Government of South Australia
Department for Energy and Mining

15 October 2024

Mr. Peter Edwards
Exploration Manager
Lincoln Minerals Limited
Space Lab Building Lot Fourteen, 4 Frome Road
ADELAIDE, SA
5000

Peter.Edwards@lincolnminerals.com.au

Dear Mr. Edwards

Approval Notification - Exploration Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (EPEPR2024-025) EL 5942

The program for EL 5942, final version submitted on 7 October 2024 to conduct 10 RC/AC drill holes to a maximum depth of 150 m at the Jungle Dam Uranium Project situated approximately 37km northeast of Kimba, has been approved in accordance with Section 70B(5) of the *Mining Act, 1971 (the Act)*.

You are reminded that:

1. You must at all times implement and comply with the approved EPEPR.
2. The approved EPEPR will be made publicly available on the Mining Register.
3. Exploration operations on “native title land” (as defined in the *Native Title (South Australia) Act, 1994)* must be conducted in accordance with Part 9B of the Act.
4. In accordance with Section 70C of the Act, the licensee must review the EPEPR on request of the Minister’s Delegate within a time specified in the request and submit the revised EPEPR for approval.
5. As the operator for the approved EPEPR you must take all reasonable and practical measures to avoid undue damage to the environment and meet all the approved outcomes (when measured against the approved criteria) listed within the EPEPR.
6. In accordance with regulation 78 of the *Mining Regulations 2020* and Terms of Reference 012 (TOR 012), the licensee must submit an Exploration Compliance Report to the Mineral Exploration Branch each year, within 60 days after the anniversary of the date the licence was granted, and 60 days after the expiry or surrender of the EL, or in accordance with joint reporting requirements agreed to with the Minister.
7. In accordance with regulation 16(4) of the Mining Regulations 2020, drillhole and geological samples must be kept in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department for the term of the relevant tenement and for 7 years after the expiry, surrender, cancellation or forfeiture of the tenement to which the sample relates. Furthermore, samples must be retained by the tenement holder, or provided to the Director, in accordance with those guidelines (unless the Minister has authorised, on application by the tenement holder in a manner and form set out in the guidelines, the destruction or disposal of the samples).
8. The EPEPR is approved for a period of twelve months from the date of this letter.

This approval does not constitute endorsement of the systems that you have in place to manage your exploration operations in compliance with the Act and licence conditions. In granting the approval, the EPEPR and your capacity to undertake the proposed activities have been considered. However, responsibility for compliance with the Act and the licence conditions, remains at all times with the licensee.

This approval relates only to the requirements of the Act. Other legislation relevant to this application includes the *South Australian Work Health and Safety Act, 2012* and Regulations. For example, Chapter 10 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulations, 2012 (SA)* introduced new requirements for mine operators in South Australia. The new requirements include a notification for mining operations and the establishment of a Safety Management System. For further information on your responsibilities, including a guide to Chapter 10 and the Mine Operator Notification Form, contact SafeWork SA on 08 8303 0255 or via its website at www.safework.sa.gov.au.

The proposed program may be subject to the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Mineral exploration industry-specific information is contained in an appendix in the EPBC Matters of National Environmental Significance – Significant impact guidelines 1.1. This document is available on the Australian Government's Department for Agriculture, Water and the Environment website at http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/significant-impact-guidelines-11-matters-national-environmental-significance. For further information, contact the Department for Agriculture, Water and the Environment, or visit its website at www.environment.gov.au/.

Proposed changes to exploration operations stated in the approved EPEPR may require a EPEPR review to be submitted for assessment. Where a EPEPR review is required, implementation of the operational changes can only occur after the revised EPEPR is approved. Further information on when an EPEPR review is required can be found in Departmental guideline *MG22 Conducting mineral exploration.*

If you require any further information, please contact Cobus Martins on 0437252134 or Shelley Rasmussen 0409 797 670 or email DEM.exploration@sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Simon Constable
GENERAL MANAGER MINERAL EXPLORATION
REGULATION & COMPLIANCE
In accordance with delegated
Ministerial powers and functions

The Department's Regulatory Guidelines, Ministerial Determinations and Information Sheets are available at: http://energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/knowledge_centre

APPLICATION Mining Act 1971 and Mining Regulations 2020

EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION (PEPR)

Government of South Australia
Department for Energy and Mining

USE THIS TEMPLATE TO: Apply to conduct mineral exploration operations not covered by the Generic PEPR (Adopted Program) for a 12 month period of time on one or more exploration licences (ELs), retention leases (RLs) or mineral claims (MCs) in South Australia.

Refer to the Exploration PEPR Terms of Reference and Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 when completing this application. Further information on exploration requirements in South Australia is available on the Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) Minerals website www.energymining.sa.gov.au .

SECTION A – GENERAL DETAILS

Operational approval period	**12-month approval period, with an additional 3 months to complete all rehabilitation**			
Tenement details	EL 5942			
Tenement holder(s) (for each tenement)	Lincoln Minerals Limited			
Operating company	Lincoln Minerals Limited Space_Lab Building Lot Fourteen, 4 Frome Road, Adelaide, SA 5000			
Agency agreement (if applicable)	N/A			
PEPR prepared by	Peter Edwards Lincoln Minerals Limited Exploration Manager Peter.Edwards@lincolnminerals.com.au			
Project supervisor/contact person(s)	Peter Edwards BSc (Hons) – Exploration Manager, Lincoln Minerals Limited Peter has over 20 years exploration experience and has worked in multiple jurisdictions. He has extensive experience in managing multi scale projects and associated contractors/consultants in both remote and environmentally sensitive areas. Peter will be project manager during the exploration program and responsible for compliance reporting requirements.			
Project/prospect name	Jungle Dam Uranium Project			
Location details	Jungle Dam, approximately 37km northeast of Kimba, located on the Uno Pastoral Station. 1:250 000 Map Sheet – Port Augusta (SI5304) 1:50 000 Map Sheet – Botenella (62323)			
Project description, commodity type and mineralisation model	The project area is a greenfields uranium prospect. Uranium mineralization was initially identified through AC (air-core) drilling undertaken by Lincoln Minerals in 2007. The primary goal of the proposed drilling program is to further delineate the extent of uranium mineralization and gather detailed data concerning elevated paleo channel related Uranium values. While the original focus was on vein-style mineralization, recent uranium discoveries in the region, combined with a thorough review of geophysical and geochemical data released by the state, have led to a significant update in our exploration model. We are now evaluating the potential for sedimentary-hosted uranium deposits within the area. A program of 10 holes will target gravity lows where historical data has intersected anomalous Uranium and which have been interpreted to represent paleochannels.			
Proposed project schedule	Start date	15/11/2024	End date	14/11/2025

DECLARATION

I, the tenement holder, declare under regulation 84 of the Mining Regulations 2020, that I have taken reasonable steps to review the information in this PEPR/revised PEPR to ensure its accuracy.

Name	Peter Edwards	Signature (digital allowed)	
Position	Exploration Manager	Date	15/07/2024

Copy and paste the above table if there is more than 1 tenement holder.

Note: An authorised representative from each tenement holder must sign the declaration (eg in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001).

SECTION B – PROGRAM PREPARATION AND ACCESS TO LAND

Work undertaken in preparing the proposal

Summarise the research and fieldwork undertaken in preparing the proposal including:

- desktop reviews of existing information
- field visits for reconnaissance
- contractor consultation (i.e. equipment scale, type)
- other information used when planning the proposed program.

Ongoing review of geological, geophysical and previous exploration data has revealed that high Uranium correlates to gravity lows, interpreted to be paleochannels. An oxidised zone above the contact with reduced weathered Graphitic an pyritic Gneisses seems to contain elevated Uranium values based on previous geological data. However some holes containing this zone were not assayed due to an unknown reason. Rather than vein uranium deposits as previously thought, it appears the elevated uranium values are paleo related.

LML will utilise Bullion Drilling Company's aircore drill rig as they have successfully completed most of the previous drilling for Lincoln Minerals in the past. The drill rig is a Hydco RAB / Air core / Slim Line RC Drill Rig with a 600cfm/350psi on-board compressor mounted on MAN all-wheel drive truck which is self-contained and would in this instance be self-sufficient enough to be able to complete the up to 130-metre-deep holes with just the rods and air compressor mounted on the rig. Under normal conditions aircore drilling is usually to blade refusal using an 80mm blade bit, but in instances where the target zone is in ground conditions that are too hard for the blade bit to penetrate, a slim line 80mm aircore hammer can be used. The 80mm slimline aircore hammer is the same diameter as the blade bit which allows the hammer to fit into the same hole without the need for reaming the hole to fit a conventional size RC hammer bit. The drill sites will be on the hanging wall to the mineralised zone within open bushland and farmland where no site clearing will be required. The drill sites will be chosen with careful consideration with regards protected fauna/flora. The driller will be shown the drill sites prior to the commencement of drilling to confirm suitability and access for the aircore rig. The local landholder/lessee farmer will be given priority for site preparation (if required) and rehab work if appropriate and available.

Consultation (r. 64)

Using the table below, provide a summary of the individual or group of similarly affected persons and summarise the results of consultation that has been undertaken on the proposed operation. Types of interested or affected parties include residents, council, government agencies etc (exclude native title groups and defence owned or controlled lands – refer to relevant sections below).

Tenement	Stakeholder	Land tenure	Land use	Date and type of NOE served	Type of exempt land	Date waiver obtained	Date consultation/access agreement and/or permits signed/authorised	Stakeholder concerns raised and how addressed
EL 5942	Angus McTaggart	Pastoral Lease	Grazing	Form 21B 12/06/2024			*12/06/2024*	*No concerns raised when consulted over the phone.*

If any individual or group of similar affected persons were not able to be consulted, what steps were taken to consult with them?

N/A

Provide any additional relevant information.

N/A

SECTION C – DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Include a description of the features of the environment that are expected to be affected by the proposed operations. Each of the elements of the existing environment listed below must be described only to the extent that they may need to be considered in assessing the impacts that the proposed exploration operations are reasonably expected to have on the environment. If the element is not likely to be impacted by the operation, a statement to that effect must be included.

Where the terms and conditions of an RL include environmental outcomes, include any new baseline environmental data relevant to the control strategies or measurement criteria, and where changes to the environment are identified, provide an updated description of the environment to describe the changes.

Proximity to infrastructure and housing

Provide the following information:

- Settlements – indicate the name and distance of the nearest town, and residences within, or near the proposed exploration operations.
- Roads and tracks – indicate existing fence lines, roads and tracks, including those which are to be used in the exploration program.
- Other human infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, commercial or industrial sites, roads, sheds, bores, dams, ruins, pumps, scenic lookouts.
- Railway lines, transmission lines, gas and water pipelines, communication lines – e.g. fibre optic cables etc., if these may be impacted by the exploration operations.

Provide this information on a locality plan/map.

The nearest town to the project area is Kimba which has 1059 residents according to the 2023 Kimba Council eastimate and is approximately 37 Km away from the project area and can bereached by following the main road South from the project area. The next nearest town is Iron Knob with a population of 144 people according to a 2016 Censis. The next closest town is Whyalla which is 86 Km away from the project area and has 21,902 residents. The Uno station buildings are 25 Km from the project area and can be reached from the main road running past the project area from Kimba heading north. Jungle Dam is close to the project area, as close as 300 m at the nearest point. The dam is supplied by a line of bores along the road to Kimba running towards the south. There are a number of 2007 rehabilitated scarified tracks of approximately 8-9km on the project area of which very little regrowth has occurred apart from spinifex.

Lake Gilles Conservation Park lies 6 Km to the east of the project area and 20 km to the north east of Kimba. The lake is saline and dry most of the year.

See (Figure 1)

Land use and tenure

Using the table below, select the land tenure and land use that the proposed exploration activities will occur in. Include additional information where prompted.

Land tenure/type	Applicable
Freehold	☐
Pastoral lease	☒
Perpetual lease	☐
Crown land	☐
Mining reserve	☐
Aboriginal freehold/leasehold land (e.g. Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and Maralinga Tjarutja lands)	☐
Forestry reserve	☐
Marine parks	☐
National parks, conservation parks, conservation reserves, regional reserves* Lake Gilles Conservation Park lies 6 Km from the project area.	☒
Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary	☐
Murray Darling Basin	☐
N/A	
Other*	☐
See (Figure 2)	

Land use	Applicable
Grazing	☒
Cultivated land	☐
Residential	☐
Township	☐
Industrial	☐
Tourism	☐
Conservation	☐
Defence activity	☐
Road reserve	☐
Sites of scientific significance (geological monuments, fossil reserves etc.)	☐
Orchard/vineyard	☐
*Native vegetation heritage agreements	☐
N/A	
*European heritage sites	☐
N/A	
*Other (e.g. historic mining)	
N/A	

* Indicates more information required in field immediately below.

Describe any council policies (or out of council) or development plans that may impact the program area.

N/A

Provide a description of any known plans for future land use changes by other parties.

N/A

Provide any additional relevant information.

N/A

Woomera Prohibited Area (WPA)

Will activities be conducted within the WPA	Yes ☐	No ☒	Do you have a resource exploration permit in place?	Yes ☐	No ☐
In which zone will activities be conducted?					
Does the Exploration Permit allow the operator to conduct exploration operations in the WPA?				Yes ☐	No ☐
What is the expiry date of the resource exploration permit?					
Identify closure periods that may impact on the exploration program.					
<Include text here.>					

Other land owned or controlled by the Commonwealth Department of Defence

Lands in South Australia that are owned or controlled by the Commonwealth Department of Defence, which they manage either as a training or test area, include the Port Wakefield Proof and Experimental Establishment, Murray Bridge Training Area, and Cultana Training Area.

These lands remain to be mineral land under the Mining Act 1971 (SA) and can be accessed for mineral exploration and mining subject to certain restrictions and conditions under the Defence Act 1903 (Cth) and the Defence Regulation 2016 (Cth).

