2019	CLC	email	contact details for responsible person	establish consultation protocol
30/07/2019	CLC	email	contact details for responsible person	establish consultation protocol
21/08/2019	CLC	email	updates and opportunities, meeting request	updates and meeting request
21/08/2019	CLC	email	updates and opportunities, meeting request	updates and meeting request
21/10/2019	CLC	email	updates and opportunities, meeting request	
21/11/2019	CLC	email	arrange meetings	discussion on appropriate time for meetings
26/11/2019	CLC	email	arrange meetings	arranging meeting
6/03/2020	CLC	phone	ILUA, ALRA, tripartite agreements	discussions with CLC re ILUA and exploration and royalty agreements
28/09/2020	CLC	email	on country engagement	request for engagement
30/09/2020	CLC	email	on country engagement	contact re engagement - intro to tony corbett as CLC officer for the region
9/10/2020	CLC	phone & email	on country engagement	contact re engagement - regional field officer
10/02/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement	contact re on country meeting
10/05/2021	CLC	phone & email	on country engagement	new regional officer for area. previous quit
19/05/2021	CLC	phone & email	on country engagement	follow up call and email of 10/05/2021
31/05/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement	request update on timing of on country engagement. Provide copy of work program as per requirement of ILUA and NTA
11/06/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement	request update on timing of on country engagement. Provide another copy of work program.

18/06/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement	Alice contacted to advise possible on country meeting date for July/August and sacred site clearance would be required.
28/06/2021	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	issue appln for sacred site clearance certificate
9/07/2021	CLC	email	Covid 19 impact	Alice responded to enquiry about Covid 19 impact on remote communities and community closures
29/07/2021	CLC	email	work program	issue work program appln for approval
1/08/2021	CLC	email	work program	send kmz files to accompany work program application
9/08/2021	CLC	email	Work program approval	notify CLC: No response to work program submission within 30 days as per agreement work program is deemed to be approved.
9/08/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement	request update on timing of on country stakeholder meeting with indigenous
24/08/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	CLC advised that no survey can be conducted without further information being received from the CLC. Community meeting now scheduled for November 2, 2021. work survey to commence same week.
26/08/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	CLC request seismic line info be provided as shape files rather than kmz files
27/08/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	issue shape files for seismic lines, drill sites and mobile camps
8/09/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	acknowledge response from Alice re on country meeting and reconnaissance program
14/09/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	recognition of deferment of reconnaissance program until post CLC SSCS has been issued
14/09/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	indicating SSCS work is based on BRS work program issued June 2021
14/09/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	draft program for on country meeting
15/09/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	request clarification of permission to undertake EMP study under AAPA authority certificate
20/09/2021	CLC	email	on country engagement and work area survey	CLC deny request under article 8 of exploration deed
27/09/2021	CLC	email	Sacred site clearance by CLC	follow up on budget and timing for CLC proposed sacred site clearance work
27/09/2021	CLC	email	Sacred site clearance by CLC	respond with budget and proposed timeline for work to be done by CLC

7/10/2021	CLC	email	On country meeting and Sacred site clearance	CLC advised BRS that stakeholder engagement meeting and sacred site clearance survey have been cancelled and likely would not be conducted now until 2022.
1/11/2021	CLC	email	request new On country meeting and Sacred site clearance date and budget	request new On country meeting and Sacred site clearance date and budget
8/11/2021	CLC	email	request new On country meeting and Sacred site clearance date and budget	request new On country meeting and Sacred site clearance date and budget
8/11/2021	CLC	email	On country meeting and Sacred site clearance date and budget	AF responded no changes to work time lines since advice on 12/10/2021
17/11/2021	CLC	email	request new On country meeting and Sacred site clearance date and budget	request new On country meeting and Sacred site clearance date and budget
22/11/2021	CLC	email	update on SSCS budget and stakeholder meeting	confirmed budget estimate and inclusion in 2022 work schedule subject to budget signoff
23/11/2021	CLC	email	CLC SSCS budget and stakeholder meeting	issued acceptance of CLC budget. Request confirmation of timeline for SSCS to be conducted and AC issued
8/12/2021	CLC	email	CLC SSCS budget and stakeholder meeting	request update on timing of planned CLC SSCS and stakeholder meeting following CLC planning meeting 3/12/2021
17/12/2021	CLC	phone & email	change of regional field officer	CLC advised replacement regional field officer resigned the CLC on 8/12/2021
17/12/2021	CLC	email	CLC SSCS budget and stakeholder meeting	follow up request update on timing of planned CLC SSCS and stakeholder meeting following CLC planning meeting 3/12/2021
4/01/2022	CLC	email	SSCS update on proposed date for conduct	email to ascertain timing of SSCS and replacement for Reg. FO
4/01/2022	CLC	email	SSCS update on proposed date for conduct	email to ascertain timing of SSCS and replacement for RFO
5/01/2022	CLC	email	SSCS update on proposed date for conduct	email to ascertain timing of SSCS and replacement for RFO. Suggest permission to work under AAPA AC.
13/01/2022	CLC	email	follow up request on SSCS update on proposed date for conduct	email to ascertain timing of SSCS and replacement for RFO. Suggest permission to work under AAPA AC.
13/01/2022	CLC	email	request for date of On country meeting and Sacred site clearance and use of AAPA AC to conduct EMP	received email from CLC indicating considering EMP work approvals and SSC in May or June