Will operations be conducted within the Port Wakefield Proof and Experimental Establishment, Murray Bridge Training Area, or Cultana Training Area?	Yes ☐	No ☒
<If yes, indicate which area.>		
Do you have a Deed of Access with Defence?	Yes ☐	No ☐
What is the expiry date of the Deed of Access?		
Provide the date the Range Control Officer granted access permission to conduct the proposed exploration operations. Describe the results of consultation and how any concerns raised were addressed.		
<Include text here.>		

Native title

Using the table below, describe how you have complied with the requirements of Part 9B of the Mining Act for each tenement (for further information refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22).

Native title			
Is the proposed area of exploration located on native title land?		Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, no further information in this section required.)	
Are there registered native title party/parties in the area of proposed exploration?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation	If no, an Environment, Resources and Development (ERD) Court determination is required.
Have you negotiated a native title mining agreement?	Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the agreement registered?* Yes ☐ No ☐	E5942 – A native title agreement is currently being sought.
Have you accepted an Indigenous land use agreement (ILUA)?	Yes ☒ No ☐	Is the ILUA registered?* Yes ☒ No ☐	EL5942
Have you obtained ERD Court determination?†	Yes ☐ No ☒	Is the determination registered?* Yes ☐ No ☐	<List the tenements covered by the determination>

* The registration date refers to the date the agreement, determination or ILUA was registered with DEM.

† An ERD Court determination cannot be conjunctive (i.e. cannot apply to subsequent licences).

Provide any additional relevant information.

Lincoln is a party to the Gawler Ranges mineral exploration Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) and can operate under that agreement. However, at the request of Gawler Rangers Aboriginal Corporation (GRAC), Lincoln is discussing an option to replace the ILUA with a more modern form *native title mining agreement* (NTMA), as this is GRAC's expressed preference.

Lincoln accepted an invitation to attend a meeting with the GRAC board on 2 August 2024 to engage with the group and discuss future planning.

Heritage clearances will be conducted (either under the existing ILUA or under an updated NTMA) prior to any operations.

Landform and topography

Describe the topography of the general area affected by the exploration program. Include the susceptibility to erosion and visual attributes (steep or undulating slopes, plains, rocky outcrops, dunes, saltpans, claypans etc.).

The project area is characterized by undulating plains typical of the semi-arid Malle woodland landscape of the Northern Eyre Peninsula, which provide a natural habitat for grazing. Little to no outcrops exist in the project area, and it has been defined as having low Wind Erosional Potential by the Government of South Australia. The elevation varies from 200 to 270m. To the East lies Lake Giles which is dry for most of the year. (Figure 3)

Soil and surface cover

Describe soil types and soil surface cover - e.g. gibber, rocky - in the general area affected by the exploration program. Include details on the susceptibility to compaction, erosion, dust, runoff and any other soil characteristics – e.g. acid sulphate – that may require control strategies to reduce environmental impacts during operations or rehabilitation.

Loamy sand,10-30% stone cover, pebbles ranging from 5-50mm, no outcrops, medium clay. Area defined as having low wind erosion potential by the DEW

Surface water

Will the proposed program interfere with surface water bodies and natural drainage (e.g. drainage lines, creeks, floodplains, wetlands)? If yes, describe the potential interference and surface water bodies and natural drainage on maps. If no, indicate why.	Yes ☐	No ☒
Figure 4 shows that surface water follows the main ground contours which remain relatively flat in the proposed drill area. Positioning of drill holes will be conducted to avoid being near water courses. Drilling will stop if excess water is contacted. Any excess water will be contained around the drill hole and will trigger an immediate halt to drilling. There are no plans to undertake a water affecting activity according to *Landscape South Australia Act 2019.* See Figure 4.		
Is the program area located within water protection areas defined under the *River Murray Act 2003*? If yes, provide the name(s).	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		
Is the program area located within any prescribed watercourses or prescribed surface water areas under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*? If yes, provide the name(s).	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Groundwater

Is groundwater likely to be intersected when conducting the exploration program? If yes, use the table below to describe the expected groundwater (hydrogeological) conditions, and identify groundwater aquifers in the exploration area(s) that may be affected. Indicate the approximate depth of drillholes in each area. Copy and paste a new table for each area where different groundwater conditions are expected. If no, provide evidence or any supporting information demonstrating this.	Yes ☒	No ☐

Inherent and consistently highly weathered unconsolidated and fractured rock sequences led to poor return and water loss. Drillers did not intersect water during the previous drill program, which is clay dominant down to approximately sixty metres, followed by fractured rock sequences. EL5942 lies within the SAAL NRM Region Port Augusta. The Gawler Craton forms the basement outcropping periodically with Gawler range volcanics dominating and followed by the Donngton suite. The Hutchison group is found within EL5942 covering the south west portion of Uno Pastoral Station. There are scattered outcrops of undifferentiated tertiary sequences throughout the Port Augusta region with a generally shallow depth with a median of 6m. The tertiary sequence are typically thin with a median of 4m. Quaternary sequences ranging in thickness from <0.5m to 82m but the median is 4m and are mainly Pleistocene-age alluvial/fluvial sediments and aeolian sediments. Lackustrine/playa sediments are located in the lake beds. (Department for Water | Technical Report DFW 2012/01)

Although intersection of groundwater is unlikely, groundwater could possibly occur at the Project area primarily within fractured and weathered basement rocks. Three major hydro-stratigraphic units (HSUs) are defined as:

- **HSU1: Near-surface geologies** - Quaternary alluvium/colluvium (variably saturated and unconsolidated sediments, typically clayey and less than 2 m thick, and sometimes absent) and Tertiary ferricrete and laterite on the tops of hills (thin consolidated layer that may form a semi-confining to confining unit to underlying aquifers);
- **HSU2: Saprolite (weathered basement)** – Highly weathered basement rock comprising of clay and clay-rich basement rock that may form a semi-confining to confining unit to basement aquifers. The saprolite layer is variable but can be up to 30–60 m thick; and
- **HSU3: Basement** - Fractured metamorphic, crystalline and metasedimentary rocks (schist, gneiss, quartzite and marble), typically more than 300 m thick and variably unconfined (at outcrops) to semi-confined or confined. The basement rocks represent the primary water-bearing unit in the study area, although storage and flow are structurally controlled.

Drill closure procedures for Aquifer types:

Unconfined Aquifer: water remains at level it was cut by drill, not under pressure: this is the normal situation encountered in recent drilling: Backfill with drill cuttings or clean fill and clay. Cap hole 30cm below surface and backfill with low permeable material and soil and mound over the backfilled hole to facilitate water shedding away from drill hole.

Confined Aquifer: water is under pressure below a confining layer of impervious strata which when cut by the drill allows water to rise above the confinement level. Multiple confined layers may be intersected and if water flows to surface it is artesian.
Single confined aquifer: plug hole at base of confinement level to prevent water movement past the confinement layer and plug with cement grout 15m into the confining unit and then back fill with drill cuttings and mound at surface. Shallow holes can be cement grouted from bottom of hole to near surface.

Multiple confined aquifers: separate each aquifer using a cement grout plug then grout 15m below the confining bed to 15m above confining unit and then backfill with drill cuttings and mound at surface. Depending of aquifer pressure and thickness, the plug should extend through the aquifer back into the confining bed above with a total length of 20m of grout minimum.

Artesian Aquifers: Pressured water which flows up the hole and at surface:
Backfill hole to stop flow of water to surface or to other aquifers. Plug using cement grout allowing for shut in pressure which is 1m of grout above top of aquifer for every 7 kpa of head with a minimum of 20m of plug. Remove any casing if possible prior to sealing or securely cap at or below surface as agreed with landholder.

Description of the locality/area where different groundwater conditions may be encountered					
As described above and is evident from visual inspection there are 3 main stratigraphic layers likely to be intersected by drilling. Drilling has found that highly weathered sequences consisting of clay are dominant with a rock band at aproximately 60m followed by clay dominated sequences again that were extremely weathered , unconsolidated quartz rich with evidence of mineral pitting (weathered out of unknown minerals) with inherent and consistently highly weathered unconsolidated fractured rock sequences below approximately 100m. From 114m, a variably weathered gneiss was the dominant lithology. The gneiss visually contained quartz, plagioclase, sericite, amphibole, chlorite and minor pyrite. In other holes, highly weathered marble and calc silicate was intersected at approximately 90m.					
Formation age and/or stratigraphic unit	**Stratigraphic intervals (depth range) (m)**	**Aquifer formation name**	**Aquifer interval/thickness (from–to) (m)**	**Type of aquifer(s) intersected (e.g. unconfined, confined, artesian)**	**Provide aquifer salinity, depth to water level and any other relevant comments**
Gawler Craton, Donington suite, Hutchison Group	50 – 127m	Basement	Unknown	Unconfined Fractured	*Salinity 5000 - >20,000 mg/L (Technical Report | DFW 2012/01, Figure 7.)*

Provide the environmental value of each aquifer present determined according to the current Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy.

In general the water environmental value of the water on the Eyre Peninsular is low and is brackish to saline in quality and is unsuitable for most purposes other than stock watering. Groundwater salinities within the 10-km search radius of the project are highly variable, ranging from <1,000 to >20,000 mg/L (*(Technical Report | DFW 2012/01, Figure 7)*. No clear relationships between salinity, depth of sample, or rock type are evident, although three wells recorded salinities between 440 and 1010 mg/L, two of them in 2003, within the Gawler Range Volcanics cropping out as the Uno Range in the western SAAL NRM Region Port Augusta.

Provide a description of the existence, location and value of all Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) within and immediately surrounding the project area.

The Eurilla EL5942 project area does not fall within any catchment systems and is classed as semi-arid although the nearby Lake Gilles Conservation Park is a saline lake surrounded by low sandy rises, gypsum dunes and isolated stony hills is classed as a moderate to high potential aquatic Groundwater Depenent Ecosystem (GDE) (Figure 9) but is over 4km from the project area over relatively flat ground See Figure 3. The terrestrial GDE (Figure 10) shows low or no potential GDE in the project area.

Is the proposed program located within a prescribed wells area or prescribed water resource area? If yes, provide the name of the area.	Yes ☐	No ☒
There are no prescribed wells areas or water resource areas within the project area.		

Provide any additional information, if required.

N/A

Native vegetation

Will you be working within areas of native vegetation? If yes, provide the following information: • description of the formation and structure of vegetation in the area (e.g. woodland, shrubland, grassland) • list of the dominant species. If no, indicate why you will not be working within areas of native vegetation?	Yes ☒	No ☐

Low laying native shrubland with intermitant native trees including: Sparse and semi arid Mallee woodlands, see Section J – Maps (Figure 5 and Table 1) Flora Species on Uno Sation include:

Dominant Native Species

Balcarra Spear-Grass (Austrostipa nitida)
Narrow Leaf Hop-bush (Dodonaea viscosa ssp. Angustissima)
Tar Bush (Eremophila glabra ssp. Glabra)
Sheep Bush (Geijera linearifolia)
Grey Bindyi (Sclerolaena diacantha)
Leafless Cherry (Exocarpos aphyllus)
Bluebush Daisy (Cratystylis conocephala)
Bladder Saltbush (Atriplex vesicaria)
Rosy Bluebush (Maireana erioclada)
Dryland Purslane (Calandrinia eremaea)
Eremophila interstans ssp. Interstans
Feather Spear Grass (Austrostipa elegantissima)Dominant
Lichen sp.
Oblique – spined Bindyi (Sclerolaena obliquicuspis)

Dominant Introduced Species

Smooth Cats Ear (Hypochaeris glabra)
Wards Weed (Carrichtera annua)
Red Brome (Bromus rubens)
Wall Fescue (Vulpia muralis)
Arabian Grass (Schismus barbatus)
Buffel Grass (Cenchrus ciliaris and Cenchrus pennisetiformis)

Significant habitats and flora

If you are working within areas of native vegetation, use the table below to list any significant habitats and any rare or endangered flora species located or reported to have been in the area that may be impacted by the proposed program. Include known sightings of listed species on a locality plan/map.

Species/habitat	Common name	NPW Act rating*	EPBC Act rating†
Malacocera gracilis	Slender Soft-horns	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Ceratogyne obionoides	Wingwort	Rare	
Elachanthus glaber	Shiny Elachanth	Rare	
Podolepis decipiens		Rare	
Senecio gawlerensis	Gawler Ranges Groundsel	Rare	
Acacia montana	Mallee Wattle	Rare	
Swainsona microcalyx	Wild Violet	Rare	
Goodenia benthamiana	Bentham's Goodenia	Rare	
Commersonia craurophylla	Brittle-leaf Rulingia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Grevillea anethifolia		Rare	
Santalum spicatum	Sandalwood	Vulnerable	
Eremophila interstans ssp. interstans		Rare	

* *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act) conservation status includes extinct, endangered, vulnerable, threatened and rare.

† *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) listings include extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependent.

Weeds and pathogens

Provide information of the extent the area is affected or potentially affected by weeds and pathogens (e.g. phytophthora; buffel grass *Cenchrus ciliaris*).

Thre have been 36 introduced species spotted on Uno station during surveys. Of those introduced species, only three are declared weeds. A low number of Declared Weeds have been spotted on the Uno Pastoral Station with date of last record before 2010. The declared weeds that have been recorded are:

Salvation Jane (Echium plantagineum)

Horehound (Marrubium vulgare)

African Love-grass (Eragrostis curvula)

Buffel Grass (Cenchrus ciliaris and Cenchrus pennisetiformis)

It is unknown if any pathogens exist on Uno Pasoral Station.

Fauna

Describe the native and feral fauna that may be present in the application area, including feral species.

Mammals

Numerous Western Grey Kangaroos (Macropus fuliginosus), Red Kangaroos (Macropus Osphanter Rufus) and Feral Goats (Capra hircus) were recorded in 2018 on Uno Station. Previous surveys of the area recorded Euro (Macropus Osphranter robustus) on the station.

Introduced mammal species included:

- Goat (Feral Goat)
- Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes)
- Horse (Equus caballus)
- Sheep (Ovis aries)

No conservation significant terrestrial mammal species were identified.

Reptiles and amphibians

A Survey in 1985 spotted 2 Crested Dragons (Ctenophorus cristatus)

Birds

377 birds and 79 species were recorded in the formalised on the Uno station. Emu were the most common bird observed across the station area with 24 records during the survey in 2019. Spiny cheeked honey eater (Acanthagenys rufogularis), Singing Honeyeater (Gavicalis virescens), Striated Pardalote (Pardalotus striatus substriatus), Weebill (Smicrornis brevirostris), Rufous Treekeeper (Climacteris rufus) and Jacky Winter (Microeca fascinans) were also spotted in double figures.

Western Grasswren (Amytornis Textilis myall), Restless Flycatcher (Myiagra inquieta) and Scarlet Chested parrot (Neophema splendita) are classed as Rare and Endangered (Figure 6).

Significant fauna

Where possible, using the table below, list any rare or endangered fauna species located or reported to have been in the area that may be impacted by the proposed program. Include known sightings of listed species on a locality plan/map.

Species	Common name	NPW Act rating	EPBC Act rating
Amytornis Textilis myall	Western Grasswren	Vulnerable	*Rare*
Myiagra inquieta	Restless Flycatcher	Rare	*Near Threatened*
Neophema splendita	Scarlet Chested parrot	Rare	*Endangered*

Note: NPW Act conservation status includes extinct, endangered, vulnerable, threatened and rare.
EPBC Act listings include extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependent.

Environmentally sensitive locations

Are there any environmentally sensitive locations within or close to the proposed exploration area (e.g. areas having particular ecological, cultural, scientific, aesthetic or conservation value)? If yes, provide a description of identified environmentally sensitive location(s). Mark these areas on a locality plan to identify any areas of conflict so that access roads or other activities can be planned and located effectively.	Yes ☐	No ☒
The nearest conservation park (Gilles Conservation Park is 6 km east of the project area and there are no native vegetation heritage agreements within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Lincoln staff or contractors will not be accessing the park or using any roads that go through the park area.		
Are you likely to impact on the environmentally sensitive area? If yes, detail the likely effects the proposed program may have.	Yes ☐	No ☒
The nearest environmentally sensitive area is approximately 6 Km away (Lake Gilles Conservation Park) with generally flat lying area between the project area and the conservation park. All drilling will stop if water rises to the surface through the drill collar and the area will be bunded to prevent water from escaping any further thatn the immediate drill collar area.		
Include a statement concerning whether or not an Aboriginal heritage survey has been conducted by the proponent and if so, the results of the survey.		
An Aboriginal heritage survey has not been conducted as yet. Abigail Steed has been engaged by Lincoln Minerals Limited as legal assistance to progress a native title mining agreement for exploration (NTMA). A form 27 will submitted to the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation and all to parties concerned with the formality required. The Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation has invited Lincoln Minierals Limited to a meeting with the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation in Whyalla to present a proposal to negotiate a 9B agreement or an Indigenous Land Use agreement, whichever is preferred. Subsequent to the meeting and negotiation an agreement it is anticipated that an Aboriginal heritage survey will be conducted by the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation.		

SECTION D – DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED EXPLORATION OPERATIONS

Each of the elements listed below must be described only to the extent that they apply to the proposed exploration program.

Equipment and personnel requirements

Using the table below, describe the equipment, size and composition of field crews, and proposed working hours/days required to conduct the proposed program.

Type of personnel	Number	Name of contractor company (if applicable)
Geologists	1	Dr John Parker of Geosurveys Australia Pty Ltd (Geosurveys)
Land access/environmental		
Field assistants/technicians	1	Geosurveys Australia Pty Ltd (Geosurveys)
Drilling crew	3	Bullion Drilling Company
Site preparation and rehabilitation	1	Nonning Pastoral or technician
Other (provide details)		<Include name and contact details here.>

Shifts worked per day	Hours worked per day	Days worked per week
1	10	7

Equipment type	Owner/operator	Description/capacity	Activity/purpose
1 x Hydco Rab / Air core / Slim Line RC Drill rig	Bullion Drilling Company	1 x Hydco Rab / Air core / Slim Line RC Drill rig with a 600cfm/350psi on-board compressor mounted on MAN all-wheel drive truck	Aircore drilling with slimline RC capacity in harder ground to get to target
Support Truck	Bullion Drilling Company	2003 4x4 Hino 1500kg Hiab, 3500L water 2800L diesel	Provide support – water storage and fuel
Light Vehicle's 4WD	LML, Geosurveys, Bullion	Toyota 4wd tray top or equivalent	Transport workers
Support truck	To Be deturmined	Hook Truck with skip	Deliver skip for transport of waste off site.

Provide any additional information, if required.

N/A

Low impact exploration activities

Will low impact exploration operations be conducted that are not covered by the Generic program for environment protection and rehabilitation – low impact mineral exploration in South Australia, (generic PEPR)? If yes, describe each type of low impact operations proposed.	Yes ☐	No ☒
<Include text here.>		

Drilling activities

Will exploration drilling activities be conducted? If yes, fill out the below table	Yes ☒	No ☐

Tenement	Drilling type	Maximum number of drillholes	Maximum drillhole depth (m)	Maximum number of sumps required at each site	Maximum size of sumps (length x depth x width) (m^3)	Average size of each drill pad* (m^2) (no excavation required)	Number of sites requiring pad excavation	Average volume (m^3) of material to be excavated (excluding sumps)
EL5942	RC/AC	10	150	N/A	N/A	200	0	0
TOTAL		**10**	**1500**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**2000m²**	**0**	**0**
		Total number of drillholes (add each row to calculate the total).	Total metres proposed (maximum number of holes x average depth for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total number of sumps (maximum number of sumps x drillsites for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total volume of sumps (maximum size of sumps x number of sumps for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total area of disturbance (number of holes x average size for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).	Total number of pads requiring excavation (add each row to calculate the total).	Total volume of material to be excavated (number of sites requiring excavation x average volume for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).

* The footprint includes all areas of disturbance associated with the drillsite.

Drillsite preparation

If exploration drilling activities are proposed, describe the methods used to prepare sites, including vegetation clearance requirements, site levelling and digging of sumps.

Drill sites have been selected based within an area already disturbed by previous drilling, exploration activities and/or cultivation and access is available through existing farm gates and tracks. Sites are located on the basis of existing access, location, geological information to be gained from drilling and minimising or reducing the environmental risk associated with drilling and landowner impacts. Minor movement of drillholes may be necessary to manoeuvre around vegetation and for drillhole effectiveness.

Drill sites and access routes will be located, flagged and pre-pegged to avoid damaging vegetated areas and listed species, utilising existing farm tracks, and drive cross country with approval/agreement from the landowner on planned flagged routes off farm tracks. No extra track preparation involving earth moving will be required. Rare and vulnerable flora will be clearly identified and “flagged” to ensure these are not impacted by vehicle movements.

Drip trays and/or plastic sheets under the drill rig will be placed over the drill site if and as required and above ground sumps/tanks/ibc pods will be used, thus reducing and minimising ground and soil disturbance.

No vegetation clearing is envisaged, however minor limb pruning may be required for personal safety or to provide enough room for the drill rig access if required. All limbs would be inspected for hollows/nests and not removed if found. No site levelling or digging of sumps will be necessary, as the drill rig will self level with jack legs and utilise above ground sumps/tanks/ibc pods. Under - rig drip trays/plastic sheets will be removed once drilling is completed.

The drilling program will involve drilling each hole, collect drilling samples in individual heavy duty plastic bags to final hole depth, with a plastic 200-300L trough used to contain any potential sample overflow from the splitter and sample bags, and the hole collar temporarily sealed after drilling. The timing of drillhole rehabilitation will occur once the drill program is completed. The heavy duty bulk samples will remain at the drillhole for further sampling and utilised for backfilling the drillhole. Any excess drill cuttings will go back down the hole. All sampling bags will be either recycled or disposed of in a licensed EPA facility.

Drillhole construction and decommissioning

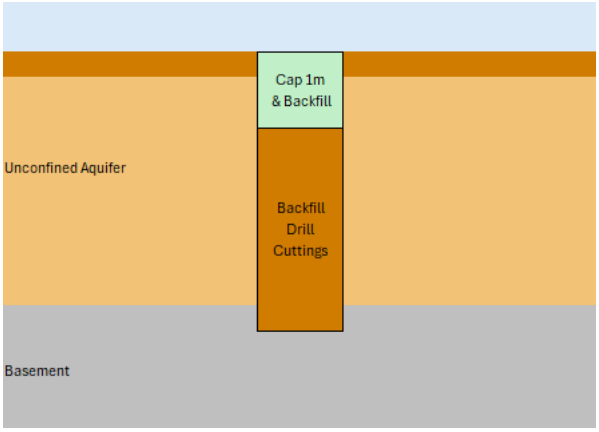
Have the personnel responsible for implementing the proposed program read and understood the Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling?	Yes ☒	No ☐

Describe how drillholes will be constructed, including the casing material to be used, depth of casing, if the casing will be cemented, cementing intervals and the class of driller that will install the casing.

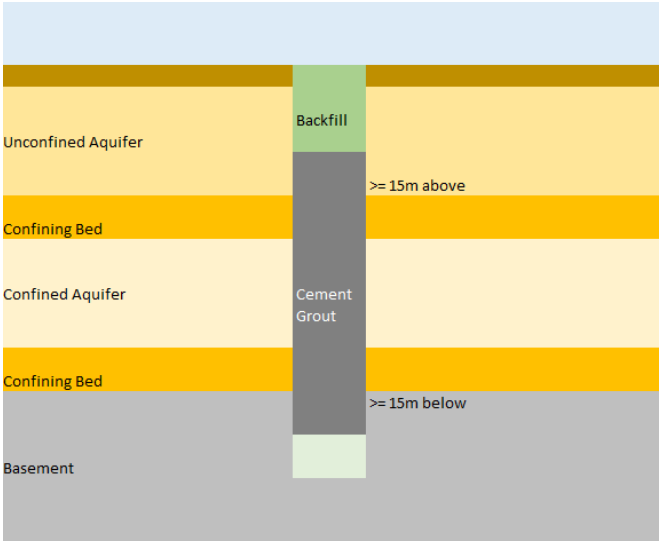
Aircore drill holes widths are 85mm and RC drill holes are 114.3mm in diameter and may only use the drill rigs self-collaring tube for collaring whilst drilling. No casing will be left in the hole.
It is highly unlikely that drilling would encounter Artesian aquifer conditions.

When describing drillhole decommissioning requirements, include the materials to be used, stratigraphic intervals where cement plugs will be placed, if the casing will be removed and when decommissioning will occur after drilling is completed.

As the basement aquifer is an unconfined aquifer, a cement plug is not required. Water remains at level it was cut by drill, not under pressure: Backfill with drill cuttings or clean fill and clay. Cap hole 1 metre below surface (to comply with radiation management guidelines) and backfill with low permeable material and soil and mound over the backfilled hole to facilitate water shedding away from drill hole.



However, due to uncertainty of groundwater below 127m, a confined aquifer could possibly be intersected, in which case a minimum 15m cement grout plug will be set from below (Depending on hole depth) to above the confined aquifer level if groundwater rises to within 5m of surface. Cuttings, clay and soil will be used to fill below and above the cement plug to surface and capped 1 m below surface and backfilled with soil (to comply with radiation management guidelines) and mounded.



Where confined or artesian conditions are expected, include a schematic diagram demonstrating how drillholes will be constructed and decommissioned

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pits

Will costeans/bulk sample disposal pits be required for the proposed program? If yes, fill out the table below.	Yes ☒	No ☐

Tenement	Number of costeans/pits	Size of costean (length x width) (m^2)	Average depth (m)	Volume excavated (m^3)	Total volume excavated (m^3) (number of costeans/pits x volume)	Total area of disturbance* (length x width) (m^2)
EL5942	1	20m²	3	60m³	60m³	20m²
						<Tab to add rows.>
TOTAL	**1**	20m²	**3**	60m³	60m³	20m²
	Total number of costeans/pits (add each row to calculate the total).				Total volume of material to be excavated (add each row to calculate the total)	Total area of disturbance (number of costeans/pits x area of disturbance for each row, then add each row to calculate the total).

*Includes storage of excavated material at the site (e.g. topsoil and subsoil segregation).

Costeans and bulk sample disposal pit preparation

If costeans/bulk sample disposal pits are required, describe site preparation methods, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.

1 pit is required on already previously cleared open ground pad along the edge of 2007 scarified tracks and pads (Figure 7). Topsoil and subsoil will be segregated for later rehabilitation. Liquid waste, including vehicle and equipment wash down water and ground water mixed with cuttings will be disposed of in a pit, allowed to dry, then covered with a minimum of 1m compacted soil.

Sample management

Describe the size of samples collected (including drilling samples and bulk sampling), collection methods, materials used when collecting the sample, sample disposal methods (including removal of sample bags), safety management and any other sample management requirements at the exploration site (e.g. tarps or matting used to contain cuttings). Include requirements for on-site geological sample management (splitting of archive samples, bag farms, core processing and storage).

The drilling program will involve drilling each hole with a plastic sheet underneath the rig and sample overflow trough described below. Drilling samples will be collected in individual heavy duty green plastic bags to final hole depth with a plastic 300-500L trough (Photo 2) used to contain any potential sample overflow from sample bags, install 20-25mm conduit in the completed hole to measure standing water levels the following day, and the hole collar temporarily sealed. Once the standing water level is determined the rehabilitation and backfilling of the drill hole can be undertaken. The timing of drillhole rehabilitation will occur once the drill program is completed. The heavy duty bulk samples will remain at the drillhole for further sampling and utilised for backfilling the drillhole. Any excess drill cuttings or samples will be transferred to bulka bags and utilised for backfilling the drill hole. All sampling bags will be either recycled or disposed in a licensed EPA facility such as BSH waste at 10 Gosse St, Roxby Downs SA 5725, Australia.