24/01/2022	CLC	email	request for update on use of AAPA Ac for conduct of EMP study	waiting on reply
24/01/2022	CLC	email	AAPA Ac for conduct of EMP study	CLC by email has confirmed approval for BRS to conduct EMP survey using protection of AAPA AC. Conditions of communication and copies of AAPA AC and results
3/02/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	provide update on progress to conduct of EMP survey
3/02/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	Acknowledge receipt of info. advise all work cancelled due to Covid lockdown
18/03/2022	CLC	phone	EMP survey Regional land management coordinator CLC	contact re involvement of CLC rangers in EMP survey
28/03/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	acknowledge receipt of notice of work program
28/03/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	notice of start date of EMP survey with copies of AAPA AC
13/04/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	issues copies of APAA AC & 1pg notice copy
14/04/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	confirming dates for survey and Ranger/TO involvement in survey
20/04/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	confirming involvement numbers of rangers in survey and dates
20/04/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	query number involvement of rangers in EMP survey
21/04/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	cannot confirm vehicle rego no's as yet for Rangers accessing station
21/04/2022	CLC	phone	EMP survey Regional land management coordinator CLC	discussion of involvement of Aputula Rangers and TO's in Enviro survey. CLC request permission to have chopper fly TO over McDills no. 1 Bore.
6/05/2022	CLC	email	EMP survey	confirm vehicle rego and Ranger program
23/06/2022	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	advise that SSC will begin July 4. new quote will be issued due to rising fuel price
27/06/2022	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	CLC advises that budget cost has increased by 50% and may not be able to complete the work in one go. Alternative is to defer the clearance work until 2023 post wet season.
27/06/2022	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	reply from CLC that 2023 budget will be about the same
28/06/2022	CLC	email	Sacred site clearance by CLC	advise CLC that due to uncertainty of time for completion of the SSCS BRS considers it appropriate to defer to 2023 to complete the survey in one go.
29/06/2022	CLC	email	Sacred site clearance by CLC	CLC advise that it is only possible now to undertake a sacred site survey across EP107 due to pastoralist starting cattle mustering

14/09/2022	CLC	email	on country meetings	issue letter to CLC re BRS planned on country meetings with indigenous stakeholders and TO's
28/09/2022	CLC	email	on country meeting	CLC acknowledge receipt of planned on country meeting and terms of deed of exploration
6/10/2022	CLC	email	on country meeting	Kemara emailed CLC to advise of on country meeting scheduled for Tuesday 18 Oct. at Santa Teresa,
1/12/2022	CLC	email	exploration agreement obligations	new regional mining officer advising of exploration agreement obligations
16/12/2022	CLC	email	exploration agreement obligations	issue response to CLC letter on exploration agreement obligations
25/01/2023	CLC	email	exploration agreement obligations	CLC issued response letter to BRS re CLC not recognising authority of BRS to conduct indigenous stakeholder meetings and informing that a SSCS would be conducted in early 2023. CLC indicate their failure to complete work prior is due to pastoralist. Work to commence March 2023.
13/03/2023	CLC	email	exploration agreement obligations	response to CLC letter re intent to conduct sacred site survey and indigenous consultation
20/03/2023	CLC	email	Sacred site clearance	issue signed off cost estimate to CLC
21/03/2023	CLC	phone	sacred site clearance	phone meeting - re timing of planned field work
22/03/2023	CLC	phone & email	sacred site clearance	request copies of AAPA AC and digital data
23/03/2023	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	request clarification of work sites to AAPA approvals
24/03/2023	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	clarify planned rill site location EP93-04
2/05/2023	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	request update from CLC of status of sacred site clearance
9/05/2023	CLC	email	sacred site clearance	request update from CLC of status of sacred site clearance
19/5/2023	**CLC**	**email**	**sacred site clearance**	**CLC advise SSCS to be issued within two weeks**
23/5/2023	CLC	email	fire management	request info on fire management plans
29/5/2023	CLC	email	fire management	request info on fire management plans
22/6/2023	CLC	Email	Sacred site clearance	CLC issue SSCC no. 2021-143
Summary Pastoralist consultation				
5/04/2019	Costello Holdings	phone	contact pastoralist re proposed work program	unable to contact
21/05/2021	Costello Holdings	email	land access Contact	reach out to contact

27/07/2021	Costello Holdings	email	negotiate land access agreement	email requesting call to discuss land access agreement
2/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email / phone	negotiate land access agreement	phone call and follow up email requesting call to discuss land access agreement
6/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email/	land access agreement	phone call to discuss LAA, issue draft LAA and work program document for review
17/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email	provide F15 and draft LAA for negotiation of access	provide land access documentation
17/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email	provide F15 and draft LAA for negotiation of access	provide land access documentation
24/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email	provide second copy of work program and draft LAA	provide second copy of work program and draft LAA
24/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email	provide updated copy of F15	provide updated copy of F15
26/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email	land access and F15	reissue work program, LAA draft and F15 at request of DITT
27/08/2021	Costello Holdings	email	Land access	Andado acknowledge receipt of draft land access agreement
3/02/2022	Costello Holdings	phone	land access	rang to talk about call to arbitration
4/02/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	provide further information on the draft land access agreement. Summaries work program and discuss items around access and rehab.
11/02/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	follow up on email send 4/2/22 with copy of draft LAA and work program requesting feedback
16/02/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	Pastoralist acknowledge receipt of email sent 4/2/22 following phone call on 3/2/22 pastoralist advised they forward email to lawyer. No other comments provided
1/03/2022	Costello Holdings	email	environmental land access	Pastoralist enquiring when environmental survey may be commenced
1/03/2022	Costello Holdings	email	environmental land access	respond to enquiry on EMP start
1/03/2022	Costello Holdings	email	environmental land access	acknowledge email of 1/3/22
4/03/2022	Costello Holdings	email	environmental land access	advise of timing start date for environmental review
4/03/2022	Costello Holdings	email	environmental land access	acknowledge receipt of info re timing of EMP study
3/04/2022	Costello Holdings	email	work program	Pastoralist request map of work area overlaid to watering points.
4/04/2022	Costello Holdings	email	work program	acknowledge request..
7/04/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP survey	issue requested water bore and work program map with request for permission to drive over country to do

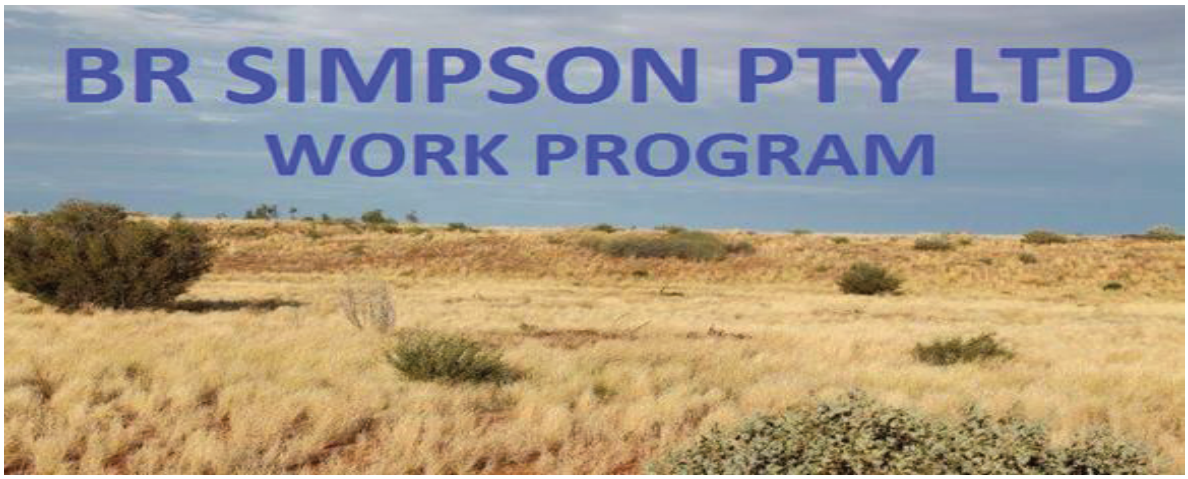
				the work
12/04/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP survey	follow up to email sent 7/4/2022 re request for permission to conduct EMP survey and drive over country
12/04/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP survey	pastoralist provide approval to conduct EMP subject to not mustering area at the time
26/04/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP survey	issue F52 notice of intent to enter for preliminary activity EMP survey
26/04/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP survey	pastoralist queried the amount of forms and all related to EMP study
6/05/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP survey	advise pastoralist of CLC Ranger vehicle regos and no. of rangers attending survey
9/05/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP survey	Enviro consultant emailed to inform that he had spoken with pastoralist F2F on Friday 6th re the planned EMP survey and that pastoralist are comfortable with the arrangements and indicated ok with the planned work.
12/05/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	send email re thanks for attending mediation negotiation and comments re concerns
16/05/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	acknowledge email and thanks for understanding of concerns
16/05/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	notice of new draft LAA issued with changes as discussed. Request parties discussion of outstanding matters. No response to request.
27/05/2022	Costello Holdings	email	environmental baseline survey	follow-up email of the 16/5/22 with info on completion of the EMP survey and request for comments and feedback.
1/06/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	received acknowledgement of receipt of request for feedback on LAA.
1/06/2022	Costello Holdings	email	land access	responded with acknowledgement of communication and advised of status of baseline studies.
22/07/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP data	sent enviro data spreadsheet to pastoralist with request for their input into the development of management plans for fauna, flora, weed, dust, erosion and bush fire management.
22/07/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP data	Pastoralist acknowledged receipt of information and that they would map the data and respond as appropriate. No objection or other response to EMP data received.
23/07/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP data	drafted points into google and sent google image of locations to pastoralist Holdings.
25/07/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP data	Pastoralist acknowledged receipt of google image map and noted it is of benefit to them. No objection to data