Access routes to work areas

Will existing tracks require upgrading and/or maintenance? If yes, detail the work required to upgrade/maintain existing tracks.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		
Will access be required across adjoining tenements? If yes, detail the method(s) for gaining access, and if an agreement is in place with all stakeholders. Include the total area of disturbance required (i.e. length (km) and width (m) of tracks) and provide on a locality map.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		
Will access off existing tracks be required? If yes, detail the method(s) for gaining access and if vegetation clearance is required. Include the total area of disturbance (includes drill traverses and seismic lines) required off existing tracks (i.e. length (km) and width (m) of new tracks).	Yes ☒	No ☐
Access to drill sites will be off unsealed roads leading to the bottom of EL5942 from Kimba on the Uno Patoral Station and traversing previously rehabilitated and scarified drill lines from drilling in 2007. The drill rehabilitated lines have minimal regrowth which is limited to occasional spinifex bushes. Thes 2007 drill lines will be accessed using established gate and track networks. Cross country driving will not be permitted and – no mechanical recreation of tracks is required. Due to the drilling being along old drill lines which have negligible regrowth and turn off to drill sites are mostly open, sites do not require mechanical clearing with large machinery apart from minor limb pruning to allow rig to pass and are suitable for drill placement. Access track length and width would amount to about 4km at a width of 5m. Drill sites will be pre- pegged and positioned as required in the field to obtain optimum target intersection allowable with minimal impact to the surrounding environment See (Figure 7, 8). Rare and vulnerable flora species spotted will be clearly identified and “flagged” to ensure these are not impacted by vehicle movements. Description and photos to be viewed by contractors at toolbox meetings.		

Indicate planned access routes on a locality plan and distinguish between existing and proposed new access tracks and drill lines (including fence lines).

Campsites, storage and equipment laydown areas

Using the tables below, provide a description of campsites and/or laydown areas required. Indicate the campsite and laydown area on a locality plan.

Campsite details		
Indicate where staff and contractors will be accommodated during the exploration program.		
Drilling Contractors may want to camp using fully self sufficient caravans at Jungle dam where the laydown area and skip will also be (Figure 7, 8). Other contractors such as Geologist and Field assistants would stay at Kimba.		
What is the maximum number of personnel requiring accommodation?	4	
Is a campsite required to be established? If no, no further information is required.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Provide a description and justification of the camp location (e.g. previously cleared areas etc.), and any other relevant information.		
The campsite would be caravan based and in a cleared area next to Jungle dam where vehicles frequent.		
What will be the total area (ha) of the campsite(s)?	1 ha	
What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the campsite?	0 ha	
If vegetation clearance is required, describe the methods used to prepare the site.		
N/A		
Will any excavations be required? If yes, describe the purpose of the excavation and the maximum volume (m^3) of material to be excavated.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		
Are the proposed ablution facilities endorsed/approved for use by the Department of Health or local council, where applicable? If no, indicate why.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Portaloos will be accessible at camp.		

Proposed infrastructure (includes caravans, tents, offices, hydrocarbon and water storage requirements etc)	**Quantity**	**Description/capacity**
Caravan	1	Large caravan capable of housing three to 4 people with cooking facilities enclosed.
Portaloo	1	Five star mobile event toilet
IBC	1	1000 Litres water

Laydown area details		
Will laydown areas be required? If no, no further information is required.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Will the laydown area(s) be located at the same location as the campsite? If no, has the location(s) been discussed with the landowner?	Yes ☒	No ☐
What will be the maximum area (ha) required for the laydown area(s)?	1 ha	
What will be the total area (ha) of vegetation clearance for the site?	0 ha	
If vegetation clearance is required, describe the methods used to prepare the site.		
N/A		
Will any excavations be required? If yes, describe the purpose of the excavation and volume (m^3) of material to be excavated.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Proposed infrastructure (includes hydrocarbon and water storage requirements)	**Quantity**	**Description/capacity**
Open Area for Vehicle parking	1	Open area suitable for two trucks and light vehicle plus a firefighting trailer. Location will be beside Jungle Dam and Camp area
Double IBC Bunded Pallet	1	Double IBC Bunded Pallet for storageof Hydrocarbons if neccessary

Provide a description and justification of the location (e.g. previously cleared areas), and any other relevant information if required.
The area is cleared, open and regularly used by vehicles. A firefighting trailer would be based at the laydown along with mobile ablution/toilet and excess equipment required for the drill program.

Other exploration methods and/or ancillary operations

Are any other proposed exploration methods (e.g. seismic) and/or ancillary exploration operations required? If yes, describe the activity(s), site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.	Yes ☐	No ☒
<If yes, include text here.>		

Water supply and management

Will camp and/or drilling water be required? If yes, describe how and where water will be sourced for drilling, track maintenance and camping purposes (e.g. groundwater, surface water, mains). Provide details on the volume of water required and how wastewater or runoff water will be managed.	Yes ☒	No ☐
Water may be sourced from Jungle Dam for drilling and an IBC may be used for extra clean water supply. Camp water will be obtained from outside sources and transported within the caravan and IBC's included in the camp supplies. Since an IBC can last for more than a week from personal experience. I expect that no water would need to be extracted from Jungle Dam for camp purposes and if more water was required, clean water would be sourced from outside of the tenement from nearby towns. Greywater or waste water would be contained within the campervan for later disposal at a campsite disposal area which would be connected to the town sewage system for treatment. A support truck will bring 3500L of water to site from outside sources. Pumping from Jungle Dam may be required to replenish the support truck water tank. At a nominal rate of 7L per minute while drilling for dust suppression and a hole likely to take less than an hour with aircore drilling, a hole could take 400 - 500L of water to drill. Since there are 10 holes to drill and the support truck will bring 3500L of water from outside sources it is estimated that 1500 to 2000L of water overall could be extracted from Jungle Dam for drilling purposes. Runoff water would be contained in the immediate area of the drill hole by using surface soil barriers surrounding th drill hole. If a large quantity of groundwater is intersected (unlikely) drilling would stop. The outside return from the drill rig would discharging cuttings and excess water into a 300 – 500 L overflow trough (Photo 2).		
Will surface water and/or mineral drillholes be used as a water source/supply? If yes, indicate if a licence for water extraction/usage is required (refer to relevant Natural Resources Management water allocation plan available on the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) website. If a licence is required and has been obtained please attach a copy. Where a licence has not been obtained, include a statement confirming that a licence will be obtained before the extraction and/or usage of water.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Groundwater and drilling investigation activities

Will any water bores be required and/or water investigation activities (e.g. pump testing, water monitoring sites, water storage, turkey nests/dams) be conducted? If yes, describe the water drilling and investigation activities, including site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		
Indicate if well permits have been obtained and whether or not a water extraction licence is required in accordance with the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. If yes, attach a copy of the permit(s)/licences. If no, provide a statement confirming that permits/licences will be obtained prior to commencement of water investigation activities.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Water affecting activities

Will any water affecting activities, other than drilling a water well, be undertaken (refer to s. 127 of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019)? If yes, attach a copy of the permit. If a permit has not been obtained, provide a statement confirming that a water affecting activity permit(s) will be obtained and provide a description of the site preparation, vegetation clearance, and safety and maintenance requirements.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Management of hazardous materials

Will activities be conducted in areas of known uranium and thorium mineralisation? If yes, attach a Radiation Management Plan and confirmation of endorsement of the plan by the Environment Protection Authority South Australia (EPA).	Yes ☒	No ☐
Will any other hazardous material be encountered when exploring in the area? If yes, list the types of hazardous materials and provide a management plan on how these materials will be managed.	Yes ☐	No ☒
N/A		

Rehabilitation

Detail all the activities and strategies relating to the remediation of impacts associated with the proposed exploration operations. Completion of rehabilitation must be achieved within 3 months after the expiry of this PEPR.
Sample cyclone over containment unit, with excess sample to be put back down the hole. Samples to be contained in green sample bags and removed from site and backfilling of holes to be completed after drilling.
State the estimated budget required to rehabilitate impacted sites.
Aircore drillholes have a low impact and rehabilitation requirement compared to other drilling methods. It is anticipated once sampling and holes are suitably backfilled immediately following the program (by the onsite field crew), remaining surface spoils and access track remediation costs for rehabilitation are estimated at $120 per hole (ca. 2 hours maximum per hole) and 1 day maximum to scarify tracks (ca.$1000).

Vegetation Clearance

Will any area of cleared native vegetation be unrehabilitated after the authorised period?	Yes ☐	No ☒
If yes, provide a description of the vegetation present in the application area, the extent of the proposed vegetation clearance and the likelihood of the presence of threatened flora. Provide this information on a map.		
N/A		
State the estimated quantum of significant environmental benefit (SEB) to be gained in exchange for the proposed native vegetation clearance and describe how the SEB will be provided.		
N/A		

SECTION E – LEASE CONDITIONS

Retention leases

Where the retention lease includes specific conditions that are not environmental outcomes, demonstrate where these have been addressed in the PEPR (if relevant) or demonstrate how otherwise they have or will be complied with.

N/A

SECTION F – MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Use the table below (instructions provided) to identify all of the potential environmental, social and economic impact events that are likely to occur as a result of the proposed exploration operations, how each of the identified impacts will be managed, and the residual risk, i.e. the level of risk remaining after implementing control and management strategies. Identified potential impact events should be developed based on the aspects of the environment that may be impacted on and the proposed operational details. Potnetial impact events must have corresponding outcomes and measurement criteria.

Where the terms and conditions of an RL include environmental outcomes, list them (where different) in the table below and complete all sections (ie receptor, potential impacts, control strategies, risk assessment and measurement criteria).

Environmental management – potential impacts/events, outcomes, measurable criteria and monitoring plan

			Likelihood of consequence (LH)				
			1	2	3	4	5
			Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost certain
Severity of consequence (CQ)	A	Insignificant	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	B	Minor	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	C	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
	D	Major	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
	E	Catastrophic	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme

How to fill out the table

1. Based on the description of the environment and exploration operations, indicate which potential impacts are applicable to the proposed program. Note that some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.
2. For each applicable potential impact (and corresponding receptor), describe control strategies that will reduce the risk of the potential impact to an acceptable level, and achieve the corresponding environmental outcomes.
3. Conduct an impact assessment to determine if the control strategies address the potential impact (i.e. reduce the risk to an acceptable level). Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.
4. For each applicable potential impact, the corresponding outcome and outcome measurement criteria are required.
5 Based on the description of the environment and proposed exploration activities, determine if any other potential impacts are applicable. For each new potential impact, describe proposed control and rehabilitation strategies, conduct an impact assessment, and develop corresponding outcomes and outcome measurement criteria.

Use the above matrix to conduct an impact assessment for each potential impact.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence **LH**	**CQ**	**Risk**		
Stakeholders: • freehold land owners • perpetual lease holders • pastoral lease holders • Aboriginal land (Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara and Maralinga Tjarutja lands) • Department of Defence • state government departments. • local government (councils) • federal government • native title parties.	Interference to: • existing or permissible land use (includes loss of income, noise, dust, light and other emissions). • buildings, structures, existing tracks or other infrastructure. • aesthetic values of an area. Noncompliance with legislative requirements.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Care will be taken to instruct all field crews of the need to drive to the conditions on the main access routes. Being aware to minimise dust on dirt roads and keeping to a safe speed at all times. Gates to properties should be left as they are found. Respect for surrounding landholders and stakeholders needs to be considered and will be stressed at the daily toolbox meetings. Ongoing consultation/liaison with landholders, including clear and open discussions regarding access requirements. Serving all required Statutory Forms under the Mining Act (including Part 9b of the Mining Act where required) Negotiate agreements, where required, with relevant landholders in accordance with section 9AA of the Mining Act All company policies and procedures followed. Dedicated community affairs liaison function and communication register kept up to date.	2	B	Low	**Stakeholders are fully informed and satisfied with the proposed methods used to conduct exploration activities on their land, and all prescribed forms are served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act.**	Provide the information requested within the 'Complaints' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders are resolved to the satisfaction of both parties prior to and ongoing during the course of exploration program, without the involvement of DEM. Provide the information requested within the 'Landowner details and liaison' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that prescribed forms were served and agreements obtained in accordance with the Mining Act prior to the commencement of exploration activities.
Stakeholder: DEW	Interference to: • existing or permissible land use. • buildings, structures, existing tracks or other infrastructure. • aesthetic values of an area. Noncompliance with legislative requirements.	Yes (Applicable to programs located adjacent to or within parks and reserves.)	The drill site's locations will be along 2007 scarified tracks which is not close enough to Lake Gilles to constitute interference.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**For activities located within or adjacent to regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks only:** • **no unauthorised interference with park management activities.**	Provide confirmation that: • Park access notification forms were submitted to DEW and DEM at least 10 days prior to entry into regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks, or • Program notifications for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period of time, were submitted to DEW and the DEM at least 21 days prior to entry into regional reserves, national, conservation and marine parks.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence **LH**	**CQ**	**Risk**		
Flora and fauna and their habitats; includes Commonwealth and state scheduled species.	Loss/modification of native vegetation and associated habitats through the clearance of vegetation.	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs located within or impacting on native vegetation.)	Flora and fauna surveys have been undertaken at Uno Pastoral Station to map environmentally sensitive areas according to NatureMaps (Figure 5,6). Endangered or Vulnerable groundcover species (EG. Slender Soft-Horns (Vulnerable) and Brittle – leaf Rulingia (Vulnerable)) to be clearly identified and "flagged" to ensure these are not impacted through vehicle movements or other exploration activities. Vegetation Avoided, no clearing necessary, if minor pruning necessary, main stem of vegetation will be maintained. Fauna habitat will be avoided and determined when pre-pegging drill sites. Fire extinguishers placed nearby. A firefighting trailer will be available to reduce risk of fire. Additionally a shovel, a rake and portable spay on hand as per CFS recommendations within fire danger season.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**No permanent loss/modification of native flora and fauna populations and their habitats through:** • **clearance** • **fire** • **other** **unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all exploration sites (e.g. drillsites, new track exit/entry points off existing tracks, costeans, campsites) demonstrating that: • The area and method of disturbance is consistent with that described in the PEPR. • No uncontrolled fires* occurred as a result of exploration activities. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.
All flora and fauna, especially listed species.	Loss/modification of the environment (biological, social and economic) through the introduction of weeds and pathogens.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Site inductions to identify problem weeds (particularly SA Noxious Weeds and Declared Plants of SA) and areas to avoid Proposed exploration will avoid all vegetation, and no clearing of vegetation is required at this stage of exploration. Minor pruning may be necessary and will avoid main stem of vegetation. Drillholes can be moved in to open clear areas as required. Vehicles must be thoroughly cleaned prior to entry off roads onto existing tracks into exploration areas unless otherwise agreed with landholder, to prevent the spread of weeds and soil/plant diseases. The following weeds: 1. Salvation Jane (Echium plantagineum) 2. Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) 3. African Love-grass (Eragrostis curvula) 4. Buffel Grass (Cenchrus ciliaris and Cenchrus pennisetiformis) Weed hygiene and weed identification through site induction photo's and education. A site weed survey will be undertaken to identify weed species present in the project area. A record of pre and post exploration weeds will be made and removal if found. Fire extingushers and a fire fighting trailer will be available to reduce risk of fire. Additionally a shovel, a rake and portable spay on hand as per CFS recommendations within fire danger season.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**No introduction of new species of weeds and plant pathogens, nor increase in abundance of existing weeds species.**	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report, confirming that: • Vehicle logs were kept during the exploration program, demonstrating that all vehicles are clean and free of plant and mud material prior to entering properties† within the tenement areas, unless otherwise agreed to with the relevant landowners. • Photographic evidence before and during exploration operations and after rehabilitation of disturbed sites was captured, demonstrating that no new weeds and plant pathogens were introduced, nor an increase in abundance of existing weeds recorded.
All fauna	Entrapment of fauna through open drillholes and excavations.	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs that involve drilling and/or require excavations.)	Aircore drillholes have a low impact and rehabilitation requirement compared to other drilling methods. It is anticipated once each hole is completed and sampled that plugs will be installed and the holes backfilled. Erect barricading around open drillholes or secure drillhole capping to prevent access immediately on completion. Holes backfilled immediately after hole completion with drill spoil and capped. Excess sample will also be backfilled down the hole once sampling is completed. If hole is left uncovered, a plastic RC shot hole plug will be placed in the hole to prevent fauna access. After all backfilling is completed an octopus plug will be inserted into the hole and backfilled to surface.	*1*	*A*	*Low*	**No fauna traps created as a result of exploration activities.**	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all drillholes and/or excavations demonstrating that: • All drillholes were permanently or temporarily capped/plugged immediately upon completion. • No fauna and livestock became trapped in drillholes and/or excavations throughout the duration of the program. • All rehabilitation was completed within 3 months of expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Aboriginal heritage sites	Disturbance to Aboriginal heritage.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	The EL is lease hold land and photos of before and after will be taken and logged and if any artifacts are discovered they will be preserved and reported as required Employees, contractors and visitors inducted to understand environmental and heritage obligations. Lincoln will negotiate with the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Corporation to conduct a cultural heritage survey with participants from the Gawler Ranges community and their chosen Anthropologist.. As always there remains a small likelihood that archaeological deposits remain in situ at the site and are not visible on the surface. Employees, contractors and visitors will be inducted to understand environmental and heritage obligations. If any archaeological deposits are identified during exploration activities, work is to cease at that particular site and the site reported to authorities. The Project lies within the Native Title lands of the Gawler Ranges Aboriginal Group. Aboriginal heritage sites - locate all sites from State Register on a map and implement appropriate buffer zones to avoid impact. (NB none identified in the project area)	*1*	*B*	*Low*	**No disturbance to Aboriginal artefacts or sites of significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Heritage sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program, unless prior approval was obtained under the appropriate legislation. • Work ceased on discovery of a significant site and recommenced only after authorisation. • Aboriginal heritage sites identified during the exploration program were appropriately recorded and reported to authorities, if not previously known.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
			Do not disturb any site or object suspected of being of Aboriginal heritage.					
European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance	Disturbance to European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance (e.g. geological monuments, fossil reserves).	No (Applicable to exploration programs located close to or within European heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance.)	<If the potential impact is applicable, list the control and rehabilitation strategies>				**No disturbance to European heritage sites and to sites of scientific and environmental significance unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Demonstrate no impact to heritage sites and sites of scientific and environmental significance by: • Maintaining evidence, including detailed maps showing sites compared to the location of exploration activities, and photographic evidence of sites before and after the conduct of the exploration program. • Providing a statement within the annual exploration compliance report confirming sites were not impacted during the conduct of the exploration program.
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Soil/vegetation contamination (e.g. hydrocarbons, rubbish, drill samples/cuttings, ablutions, other sources).	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	All holes will be backfilled down the drillhole with drill spoil and excess sample and any domestic/industrial rubbish or contaminants removed from site. Photos will be maintained. The drillers have an environmental spill kit on site and have training processes to deal with such an event as a spill. Have appropriate chemical storage facilities such as bunded pallets and appropriately trained and competent personnel in their use. Groundcover plastic sheets or drip trays under machinery if required. Waste separation facilities. Mobile (chemical) toilet. General Rubbish to be removed from site by field staff and drill crew and disposed of at Cleanaway Port Augusta, 10 Footner Road Port Augusta 5710. A skip will also be sourced if necessary for the emptied green plastic sample bags from Cleanaway or Port Augusta Skips Mineral exploration drilling activities will disturb the soils in the immediate drilling area, however plastic sheets or drip trays and above ground sumps will be utilised where required for the drilling program to eliminate and/or minimise soil disturbance.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**No contamination of soil and vegetation as a result of exploration activities.**	Demonstrate that all domestic or industrial waste (includes general rubbish and hydrocarbons) is disposed of in accordance with the *Environment Protection Act 1993* within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), and that all fuel and chemicals are stored in accordance with EPA requirements, by providing: • The name, location and contact details of the authorised waste disposal facility. • A statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming domestic and industrial waste was removed from all exploration sites and disposed of at an authorised waste disposal facility. • Photographic evidence within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all fuel and chemical storage facilities were managed in accordance with EPA requirements. Maintain photographs of all exploration sites and provide representative photos within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that drill cuttings are: • removed from site and disposed of at a licensed facility • buried under a minimum of 30 cm of soil, or in accordance with EPA guideline, *Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: mineral exploration*, available on the EPA website, or • backfilled down the drillhole, within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Soil	Disturbance to the soil profile and topography, and accelerated soil erosion caused by exploration activities (e.g. construction of sumps, new tracks and drill pads; ground compaction at laydown areas and camps).	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Photos will be taken before and after drilling and a raking, removal and storage of organic humus cover and leaf material at the rig site will enable immediate rehab upon completion. Keep to defined tracks wherever possible and adhere to appropriate speed limits. No off-road driving in wet conditions or where ground conditions might be soft or boggy Groundcover plastic sheets or drip trays under machinery if required. Spill response kits on site. Waste separation facilities. Mobile (chemical) toilet. Vehicle access during periods when soils might be wet or boggy will be restricted to formed public roads and existing farm tracks and care will be taken to avoid any disturbance of farm contour banks. Walking is the preferred method of transport in these conditions to access drill sites. Compaction of cultivated land will be minimised through the use of small drilling rigs as and when required or available. Previous aircore drilling in the project area did not result in soil compaction. Water carting (if required) will be to a central tank adjacent to farm access tracks and piped to the drill sites thus further reducing vehicle movements. Keep to defined tracks wherever possible and adhere to appropriate speed limits. Ensure campsite/laydown area/vehicle parking is pegged to provide control on camp size. Upon completion of drilling, lightly scarify or rake access tracks and drill sites, strategically replace leaf material, branches and dead timber across tracks and drill sites to restrict vehicle movement and/or water flow.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**Where soil disturbance occurs as a result of exploration activities, ensure that:** • **topsoil quality and quantity is maintained** • **the soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions** • **there is no accelerated soil erosion.**	Maintain before, during and after photographic evidence of all excavations, drillsites, camps, laydown areas and new tracks demonstrating that: • The soil profile and topography is reinstated to original conditions and is consistent with natural surroundings within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • Where required, sufficient topsoil is removed (depending on soil profile), stored separately from subsoil and reinstated (in the correct order) within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. • There are no signs of accelerated soil erosion during and post rehabilitation of disturbed sites. Representative photos to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
			NB it will not be necessary to grade or disturb the soil profile along access tracks or on drill pads.					Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Surface water	Alteration to surface water – interference to surface drainage.	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs that are likely to impact on surface drainage channels.)	No driving across farm contour banks or creeks/drainage channels except at designated crossing points established in consultation with the landowner. Avoid driving directly up or down slopes but follow topographic contours as closely as possible. Aircore drilling is unlikely to affect surface runoff or drainage channels as it doesn't utilise water in the normal course of drilling. Use of above-ground sumps/tanks for drilling program (if required) to stop runoff. Any excess water flow (unlikely) if present should be hay bailed to reduce erosion and runoff. Upon completion of drilling, lightly scarify access tracks and strategically place branches and dead timber across tracks to restrict water flow along the tracks. Avoid scarifying downhill.	*1*	*A*	*Low*	**No permanent modification to hydrological features caused by exploration activities without obtaining a water affecting permit from the relevant Landscape Board (under Landscapes Act SA 2019).**	Provide before, during and after photographic evidence within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that original drainage contours (watercourses and lakes) are consistent with the natural relief post rehabilitation within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period). Alternatively, provide copies of water affecting permits within the annual exploration compliance report.
Groundwater/aquifer	Groundwater contamination: • contamination of aquifers through entry of pollutants from the surface • interconnection between aquifers • degradation of natural hydrostatic conditions (maintain pre-drilling pressures).	Yes (Applicable to all exploration programs that may intersect groundwater.)	Drillholes are constructed and rehabilitated in accordance with Earth Resources Information Sheet M21 -Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling. It is highly unlikely that drilling will come across artesian flow in unconfined fractured rock aquifer. Previous drilling at Eurilla did not intersect significant groundwater, hence no sumps were needed or used. Drilling is shallow and known aquifers are unconfined. Drilling will be stopped if excess groundwater is encountered beyond what can be contained in the immediate collar area and/or cyclone tank. Biodegradable drilling fluids to be used. Grouting and plugging when multiple aquifers are intersected and if SWL returns to within 5m of the surface, immediately upon hole completion. Maintain groundwater quality and quantity records for each drillhole intersecting groundwater. Keep all excess fuels or other non-biodegradable fluids away from drill site on bunded pallets. Check rig for fuel leaks, hydraulic fluid hose leaks at every hole. Use drip trays under rig.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**Drillholes restored to controlling geological conditions that existed before the hole was drilled or, where it is intended to re-enter the hole, the hole must be completed with casing of adequate strength and the casing cemented so that all aquifers are isolated to prevent the movement of any fluids behind the casing.**	Maintain evidence demonstrating that drillholes are decommissioned in accordance with Earth Resources Information Sheet M21, *Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling*, and/or specific conditions from DEW (Groundwater) within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Provide the information requested within the 'Groundwater' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.	Yes (Applicable to all exploration programs that may intersect groundwater or where activities require the discharge of groundwater into the surrounding environment.)	Drillholes are constructed and rehabilitated in accordance with Earth Resources Information Sheet M21 -Mineral exploration drillholes – general specifications for construction and backfilling. Stop drillhole immediately if excess water is encountered and prevent any excess water from leaving the immediate drill collar area. Unconfined aquifer holes will be filled with cuttings and clay. A minimum 15m cement grout plug will be set from below (Depending on hole depth) to above the confined aquifer level if groundwater rises to within 5m of surface. Maintain groundwater quality and quantity records for each drillhole intersecting groundwater. Surface/above ground sumps to contain water if groundwater is intersected to prevent discharge into surrounding environment.	*2*	B	*Low*	**No discharge of groundwater outside of the exploration site (e.g. drillsite) into the surrounding environment and no discharge of water into a watercourse, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Maintain photographic evidence of all drillsites demonstrating that groundwater was not discharged into the surrounding environment, unless water affecting activity permits were obtained allowing the discharge of groundwater into watercourses and/or lakes. Representative photos and water affecting activity permits (where applicable) to be included within the annual exploration compliance report.
Groundwater users	Interference to existing water users when extracting water from existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.	Yes (Applicable to all exploration programs that may require the use of water from	Gain permission from landholder to use water from Jungle dam if needed. Use an extraction method approved by the landowner and consult whenever is necessary. Consult with the landowner as to the appropriate amount to extract at any one time and overall total level to mantain.	*1*	*B*	*Low*	**No public nuisance impacts resulting from the extraction of water for exploration purposes, unless prior**	Provide the information requested within the 'Complaints' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that all reasonable complaints from stakeholders were resolved to the satisfaction of both parties, prior to and ongoing during the course of the exploration program without the involvement of DEM.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
		existing dams, water bores or mineral drillholes.)					**approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Where permits are required for the extraction and/or usage of groundwater, provide copies of the licence or permit within the annual exploration compliance report.
Soil/vegetation/fauna	Degradation of rehabilitated access tracks caused by third party access (includes previously closed and rehabilitated access tracks).	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs that create new access tracks.)	No new access tracks to be formed with earthworks machinery. Little to no vegetation has formed on previously scarified tracks to be used as drill lines, thus damage will be minimal with only 10 holes planned. Tracks to be lightly scarified in areas where rehabilitated tracks have been used. Minor removal of dead wood on old rarely used tracks may take place while taking care to avoid threatened flora and any fauna habitat which will be flagged when identified. Upon completion of drilling, replace dead wood etc to restrict third party access. In consultation with the landowner, cross country driving may avoid repeated or multiple use of the same off-road route and hence reduce likelihood of third party use. No driving across farm contour banks except at designated crossing points established in consultation with the landowner Avoid driving directly up or down slopes but follow topographic contours as closely as possible. Utilise small drill rigs to limit soil disturbance. Hay bales may be used to reduce sheet wash effects if identified After scarifying previously rehabiltated access tracks, place barriers such as earth mounds or dead timber across them to discourage/block third party use.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**Rehabilitated access tracks remain permanently closed, unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.**	Maintain before and after photographic evidence demonstrating that all tracks are closed and rehabilitated within 3 months of the expiry of the PEPR approval (for PEPRs approved for a period of 12 months), or 3 months after the expiry of a program notification (for PEPRs approved for an ongoing period), unless otherwise authorised. Representative photos are to be included within the annual exploration compliance report. Provide the information requested within the 'Rehabilitation' section of the annual exploration compliance report.
Community/landowners	Damage to infrastructure and loss of income through fire.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	No drilling on days of extreme fire risk. Drill rig shutdown if lightning comes within 30km of site. Rig induction should include access and use of fire extinguishers placed at the drill site. Have trailer mounted quick response fire fighting setup nearby. All vehicles are fitted with a minimum 9kg fire extinguisher. Local Brigade should be listed on the emergency phone contacts especially in extreme weather. Be aware of local fire warnings, fire ban days and thunder storm activity which may be the source of unexpected fire Operate to, and monitor weather conditions on days of high temperature and wind conditions and low humidity. Cease work on days of total fire bans with fire rating index above 50. Hot work permits (internal management tool) will be required for activities such as welding, grinding, oxy cutting - i.e. firefighting provisions need to be in place or work will not be undertaken at all depending on the conditions.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**No loss of infrastructure or income through fire as a result of exploration activities.**	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming that no uncontrolled fires* occurred. Alternatively, provide a report on the independent investigation of all uncontrolled fires* demonstrating that the licensee could not have reasonably prevented the fire through the implementation of precautionary measures.
General public	Injury or death to members of the public as a result of exploration activities.	Yes (Applicable to all programs.)	Exploration activities are undertaken on leashold land in remote areas and through several station gates, and as such the public are unlikely to be near the rig during work conditions. Appropriate signage and demarcation to prevent access will be deployed at the entrance to drilling sites. Only inducted personnel who have a direct need to be in the work area of the rig will be permitted in close proximity to operations Any visitors will report to directly to the demarcated area and undergo a visitors induction and will be required to have appropriate PPE and to be supervised at all times by an inducted person. Ensure water truck movements do not coincide with common transport routes and timetables where possible, reduce speed limits to 60km/hr and driving to the road conditions Drive with caution when entering and exiting from main roads	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**No accidents involving the public that could have been reasonably prevented by the licensee.**	Provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report confirming no accidents occurred involving the public during and after the exploration program. If an accident involving the public did occur, provide a copy of the independent investigation report within the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that the licensee could not have reasonably prevented the accident through the implementation of precautionary measures.
General public, employees, contractors and the environment	Contamination of the environment when exploring for known uranium and thorium deposits. Public and employee/contractor exposure to low level radiation.	Yes (Applicable to exploration programs located within known uranium or thorium deposits.)	LML Geologist trained as a radiation safety officer and responsible for the implementation of the radiation safety plan.. A portable company spectrometer will be used to identify any radioactive sample. To diminish gamma radiation, radioactive samples will be located at least 5 m from workers. No worker will be permitted to stay near the samples for more than the minimum time necessary to carry out standard work activities. For example, while assaying samples with the portable XRF, the instrument will be used in easy-trigger mode, eliminating the need for a worker to be present while readings are taken. The dirt road running past the project area is only occasionally used by pastoralists in the area. The risk of contamination to the public is, therefore, extremely limited. No critical group of the population could potentially receive any measurable radiation dose. Groundwater in the area, if encountered, is saline and therefore not used for consumption. The risk of public contamination via the aquifer is nonexistent.	*2*	*B*	*Low*	**No increase in background radiation levels, and employee/contractor exposure levels during the exploration program are within safe limits.**	Maintain a database and provide a statement within the 'Compliance with approved programs' section of the annual exploration compliance report demonstrating that: • Radiation levels post exploration and rehabilitation are consistent with pre-existing background levels. • Employee and contractors exposure levels were within safe limits during the exploration program.