				or other response provided.
1/09/2022	Costello Holdings	email	EMP	update pastoralist on progress to completion of EMP. Request input to management plans. No input to plans from pastoralist provided. No objections raised to environmental data given.
3/02/2023	Panachek	Email	Land access Andado	email to Panachek maps of work program and details on water bore locations, environmental survey data
9/5/2023	Panachek	Email	Land access agreement	Issue copy of final version of LAA
12/5/2023	Panachek/ Costello Holdings	email	land access agreement	follow up to ensure receipt of final LAA doc version and ask if any remaining questions on document
19/5/2023	Costello Holdings	email	fire management	request info on Andado fire management plans
25/5/2023	Costello Holdings	phone	fire management	phone discussion re bushfire management to align plans between station and BRS. Andado confirm they do not have formal bushfire management plan. Request BRS contact station for support if required.
30/5/2023	Panachek/ Costello Holdings	Email	Land access agreement	Panachek Costello confirm LAA has been signed and all terms agreed.
11/07/2023	Costello Holdings	Email	Camp location	Notify of change of proposed camp location. provide map of new site.
Summary of Crown Land Estate stakeholder communications				
24/05/2022	Crown land estate	email & phone	land access crown land	spoke with lands office re access, email to AM and land office requesting info on access to crown land
31/05/2022	Crown land estate	email & phone	land access crown land	contact Alice springs for follow up. No personnel in the office. Contact office Darwin. No personnel available. issue email for follow up and call back.
2/06/2022	Crown land estate	email	land access	Crown Land NT confirm no access agreement required for access to crown land for exploration. Grant of permit is the approval to access. Confirmation email provided.
Summary of Mineral license holder communications				
7/03/2023	Norman Mcleary	phone & email	stakeholder consultation	phone discussion re proposed work program and issue relevant info on work and impacts
9/3/2023	Norman Mcleary	email	stakeholder consultation	follow up discussion on proposed work and verbal approval to proceed
7/03/2023	Pedirka basin Pty ltd	phone & email	stakeholder consultation	follow up phone call and emails re stakeholder consultation. Issue data relevant.
8/03/2023	Pedirka basin Pty ltd	email	stakeholder consultation	Pedirka basin approve access. No current work planned for cumulative impact to EMP

9/3/2023	Pedirka basin Pty ltd	email	stakeholder consultation	Pedikra confirm no work planned for ELs
7/03/2023	Tri-Star	phone & email	stakeholder consultation	phone discussion re proposed work program and issue relevant info on work and impacts
7/03/2023	Tri-Star	phone & email	stakeholder consultation	Verbal advice no planned works current for cumulative impact to EMP and email received confirming access through MA
Summary of other parties consulted communications				
10/5/2023	Peak Helium/Core uranium	Phone & email	consultation	Discuss BRS and peak/core work program and review aspects of cumulative environmental impacts
10/5/2023	Peak Helium/Core uranium	Email	Consultation	Peak/Core confirm no work programs and no conflict
9/5/2023	EccossAus	Phone & email	Consultation	Review mutual plans for exploration and potential for conflict and cumulative impact
9/5/2023	EccossAus	Email	Consultation	EcossAus confirm no exploration, no conflict.
9/05/2023	Merlin Energy	Phone & email	Consultation	Review exploration activities for conflict and cumulative impact.
12/05/2023	Merlin Energy	Email	Consultation	confirm no exploration activity, no impact of BRS plans and no cumulative issues
29/6/2023	Santos QNT	Phone & email	Consultation	Contact to consult on proposed work program and consider cumulative environmental impact. No response
30/6/2023	Merlin Energy/ Central petroleum	Phone & email	Request for information	Request for contact details within Santos QNT for consultation
30/6/2023	Santos QNT	Email	Consultation	Contact to consult on proposed work program and consider cumulative environmental impact. No response
3/7/2023	Santos QNT	phone	Consultation	Contact to consult on proposed work program and consider cumulative environmental impact. No response
4/7/2023	Santos QNT	phone	Consultation	Contact to consult on proposed work program and consider cumulative environmental impact. No response
12/07/2023	Santos QNT	Email	Consultation	Contact to consult on proposed work program and consider cumulative environmental impact. No response
14/07/2023	Santos QNT	Email	Consultation	Contact to consult on proposed work program and consider cumulative environmental impact. No response
28/7/2023	Santos QNT	Phone & email	Consultation	Lead Amadeus New Ventures Santos confirms no conflict with any works within EP105 and no environmental cumulative impact potential.