Impact assessment							Outcomes	Outcome measurement criteria (inc. monitoring plan)
Receptor Lists are not exhaustive.	**Potential impacts** Lists are not exhaustive.	**Is the potential impact applicable (Yes/No)** Some potential impacts are applicable to all programs.	**Control strategies** Indicate where there is uncertainty pertaining to the likely effectiveness of the control strategies. Where the risk is not considered low, provide justification that the risk is acceptable, or consider additional strategies to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. – refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG22 for more information.	**Risk assessment** LH = likelihood of consequence CQ = severity of consequence				
				LH	**CQ**	**Risk**		
			No significant level of radiation can be detected on the ground. The only risk of external exposure is thus when handling samples. Gloves will be worn when handling samples. The only risk of internal contamination is through inhalation or injestion of dust. A dust mask will be worn by workforce at the rig . To minimise the amount of dust generated, water injection while drilling will be required when possible. Workers will be positioned upwind. To minimise dust injestion, workers will be required to wash their hands before eating, drinking, or smoking. Gloves will be worn when sampling or handling samples. Designated Radiation Workers, have a potential radiation exposure of 5 mSv/yr averaged over 5 years. The low-grade material handled implies that, with adequate safe work procedures, no doses higher than 2 mSv/yr. are expected. Training at the beginning of the program will be given in Radioactivity definition and summary physical aspects, risks, internal and external hazards, radiation safety and protection, contamination. A radiation Monitoring program which monitors the workers and the environment before and at the end of the program. Liquid waste, including vehicle and equipment wash down water and ground water mixed with cuttings will be disposed of in a pit, allowed to dry, then covered with a minimum of 1m compacted soil. All wash downs will be conducted on site (Figure 7)					
Other (if applicable)								

* Uncontrolled fires = fires that escape outside of the work area (e.g. drillsite).

† Properties = freehold (cropping and grazing land); perpetual/pastoral lease land; council land; regional reserves; national, conservation and marine parks; Aboriginal land; Commonwealth land etc.

SECTION G - OPERATOR CAPABILITY

Provide information demonstrating that the tenement holder and operator (where applicable) has the capability to conduct the program in a manner that consistently ensures ongoing achievement of the environmental outcomes. This may be demonstrated within the PEPR by providing an overview of the following:

- Manuals or standard operating procedures that outline the safe and environmentally sound operation of all critical operations associated with the exploration program that ensure compliance with the PEPR.
- Systems in place to monitor, audit and assess compliance against the criteria approved in the PEPR.
- Systems in place to identify and report any noncompliance with regulatory requirements or relevant environmental outcomes (e.g. measures in place to report incidents in accordance with regulation 79(3)).
- Practices and procedures in place to provide appropriate communication of regulatory requirements to employees and contractors (e.g. induction programs).
- Practices and procedures in place to respond to, and communicate with landowners and external parties on the proposed program and compliance matters (e.g. complaints)

<Include text here.>

SECTION H –ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

List any other supporting information and/or documents submitted with the application, including land access approvals/permits required to conduct the proposed exploration program.

<Include text here.>

SECTION I – PHOTOS

Include photographs in this section:

- that have been obtained during site visits
- that help describe relevant environmental and operational aspects in the PEPR.

To insert photos, copy and paste the photo into the template below. Resize photos to fit page width. Ensure that all information about each photo is completed and refer to the photo number in the relevant section of the PEPR.

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
Jungle Dam	5 Feb 2008	1	652028	6363988	53	Representative of project area landscape

<Copy and paste photo here, then resize to fit page width.>

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments
Kookaburra Gully	17-12-2023	2	583813	6192988	53	Example of previous drill setup showing sample cyclone over containment unit and plastic sheet under rig to minimise ground disturbance.

Site identification	Date taken	Photo number & PEPR section reference	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Zone	Details and Comments

<Copy and paste photo here, then resize to fit page width.>

SECTION J – MAPS

Provide a map(s) showing the following information that is located adjacent to or within the proposed area of operations, where applicable:

- tenement boundaries,
- cadastral information,
- existing surface contours,
- existing vegetation,
- location of the proposed exploration operations (includes drillholes, existing and new access tracks, drill traverses, campsites, laydown areas and other applicable information) and/or the target exploration area(s),
- location of existing ephemeral and permanent rivers, creeks, swamps, streams or watercourses and water management structures,
- location of towns, houses and homesteads, existing roads, rails, fences, transmission lines, buildings, dams and pipelines
- known sightings of listed species,
- location and extent of all environmentally sensitive areas,
- any relevant land use types (e.g. parks and reserves, Aboriginal freehold land, Woomera Prohibited Area).

All maps and sections must conform to the standards outlined in the Exploration PEPR Terms of Reference.

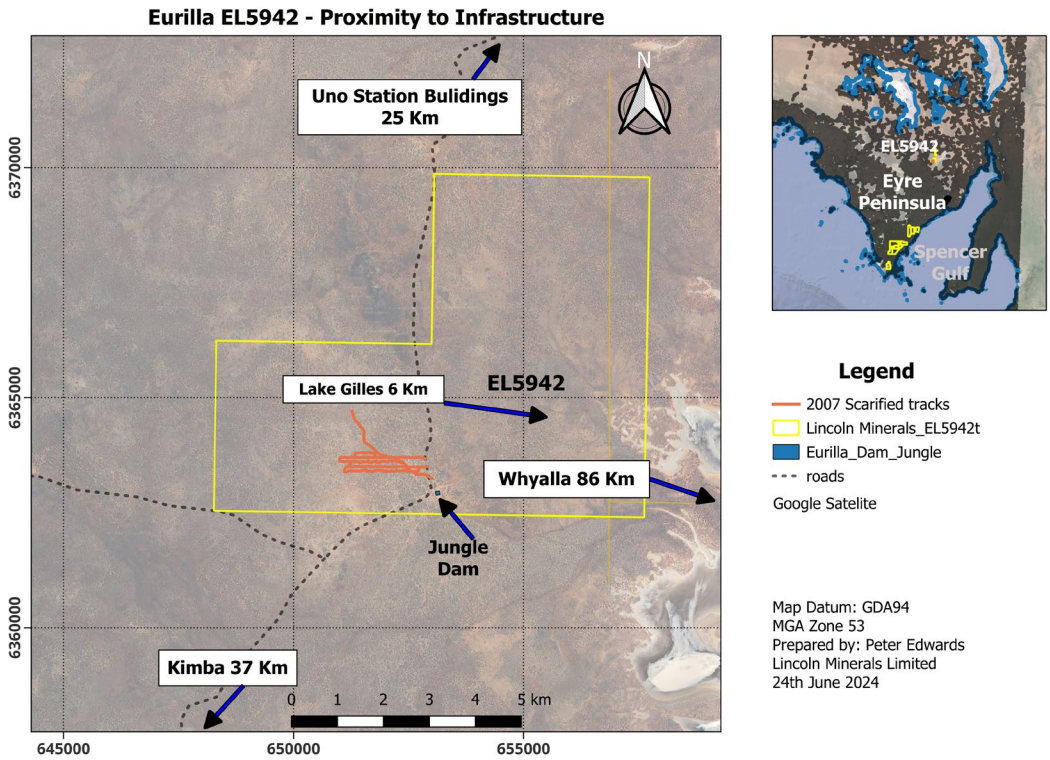


Figure 1: Eurilla Locality Map and Infrastructure, Eurilla EL5942 denoted by yellow triangle on Eyre Peninsula.