5 On country meeting information pack

This on country information pack has been provided to the pastoralist stakeholder, the [redacted] Council on behalf of the Pmere Ulperre Aboriginal Land Trust, and [redacted] for explanation of proposed works within the respective land and or permits and license areas. Other stakeholders are experienced in this form of exploration and understand the potential for impacts of such works.
The pastoralist is well familiar with this proposed exploration activity as there are a number of mineral EL's and MA's as well as petroleum EP's covering the pastoral station(s) held by this stakeholder. Many of these MA, ELs and EPs have been subject to mineral and petroleum exploration since the 1960's.



The work program

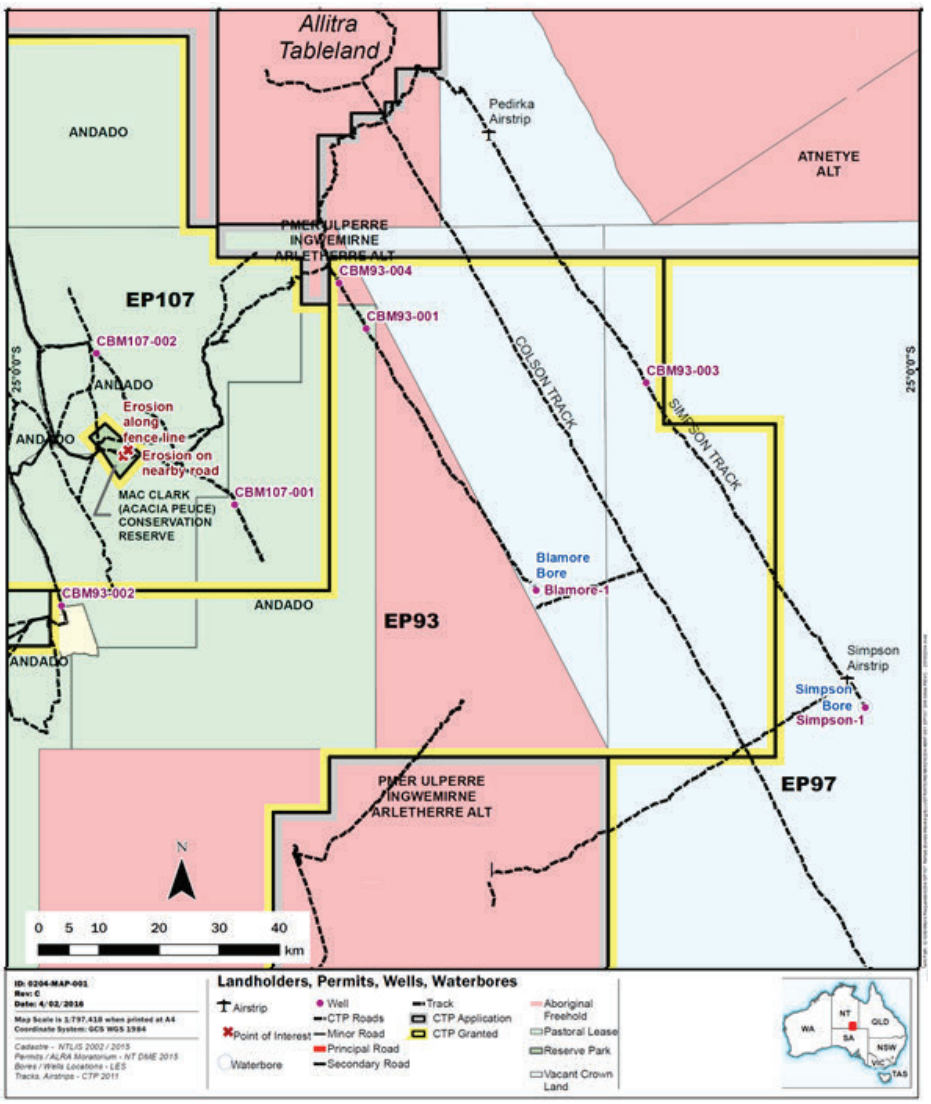
BR Simpson intends to undertake exploration within the permit areas of EP93, EP97 and EP107. These permits cover part of the Old An ion, the PMER [redacted] al Land Trust, and some commonwealth land. This area has previously been partly by [redacted] explored [redacted] troleum and other companies since the 1950s.

The initial work to be done is to acquire approximately 660km of 2D seismic and drill up to 5 vertical wells. This work is to study the areas not previously explored and to look for unconventional gas to make hydrogen gas, and to find areas to store carbon dioxide.

The seismic will use wireless geophones. This will reduce the environmental impact of the work program. The drilling will be vertical slim holes to about 2400m deep. When finished drilling and testing the wells will be cemented and rehabilitated.

The company has sacred site clearance from the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority for the location of the work area. Permission was obtained from the CLC early in 2022 (last year) for the company to do an environmental and heritage survey over the work area. This survey of the work area was done by independent ecologists and archaeologist looking for sites of heritage and cultural significance while studying the environment. Traditional owners helped in this work and accompanied the archaeologists.

Where sites of cultural and historical significance may have been found these have been marked on maps as 'no go' zones and no work will be conducted in or around these areas. This heritage and environmental work was helped by the some of the [redacted] regional Rangers and Traditional Owners of the land.



Location of the exploration permit area

The first part of the work planned by the company will do is to acquire 2D seismic. Once the seismic is complete the second stage will be the drilling of slim line vertical holes to obtain rock cores and samples. The drill holes will be about 8" diameter and may be as deep as 2400m. There is no fracking in these holes.

All drill holes when completed will be lined with steel pipe casing and sealed with cement to prevent movement of water between aquifers and protect the water.

Environmental Management

Using independent ecologists and archaeologists BR Simpson has undertaken an extensive study of the environment of the work area including the wat er of the area, the soils, the vegetation and the wildlife. The environmental work was done by Low Environmental from Alice Springs. [redacted] and his team studied the area to learn what plants and animals are in the area, and how they may be affected by the work. The study also looked at th e soil types to develop plans on how to minimise the possibility of erosion and what risk there ma y be to cause bush fires and possibly damage water ways. Other studies were conducted to learn about the water in the area. Th is included learning about the water in all the known bores across the ar ea, the quality of the water, how deep the water is, and if the water will be affected by the planned work.

From these studies the company, the archaeologist, and the ecologists developed management plans to protect the plants, animals, soils and water in the environment. These plans help to make sure the work program will not have a significant impact on the plants, animals, soils, water or landscape.

The study shows that the plants and animals of the area are those common species throughout the Simpson Desert. The exception is the Acacia Peuce (Mac Clarke) Reserve which has *Acacia Pickardii*. No work will be conducted in the reserve.

Prior to any work starting the company has developed an extensive environmental management plan. This plan must be approved by the regulatory authority of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) before work is able to start.

The plan details that:

- All access routes and seismic lines should follow existing tracks where possible to minimise unnecessary clearing of vegetation. If diversions are needed around problem areas, these should link back to the track as soon as possible. Vehicles must stay on the tracks at all times.
- No windrow development on the edge of tracks will be allowed as they may block water flow and create erosion problems.
- Traffic will be kept to a minimum and speed controls will be in place for safety and to reduce dust
- Keeping top soil on the line will also encourage better plant regrowth, particularly if root stocks are left intact.
- Erosion control features such as spur drains on sloping terrain should be used and existing erosion on the tracks will be repaired.
- Where extensive flat ground exists rolling will be done rather than grading to minimise removal of top soil and root stock will be kept to speed up rehabilitation.

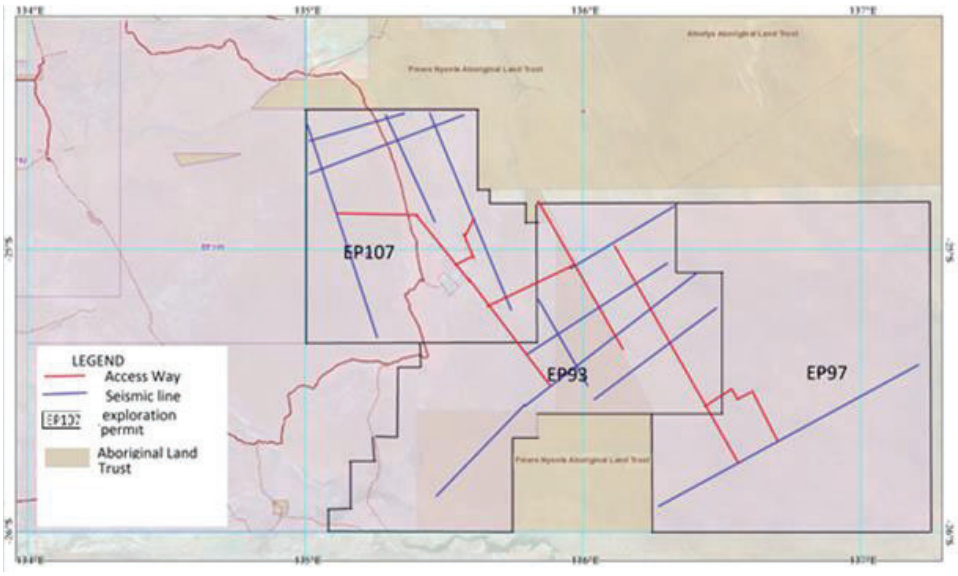
Seismic

BR Simpson plans to acquire up to 660 kilometres of 2D seismic across the area. The purpose is to develop a more accurate 3D model of the area. The seismic survey is expected to take about 67 days. This includes time to prepare the lines, survey the lines and do the rehabilitation.