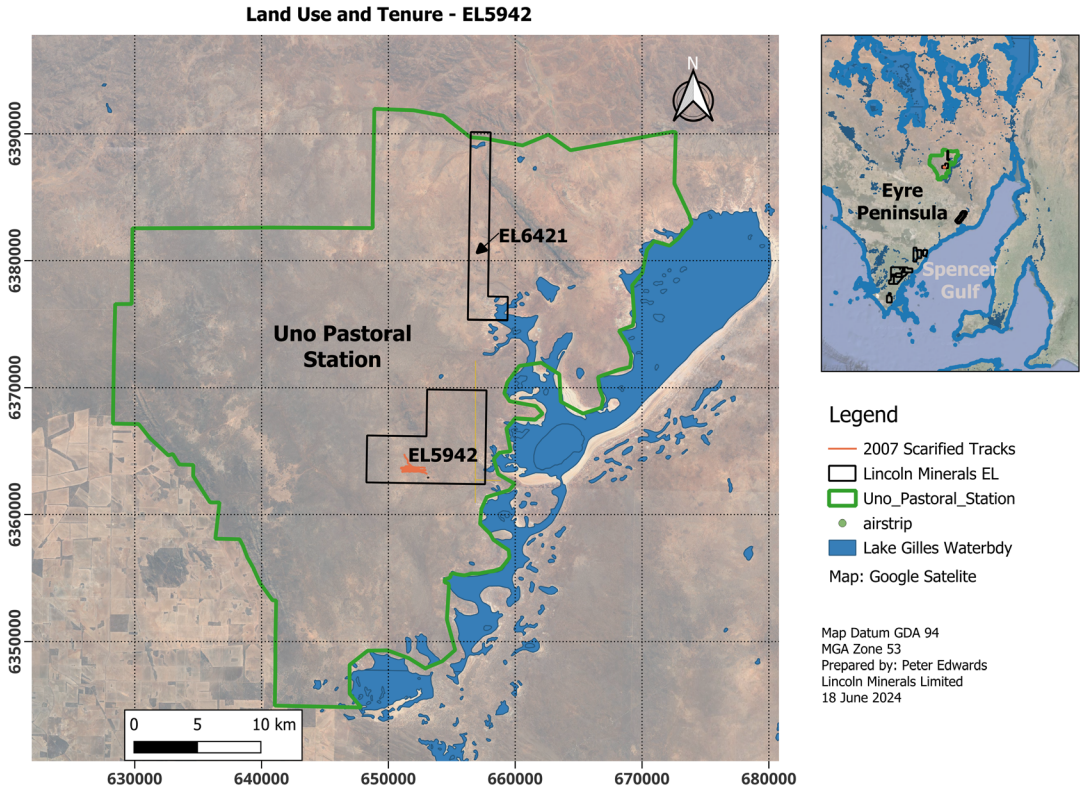


Figure 2: Land use and Tenure – Uno Pastoral Station

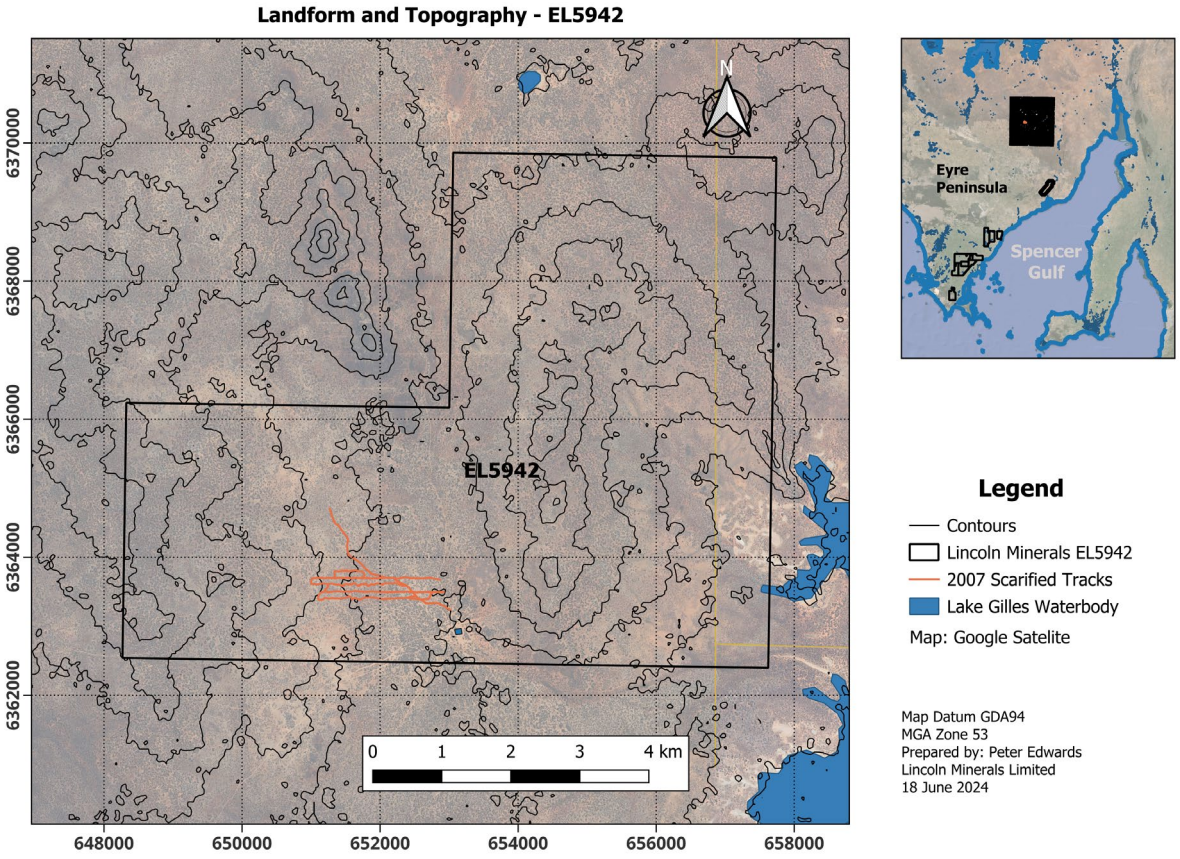


Figure 3: Landform and Topography

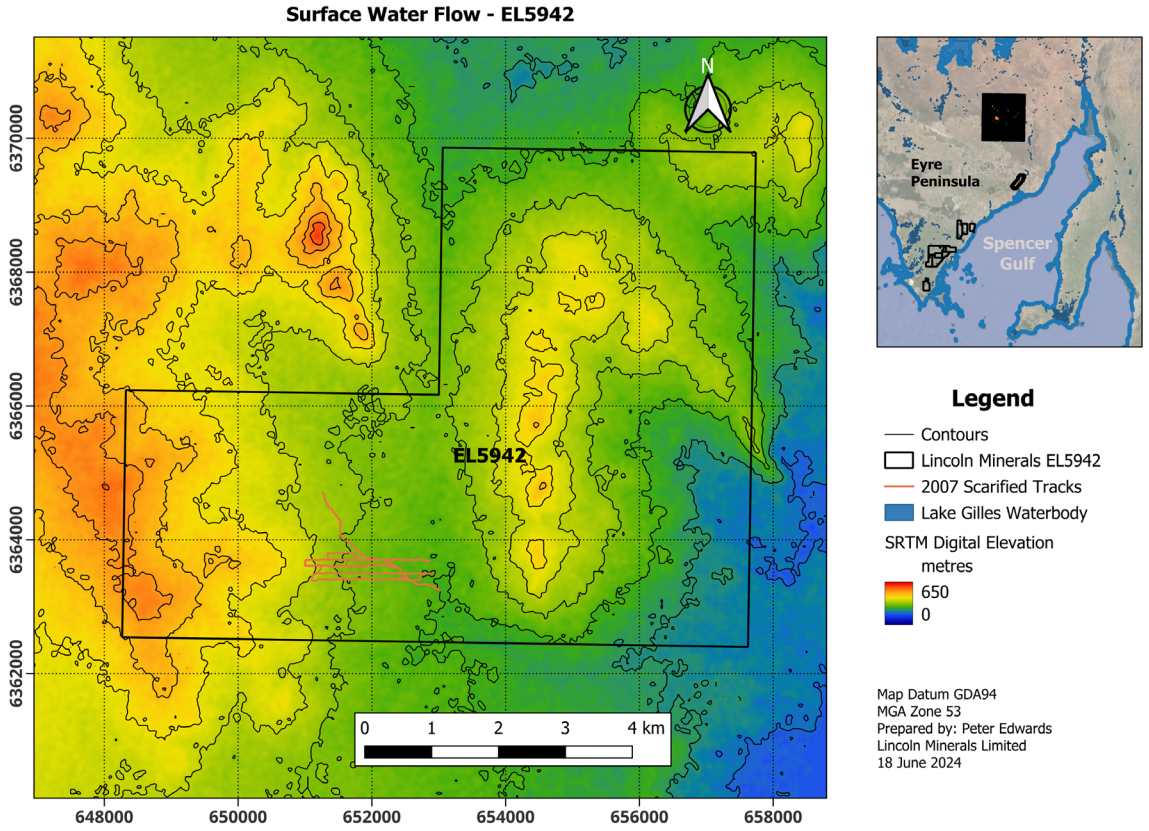


Figure 4: EL 5942 Surface Water Flow

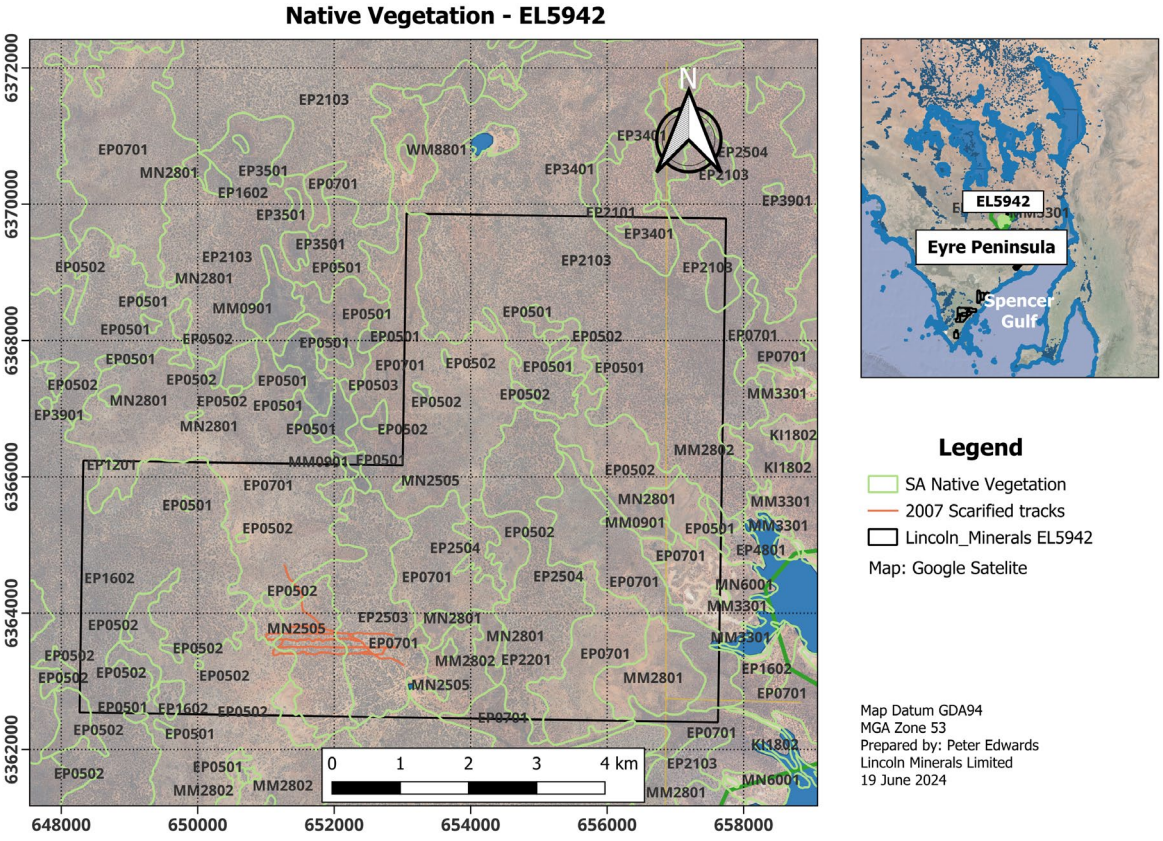


Figure 5: Native Vegetation see code equivalent on Table 1.

Code	Description	Dominant Species

EP0701	Acacia Woodland	Acacia papyrocarpa low woodland over Atriplex vesicarla ssp. Low shrubs
EP0502	Acacia Woodland	Acacia papyrocarpa (mixed) low woodland over Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa (mixed) low shrubs
EP1602	Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland	Eucalyptus brachycalyx mid mallee woodland over Eremophila scoparia (mixed) tall shrubs and Olearia muelleri (mixed) low shrubs
EP2103	Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland	Eucalyptus dumosa mid mallee woodland over Melaleuca lanceolata (mixed) tall shrubs and Triodia irritans,Westringia rigida low hummock grasses
EP2201	Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland	Eucalyptus dumosa (mixed) mid mallee woodland over Melaleuca lanceolata (mixed) tall shrubs and Triodia irritans low hummock grasses
EP2503	Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland	Eucalyptus gracilis, E. oleosa, &/or E. dumosa Open Mallee over Maireana sedifolia or Cratystylis conocephala low shrubs
EP2504	Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland	Eucalyptus oleosa ssp. mid mallee woodland over Melaleuca pauperiflora ssp. mutica (mixed) tall shrubs and Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa (mixed) low shrubs and Sclerolaena diacantha low shrubs
MM0901	Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland	Eucalyptus porosa mid open mallee woodland over Austrostipa sp. (mixed) tussock grasses
MM2801	chenopod shrubland	Maireana pyramidata mid sparse shrubland over Austrostipa sp. (mixed) tussock grasses
MM2802	chenopod shrubland	Maireana sedifolia mid sparse shrubland over Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa (mixed) shrubs
MN2801	shrubland >1m	Senna artemisioides ssp. X coriacea (mixed) mid open shrubland over Sclerolaena diacantha,Zygophyllum aurantiacum ssp. shrubs
MN2505	Eucalyptus mallee forest and mallee woodland	Eucalyptus gracilis mid open mallee forest over Geijera linearifolia (mixed) shrubs and Carrichtera annua (mixed) shrubs
MN6001	Melaleuca shrubland >1m	Melaleuca pauperiflora ssp. mutica (mixed) tall shrubland over Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa shrubs