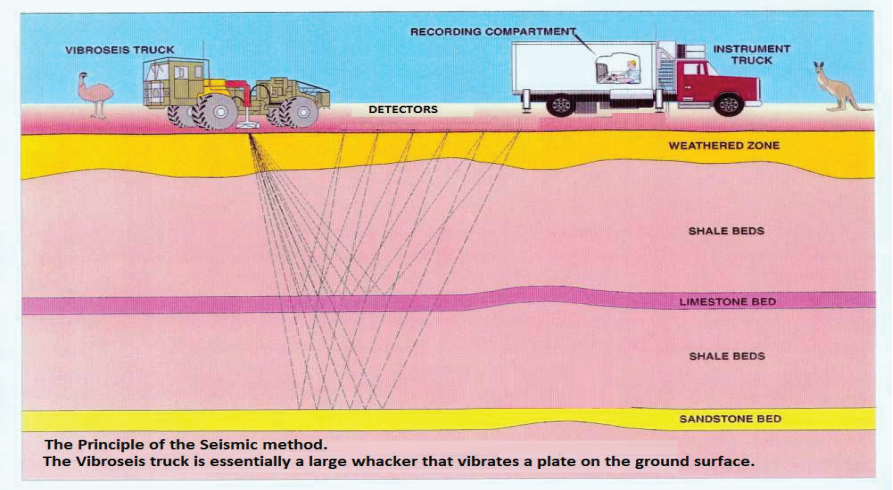
Seismic lines can impact a width of 4m. The lines are laid out so as to avoid sensitive cultural and environmental sites, significant habitat, and features such as buildings, dams, water bores and known Aboriginal heritage sites. The safety of personnel and environment is always of main importance. Due to the size of the area and to reduce the amount of vehicle traffic one or two camps for the seismic personnel will be used in each EP work area.

To acquire the seismic BR Simpson will use the AAPA maps of the route to avoid any areas of sacred sites or sites of cultural significance. Wherever possible existing roads and cattle station access ways will be used. Where new lines are made there will be minimal slashing of grass and vegetation enough to allow for safe travel. Root stock of grass and shrubs will be left to regrow. It is expected that line preparation will be restricted to mowing of grasses. As the seismic does not use cables no larger trees or shrubs need to be removed.

The seismic will use wireless geophones. This will reduce the environmental impact of the work program.



Location of planned seismic work areas.



The Principle of the Seismic method.
The Vibroseis truck is essentially a large whacker that vibrates a plate on the ground surface.

Drilling

Image Silver city drilling: www.silvercitydrilling.com.au

A drill rig may need 30-40 semi-trailer loads to move the rig and camp to the drill site, with another 10-20 loads needed to deliver supplies, operator equipment, well casing and cement. During drilling, a water truck may be required to cart water from a water source to the drill site. Other vehicle movements include four-wheel drive vehicles for people and supply runs by a truck.

Drilling operations require a flat and stable work area for the drill rig. The drill site must be large enough to allow for the placement of the drill rig and the equipment and the work camp. This is

often about 300m x 250m. If this size area is not available the drill rig and the camp site may be moved apart a small distance. In which case the rig will need about 200m x 200m and the camp site about the same. The size and layout of the drill pad may vary depending on several factors such as the size and type of drill rig, and the surrounding environment.

The drill site also needs area for a flare pit and for a tank for water for well control and testing operations. These may be as above-ground tanks for the storage of clean water (ponds will be lined with a poly liner). The camp will have a mobile wastewater treatment system for the disposal of waste water and access ways will be marked with clear entry and exit points for vehicles. The drill pad will be fenced to keep animals out for security.

The planned drilling operations are to:

- Drill up to five wells to a total depth of about 2400m
- The wells will be drilled on air/mist if possible. If drilling muds are used these will be water-based
- side-wall coring may be used to obtain rock samples
- Drill stem testing may be used to test rock pressures and production from any potential hydrocarbon producing formation(s). Any gas found will be flared into the flare pit.
- any small quantities of formation water produced will be disposed of in the drilling sump and allowed to evaporate; and
- The well will be open-hole wire line logged to evaluate the rock formations.
- Then the wells will be cement plugged and rehabilitated.

Typical drilling pad layout. Image Santos 2003.

Water management

BR Simpson understands the importance of water. Our water management plans assess and minimize environmental risk to water. The work proposed offers no anticipated significant risk to the water of the area. The volume of water planned to be used is less than that needed for mining and farming.

It is expected the work will need about 0.5ML of water to support the seismic line construction and seismic acquisition. The plan is to draw this water from three bores across the area. The Bravo Bore,

the Blamore Bore and the Simpson Bore. Each of these bores is currently suspended and will need to be reopened and fitted up to provide the water. The water will also need to be quality tested.

If the any of the bores are not suitable for drinking water, drinking water will be purchased in Alice Springs and trucked down for use by the camp.

Image Senex 2015.

Water for drilling if needed will also be drawn from one of three bores. Blamore Bore, Bravo Bore or the Simpson Bore. Each of these bores was drilled for exploration and is currently capped and not in use.

Of the 35 registered bores in EP107 only 4 bores appear to be used. These 4 bores are used mainly for stock watering. Five (5) of these bores were drilled by NT Government as part of a water survey monitoring program and 2 bores were drilled to supply water for road maintenance.

The Water in the EP107 Bores [redacted] comes from sandstone, clay, or a mixture of sandstone and clay. The depth to the water across all these bores is between 60 to 360m. The average water level in the bores is 34m with an average yield of 5.5L/s.