Table 1: Native Vegetation on EL5942

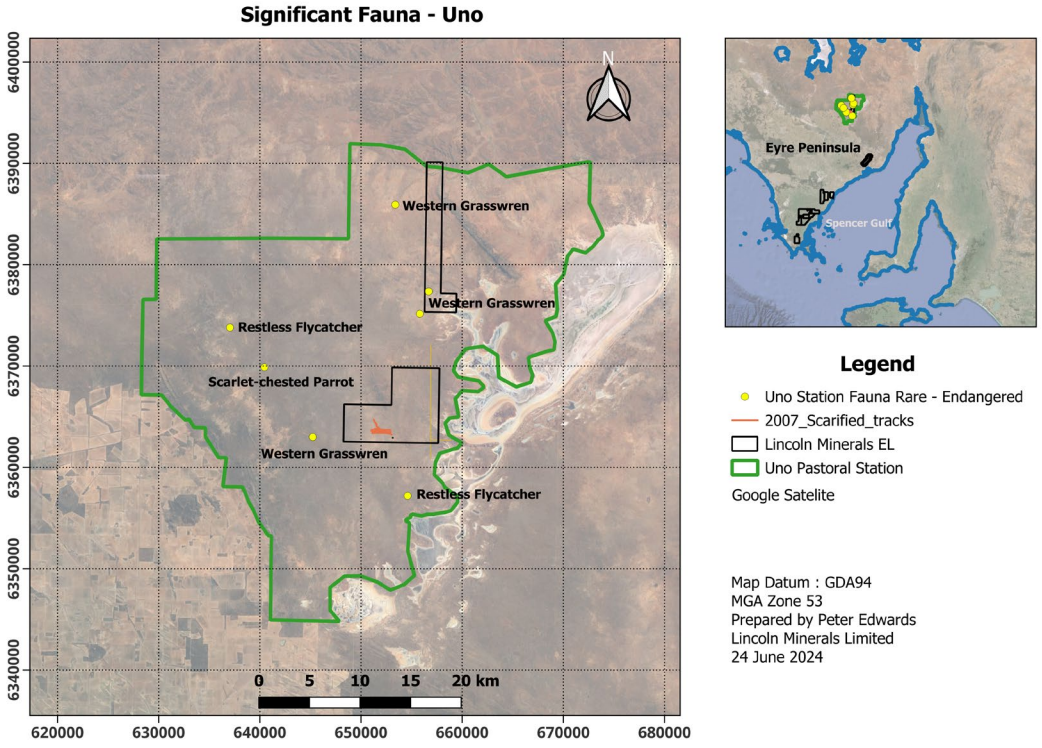


Figure 6: Significant Fauna on Uno station – Rare or Endangered Known Sightings

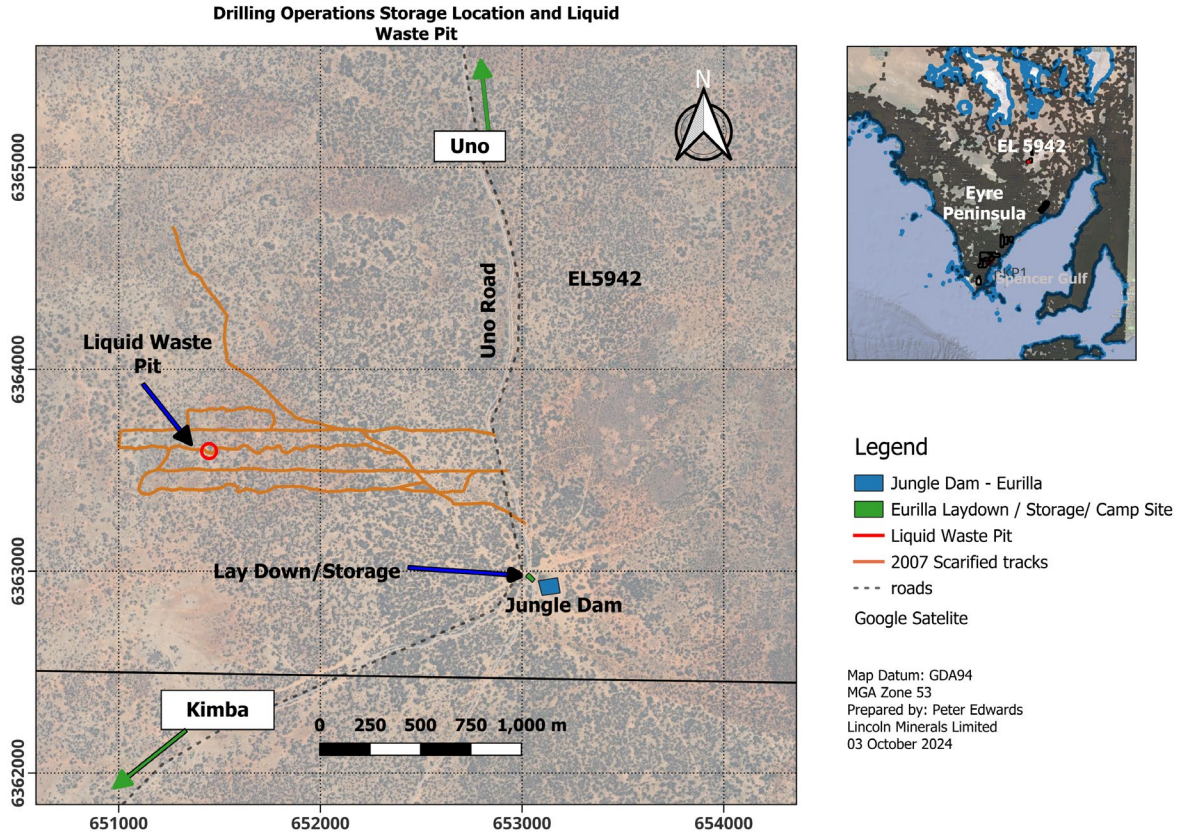


Figure 7: Drilling Operations Storage, Camp and Laydown Location and Liquid Waste Pit

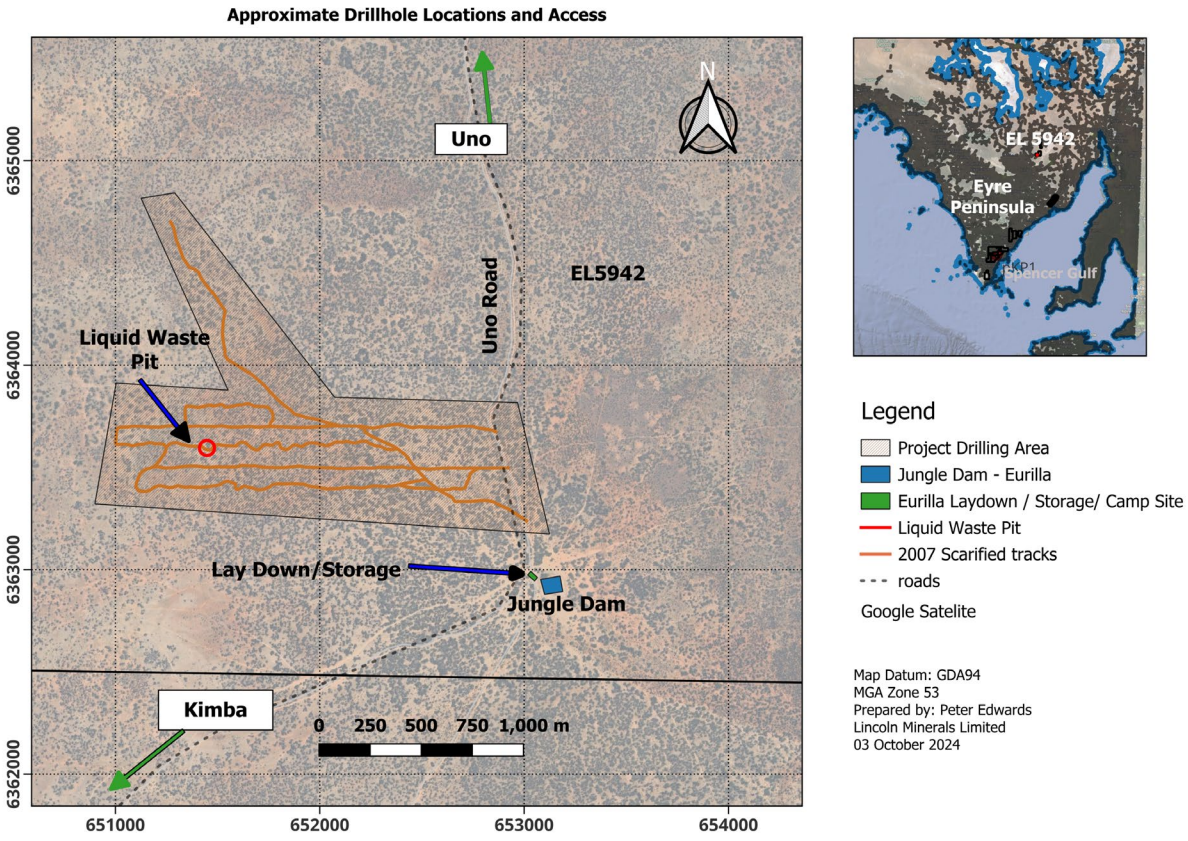


Figure 8: Approximate Drilling Locations and Access

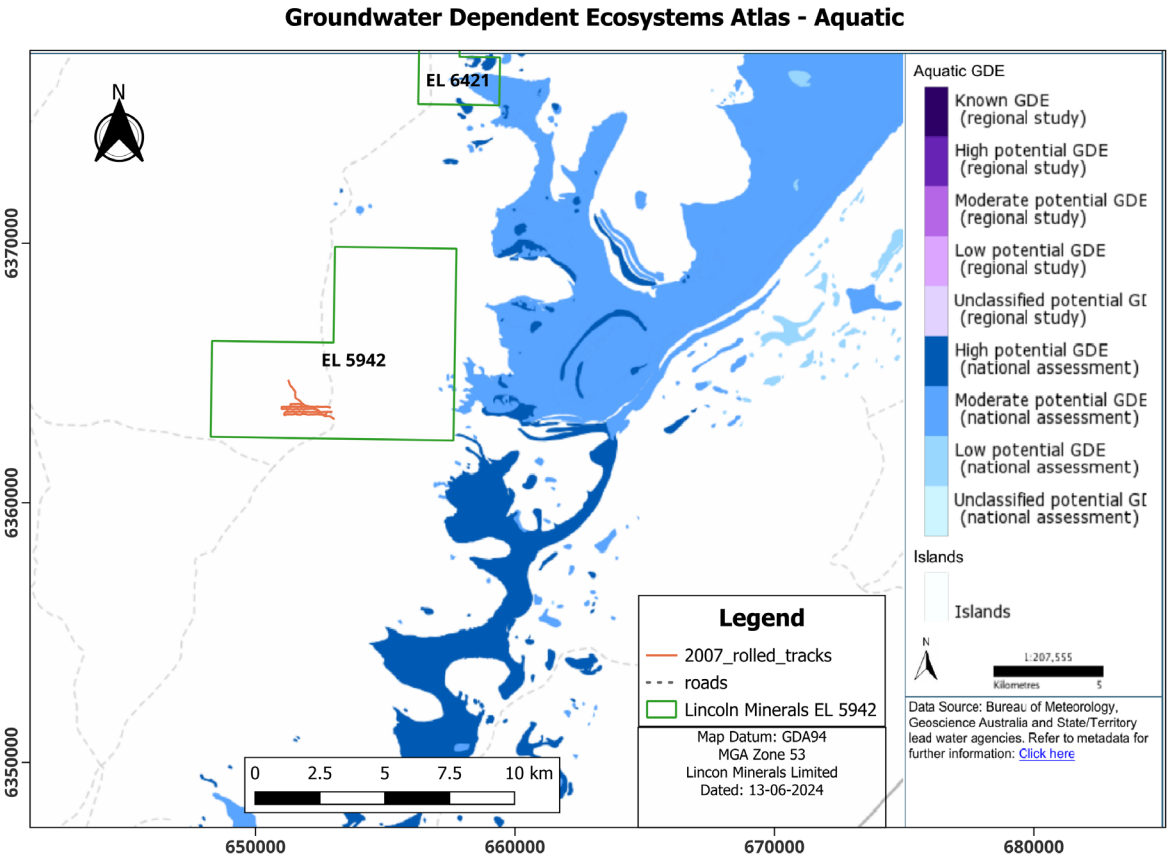


Figure 9: Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems – Aquatic

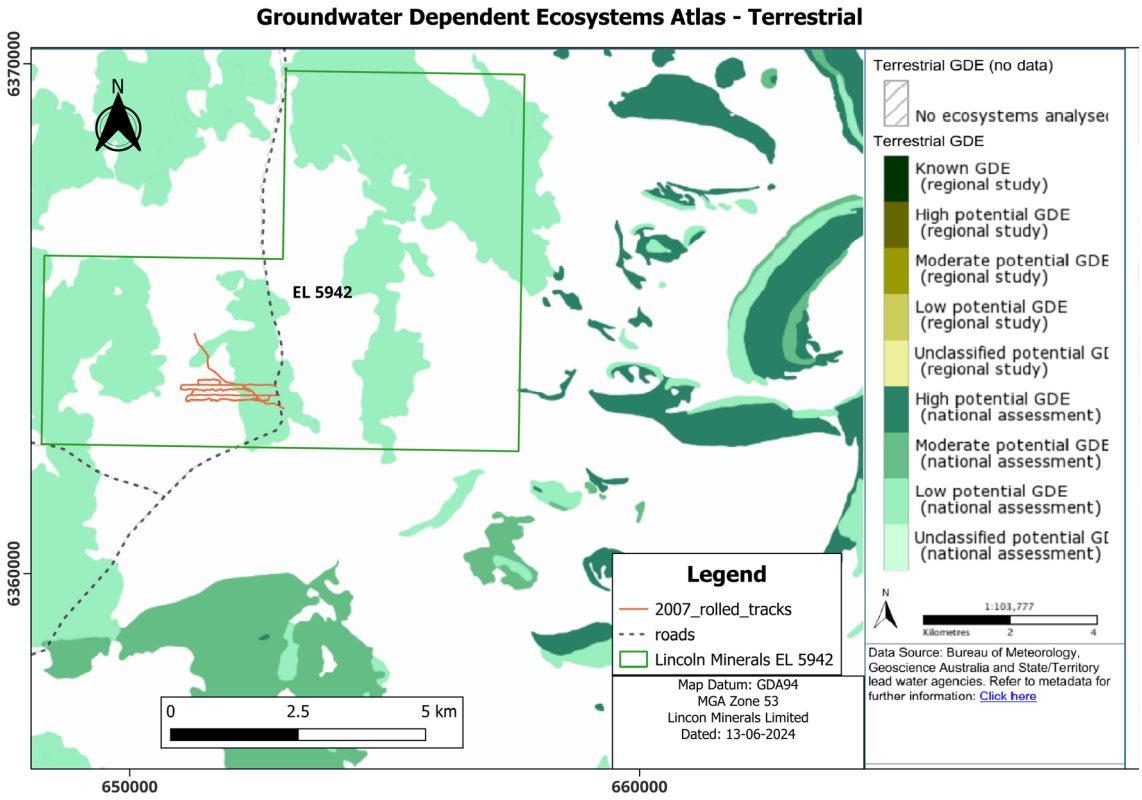


Figure 10: Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems - Terrestrial

SECTION K – PUBLIC RELEASE

PEPR documents will be registered on the mining register and publicly released in full without the need to request consent from the tenement holder(s). Ultimately, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that confidential, or commercially sensitive, information is not included within the PEPR application.

SECTION L – SUBMISSION OF THE APPLICATION

An application for an Exploration PEPR or PEPR review, must be submitted in the following form, unless otherwise specified by the Director of Mines or an authorised officer:

- an electronic version of the PEPR must be submitted using the exploration PEPR template(s) provided on the DEM Minerals website,
- the electronic version must be submitted online through the DEM Minerals website using the exploration PEPR submission form,
- the electronic version must be submitted in one single Acrobat PDF file, and
- Microsoft Word-compatible files must be submitted if requested by the Director of Mines (or delegate), or other authorised officers.