In EP93 there are 9 bores. Only 3 bores are used. Of these 3 bores, two are fitted and 1 has a windmill. The Simpson Bore is the only bore in EP97. It was drilled for exploration and the bore is capped and not currently in use.

Water in all the bores is generally not fit for people to drink and the water in a lot of the bores is also not suitable for livestock use.

Rehabilitation

Seismic rehabilitation will be conducted progressively as the seismic crew moves through the area. The 660 km of seismic line will cover roughly 264 to 330 ha (2.64 to 3.3km sq.) of land. This equals roughly 0.0001% of the exploration area.

All disturbed land will be reinstated to as close to its original condition as possible (including landform and surface drainage/hydrology). These areas will have the natural vegetation and ground condition re-established so that the seismic lines and access ways are restored to the same as the surrounding area.

Following completion of drilling rehabilitation will be done to ensure that no crossflow of water can result in environmental harm to aquifer systems. The wells will be plugged to isolate all hydrocarbon formations and plugs set across aquifers to prevent cross flow movement of water. A plug is set at the surface prior to cutting off the surface casing; and a decommission plaque with the name of the

well is installed. The drill pad is then cleaned up and reinstated to as close as original condition as possible.

Campsites will be cleaned up to remove all waste, and any additional water from ponds will be disposed of into a mud sump and any pond liners removed and disposed of. The mud sump will remain fenced until the contents have dried sufficiently to allow the sump to be backfilled without pushing fluids to the natural soil surface. In some circumstances (e.g. where there is a risk of flooding) the sump contents may be pumped out and removed off-site for disposal.

Complete site, access track, any pits and associated infrastructure restoration will be undertaken. An access track may be retained to access a water bore at the site and to monitor the rehab. The site will be reshaped to the natural ground contour as near as practical and stockpiled topsoil and cleared vegetation (where available) respread to promote natural rehabilitation processes.

In some circumstances (e.g. high clay content soils on floodplains or interdune swales), ripping of the site surface may be inappropriate and cause unnecessary soil disturbance. Natural rehabilitation processes may progress more efficiently if the site is instead lightly shaped and soil blended to match the surrounding terrain. Ripping will not be undertaken on unsuitable soils such as gibber pavement. The area will be monitored for successful rehabilitation and management of any possible introduced weeds.

When the NT Government work approvals come through BR Simpson will also clean up the two cemented and suspended wells CBM93-01 and CBM93-04 drilled by a previous explorer and clean up the site where the wells were drilled.

Image: Colson track

BR SIMPSON PTY LTD

ABN: 47 614 132 624

121 GREEN STREET

CREMORNE VIC. 3121

PH.: 03 8582 0803

Appendix O
BR SIMPSON
EPBC Report

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 28-Jun-2022

Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	None
Listed Threatened Species:	17
Listed Migratory Species:	9

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	13
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	4
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	1
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Listed Threatened Species		[Resource Information]
Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act. Number is the current name ID.		
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
BIRD		
Amytornis modestus Thick-billed Grasswren [84121]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Pedionomus torquatus Plains-wanderer [906]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pezoporus occidentalis Night Parrot [59350]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Polytelis alexandrae Princess Parrot, Alexandra's Parrot [758]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
MAMMAL		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Macrotis lagotis		
Greater Bilby [282]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Notomys fuscus		
Dusky Hopping-mouse, Wilkiniti [125]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Pseudomys australis		
Plains Rat, Palyoora, Plains Mouse [108]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
PLANT		
Acacia peuce		
Waddy, Waddi, Waddy-wood, Birdsville Wattle [8301]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Acacia pickardii		
Birds Nest Wattle [17259]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Eleocharis papillosa		
Dwarf Desert Spike-rush [2519]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Frankenia plicata		
[4225]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
REPTILE		
Liopholis kintorei		
Great Desert Skink, Tjakura, Warrarna, Mulyamiji [83160]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Liopholis slateri slateri		
Slater's Skink, Floodplain Skink [83163]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Migratory Marine Birds		
Apus pacificus		
Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area
Migratory Terrestrial Species		

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Migratory Wetlands Species		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area
Calidris acuminata		
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea		
Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris melanotos		
Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Charadrius veredus		
Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Glareola maldivarum		
Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species		[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Bird		
Actitis hypoleucos		
Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]		Species or species habitat may occur within area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area
Charadrius veredus Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotterel [882]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Glareola maldivarum Oriental Pratincole [840]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text
Motacilla cinerea		
Grey Wagtail [642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Motacilla flava		
Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato)		
Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves		[Resource Information]
Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State
Mac Clark (Acacia peuce)	Conservation Reserve	NT
Munga-Thirri--Simpson Desert	Conservation Park	SA
Munga-Thirri--Simpson Desert	Regional Reserve	SA
Witjira	National Park	SA

EPBC Act Referrals			[Resource Information]
Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status
Not controlled action			
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed

Bioregional Assessments		
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website
Pedirka	Lake Eyre Basin	BA website

Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data are available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact Us page.

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